Greene County Public Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 0713945 8

Greene Co.Rm. 977.147 Hi

The History of Clark
County, Ohio
Beers, 1881

AAW 0904.

GREENE COUNTY ROOM
GREENE COUNTY LIBRARY
76 EAST MARKET STREET
XENIA, OH 45385

donated by

Bookhaven of Springfield

1994

B252 © APCo

THE

HISTORY

OF

CLARK COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A History of the County; its Cities, Towns, etc.; General and Local Statistics; Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men; History of the Northwest Territory; History of Ohio; Map of Clark County; Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, etc., etc.

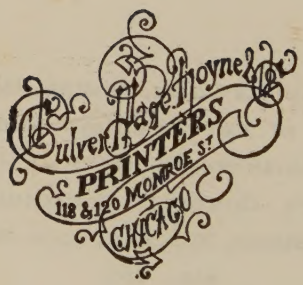
ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
W. H. BEERS & CO.
1881.

The reproduction of this book has been made possible through the sponsorship of the Lagonda Chapter DAR of Springfield, Ohio.

A Reproduction by UNIGRAPHIC, INC.
4400 Jackson Avenue
Evansville, Indiana 47715

Nineteen Hundred Seventy Two



Binding by
MODERN PRE-BINDING CORPORATION
Portland, Indiana

PREFACE.

ONE hundred and one years have passed since the smoke of battle cleared from about the City of the Shawnees (Piqua) and the victorious army of Gen. Clark had formed in line of march for Kentucky. The stronghold of the red man was no more, and the dusky warriors had fled with their squaws and papooses, leaving this Territory tenable for the adventurous pioneers, who made their appearance some fifteen years later. Year succeeded year, and the little band that had sought a home amid the waving forests had received such accessions, that, in 1814, a petition was presented to the Legislature for the erection of a new county to be called Clark. The new county increased rapidly in population; and being the birthplace of inventive genius, manufacturing interests grew in an astonishing degree; great wealth has been the natural outcome, and, to-day, we witness the grand production of an industrious and enlightened and refined people.

In this volume we have attempted to portray the changes that have taken place since this county was first settled, and to give to future generations, as well as the present, a faint idea of what has been the cost in developing this fair land, and also to familiarize them with the names of those who braved the storms of early days and helped transform this county from a wilderness to one of the most populous and wealthy in the Buckeye State.

We have been assisted in this undertaking by efficient local historians, who have been in a greater or less degree associated with the early rise and progress of the county up to this time. The general history of the county was prepared by Alden P. Steele. Oscar T. Martin edited the article headed City of Springfield. F. M. McAdams wrote the history of Springfield, Harmony and Madison Townships. The history of Pleasant Township is by James Arbogast. Paper on Pike Township is by Madison Over. Bethel Township is from the pen of Dr. H. H. Young. Daniel Baker compiled history of Mad River Township. Green Township was written by Perry Stewart. To Dr. John Ludlow, E. G. Dial, Thomas F. McGrew, R. C. Woodward, to the county officials, city officers, members of the bar, press and pulpit, bankers, manufacturers and merchants, and the citizens of Clark County in general, we are greatly indebted for interesting and valuable information, which we herewith present after careful compilation, trusting that our efforts may be duly appreciated by our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

AUGUST, 1881.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

	PAGE.
Geographical Position	19
Early Explorations	20
Discovery of the Ohio	32
English Explorations and Settlements	34
American Settlements	59
Division of the Northwest Territory	65
Tecumseh and the War of 1812	69
Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War	73

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

	PAGE.
History of Ohio	93
French History	96
Ordinance of 1787, No. 32	105
The War of 1812	122
Banking	126
The Canal System	128
Ohio Land Tracts	129
Improvements	132
State Boundaries	136
Organization of Counties	137
Description of Counties	137
Early Events	137
Governors of Ohio	160
Ancient Works	174
Some General Characteristics	177
Outline Geology of Ohio	179
Ohio's Rank During the War	182
A Brief Mention of Prominent Ohio Generals	191
Some Discussed Subjects	196
Conclusion	200
Comments upon the Ordinance of 1787, from the Statutes of Ohio, Edited by Salmon P. Chase, and Published in the year 1833	204

PART III.

HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY.

	PAGE.
Introduction	213
The Battle of Piqua	214
The Siege of the Old Indian Town of Piqua, August 8, 1780	214
Notes of the Battle of Piqua	218
Tecumseh and Piqua	220
Indian Occupancy	221
The Shawnee Indians	223
Extinction of the Indian Title	233
Original Land Surveys	234
Extent and Boundary	237
The Erection of Clark County	238
Physical Features	239
Miscellaneous Statistics for the year ending June 1, 1880	243
Mounds, Relics, Etc	243
Log Cabin Song	247
The Homes and Hearths of the Pioneers	247
The Ax	253
The First White Man	253
John Paul	254
County Buildings	260
County Officials	263
Representatives to Congress	263
Representatives to State Legislature	263
County Commissioners	263
County Auditors	264
County Treasurers	264
County Recorders	264
County Sheriffs	267
County Coroners	267
County Surveyors	267
Clerks of Court	268
Prosecuting Attorneys	268
Probate Judges	268
County Infirmary	268
Children's Home	269
Sketch of the Bench and Bar of Clark County	270
The Bench	270
The Bar	273
The National Road	280
New Boston	283
Anti-Slavery Sentiments	284
John E. Layton and the Greene County Rescue Case of 1857	287
The Military History of Clark County	290
Training-Day Period	291
The Mexican War	293
County Military Committee	297
Provost Marshal's Department from 1863 to 1866	297
Aid Societies	299
Clark County's Ex-Soldiers	301
Biographical Sketch of Gen. George Rogers Clark	333
The Spelling of the name Clark	337
Simon Kenton	339
John Humphreys	342
David Lowry, Jr	342
Jonathan Donnel	343
Israel Ludlow	343
Sketch of Clark County Agricultural Society	344
Officers of Clark County Agricultural Society, from 1840 to 1881, except Managers	348
The Clark County Medical Society	349
Clark County Bible Society	351
Clark County Sabbath School Union	359
The Grange in Clark County	360
The Mad River Valley Pioneer and Historical Association	360
Clark-Shawnee Centennial	367
The History of Short-Horn and other Cattle	398
Table of Distances from Springfield, Ohio, to several Important Cities of the United States	414
Population of Clark County	414
Table of Distances in Clark County	419
Decennial Appraisement of Real Property, Clark County	420
Valuation of Real Property in Towns and Villages	421

PART IV.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

	Page.
City of Springfield	425
La Ohonda	426
The First Settlement	426
James Demint, the Founder of Springfield	426
Original Plat of Springfield	429
Beauty of Location	430
First Commercial Enterprise	431
Character of Demint	431
Griffith Foos' Arrival	432
The First Tavern	433
Picnic to Yellow Springs	433
Improvements, Mills, etc	433
Dayton & Springfield Road	434
The City in 1804	434
The Early Settlers of Springfield	435
Robert Rennick	435
Jonah Baldwin	436
Walter Smallwood	436
Rev. Saul Henkle	439
John Ambler	440
Cooper Ludlow	440
Pearson Spinning	440
Granny Icenbarger	441
Joel Walker	442
Little Daddy Vicory	442
James Wallace	443
Doctor Needham	443
Elijah Beardsley	443
Maddox Fisher	444
Ira Paige	444
James Johnson	445
Major Christie	445
Steady Growth of the Village	446
The First School	449
First Church Building	449
A Seat of Justice	450
Treaty with the Indians	450
The First Brick House	452
Additional Church Edifices	453
Volunteers for Harrison	453
Smith's Academy	454
Springfield as a County Seat	454
"Old Virginia" and "Sleepy Hollow."	455
A Relic of the Mound Builders	455
A Temperance Organization	456
Werden's Tavern	456
The First Census	459
Bible Societies	459
Public Buildings	460
Lighting the Streets	461
Springfield a Town	461
The Paper Mill	461
The First Mayor	462
A Daily Mail	464
Societies	464
The Market House	465
A Visit from Henry Clay	465
The First Book Store—Nichols	465
The Cholera	466
Fire	470
Political Excitement	470
Springfield a City	473
Manufacturing Interests	474
Celebration of the Laying of the Atlantic Cable	475
Springfield in the War	476
Assassination of Lincoln	480
Reception to Returned Soldiers	481
Return of Peace	481
Unprecedented Commercial Activity	481
The Hard Times	483
The Womens' Crusade	483
The Centennial Celebration	486
Mill Run Improvement	486
The Fine Arts	489
Frankenstein Family	493
S. Jerome Uhl	496
Present Prospects	496
Churches	500
Education	523
The Springfield High School	530
Wittenberg College	534
Industrial Interests	540
The Printing Press	559
Springfield Public Library	569
Y. M. C. A	570
Secret Societies	572
Fire Department	582
Police Department	585
The Telegraph	585
Street Railways	586
Railroads	591
Banks	593
Home for Aged Women	595
The Old Graveyard	595
Greenmount Cemetery	595
Fern Cliff Cemetery	596
The Pioneer Dead	597
Officers and Tax Levy	598

PART V.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

	Page.
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	605
The Early Officials of Springfield Township	606
Pioneers of Springfield Township	612
Lagonda	615
Schools	616
Lagonda United Breth'n Church	617
Lagonda Free-Will Baptist Church	618
The Union Meeting House	618
Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church	623
Emery Chapel (Methodist Episcopal)	624
School Notes of Springfield Township by Districts, 1880	625
Sugar Grove	626
Edwardsville	627
East Springfield	627
Riceville	627
Chambersburg	627
Suburban Business	627
St. John Sewing Machine Company	627
Dugan's Lime Works	627
Holcomb's Lime Works	628
Junction Mills	628
Benson's Mill	628
Leffel's Saw-Mill	628
Snyder's Mills	629
Taylor's Mill	629
Rubsam's Mill	629
Leffel's Mill	629
Grisso's Mill, or Rock Point	630
Rebert's Mill	630
Paden's Woolen Factory	630
The Byrd Cemetery	630
Sinking Creek Cemetery	633
The Perrin Cemetery	633
Justices of the Peace	633
Poll Book	634
Votes	635
Springfield Township Officials	635
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	635
Streams	636
Villages	636
Sundry Items	636
Pioneers of Harmony Township	636
Cemeteries	643
Lisbon	644
Brighton	645
Vienna	646
Harmony Village	647
Plattsburg	648
The Lisbon Baptist Church	648
Fletcher Chapel (Methodist Episcopal)	649
Plattsburg Christian Church	650
Harmony Methodist Protestant Church	650
Vienna Christian Church	653
Vienna Methodist Episcopal Church	653
Vienna Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F.	653
Harmony in the War	654
Schools of Harmony Township	654
School Statistics	654
Rural Hotels	655
Saw-Mills	655
The Early Elections, Politics and Reminiscences	655
Political Reminiscences—An Incident of the Campaign of 1840	656
Cabin Song	657
PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	658
MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP	673
GERMAN TOWNSHIP	679
PIKE TOWNSHIP	693
Early Settlements	694
Churches	696
Cemeteries and Graveyards	698
Towns	699
Dialton	699
Hotels	700
Toll Pikes	700
Mills	700
Physicians	703
Schools	703
General	703
BETHEL TOWNSHIP	704
Bethel Baptist Church	714
The Old-School Mennonite Church	716
Cemeteries	716
Mills	717
Physicians	718
An Incident	718
MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP	719
GREEN TOWNSHIP	735
Pioneers	735
MADISON TOWNSHIP	746
Early Township Officials	748
Roads	749
Of the Early Settlers	749
Poll-Book of an Election held in Vance (Madison) Township, Clark Co., Ohio, April 6, 1818	755
A Reminiscence	756
Reminiscence of the Past	756
South Charleston Agricultural Society	757
The Soldiers of 1861–65	757

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES—Continued.

Churches of Madison Township..758	African Methodist Episcopal Church (Selma).....767	Statistics of the Special School District of South Charleston in Madison Township, Clark Co., Ohio, for the year ending August 31, 1880.....770
Selma.....762	The Underground Railroad.....767	School Statistics of Madison Township for the year ending August 31, 1880.....770
Green Plain Monthly Meeting (Friends).....765	South Charleston.....768	Educational Reminiscences Furnished.....771
Orthodox.....765	South Charleston Official Directory.....769	
Green Plain Monthly Meeting (Hicksites).....765	Madison Township Official Directory.....769	
Selma Methodist Episcopal Church.....766	Secret Societies.....769	
Green Plain Band of Hope.....767	South Charleston Cemetery.....770	

PART VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Springfield Township..... 779	German Township..... 997	Green Township..... 1048
Harmony Township..... 954	Pike Township.....1011	Madison Township.....1059
Pleasant Township..... 971	Bethel Township..... 1026	
Moorefield Township..... 983	Mad River Township.....1039	

PORTRAITS.

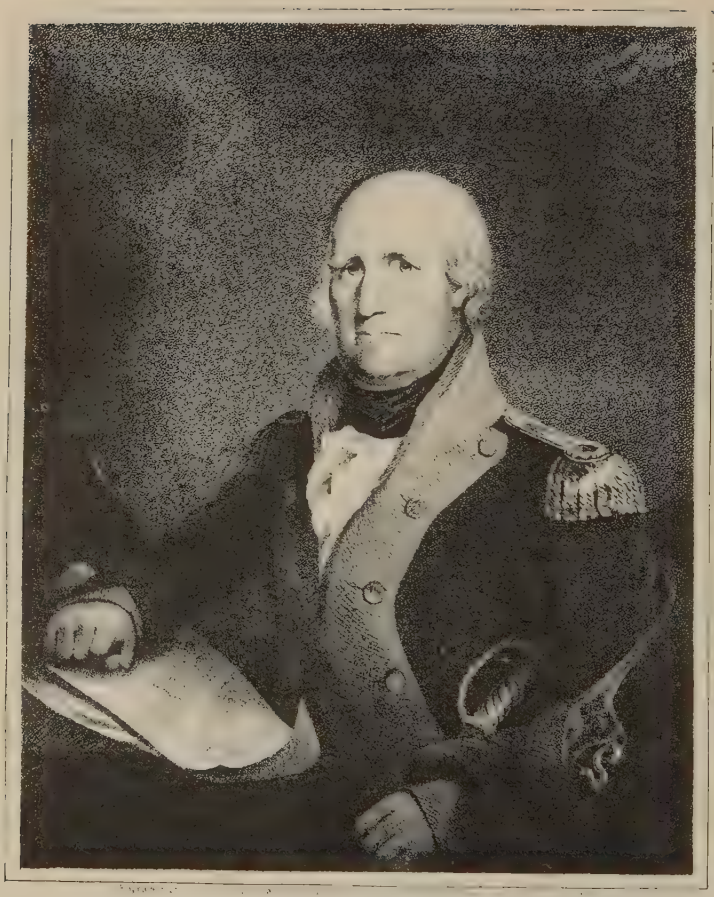
Gen. George Rogers Clark.....Front.	Ross Mitchell..... 405	William Comrie..... 661
David Lowry (deceased)..... 115	James P. Leffel..... 416	William Davisson..... 671
George Croft (deceased)..... 133	Mrs. Elizabeth Leffel (deceased)... 417	David T. Colvin..... 681
John T. Stewart (deceased)..... 151	E. V. Van Norman..... 427	Presley Jones..... 691
James Foley (deceased)..... 169	Anthony Byrd..... 437	Reuben Shellabarger..... 701
Rev. Henry Williams..... 187	Samuel Wolf..... 447	W. B. Jenkins..... 711
Thomas Mills (deceased)..... 205	Thomas V. Crabill..... 457	J. W. Hanes..... 721
John Ludlow..... 212	Harrison Rice..... 467	James Anderson..... 731
J. S. Christie..... 225	William Perrin..... 477	W. Brand Todd..... 741
J.S. Halsey (deceased)..... 235	George Brain..... 487	Abraham Kitchen..... 753
J. L. Torbert (deceased)..... 245	Isaac C. Wood..... 497	Mrs. Matilda Kitchen..... 752
William White..... 255	Lewis Skillings (deceased)..... 507	E. H. Keifer..... 763
J. S. Goode..... 265	Frederick Kobelanz (deceased).... 517	I. N. Kitchen..... 773
J. Warren Keifer..... 275	William Coffey..... 527	Robert Tindall..... 783
George Spence..... 285	Lemuel Hunter..... 537	A. C. McLaughlin..... 793
William Foos..... 295	Nathan Neer..... 547	Jesse Mead..... 803
Samuel Barnett (deceased)..... 305	Milton R. Hunter..... 557	H. Senseman..... 813
John H. Thomas..... 315	Andrew Nicholson (deceased)..... 567	J. J. Scarff..... 823
James Leffel (deceased)..... 325	Henry Oxtoby..... 577	Horatio Banes (deceased)..... 833
E. G. Dial..... 335	W. D. Baird..... 589	Jeremiah Yeazell (deceased)..... 843
A. Dunlap..... 345	Mrs. Sarah M. Baird (deceased)... 588	Charles M. Clark..... 853
C. Thompson (deceased)..... 355	Michael Wilson, Sr. (deceased).... 599	James Clark..... 863
George W. Hastings..... 365	William Troxell..... 609	John A. Marquart..... 875
E. Holford..... 366	John Thorpe (deceased)..... 620	Mary J. Marquart..... 874
S. Jerome Chl..... 375	Mrs. Elizabeth Thorpe (deceased). 621	R. Rector (deceased)..... 885
J. S. Crowell..... 385	L. W. Haughey..... 631	Eliza J. Richards..... 887
T. J. Kirkpatrick..... 386	E. T. Collins..... 641	Joseph L. Richards..... 897
Judson Redmond..... 395	R. B. McCollum..... 651	

LLUSTRATIONS.

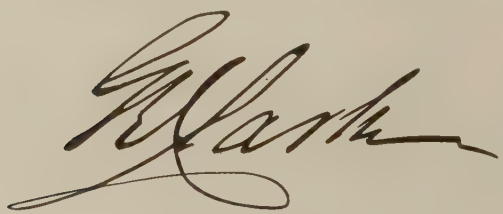
Source of the Mississippi..... 22	High Bridge..... 33	Lake Bluff..... 62
La Salle Landing on the Shores of Green Bay..... 24	Pontiac, the Ottawa Chieftain..... 42	Tecumseh, the Shawnoe Chieftain, 68
Buffalo Hunt..... 26	Indians Attacking Frontiersmen:... 55	Indians Attacking a Stockade..... 71
Trapping..... 28	Present Site Lake Street Bridge, Chicago, 1833..... 58	Black Hawk, the Sac Chieftain..... 74
Mouth of the Mississippi..... 31	A Pioneer Dwelling..... 60	Perry's Monument, Cleveland..... 91
		Niagara Falls..... 92

MISCELLANEOUS.

Map of Clark County.....14 & 15	Area of the Principal Countries in the World.....203	Miles of Railroad in Operation.....203
Constitution of the United States... 79	Population of the Principal Countries in the World.....203	Population of Ohio.....202
Population of the United States.....203		Population of Clark County..... 414
Area of the United States.....203		Business References.....1079



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

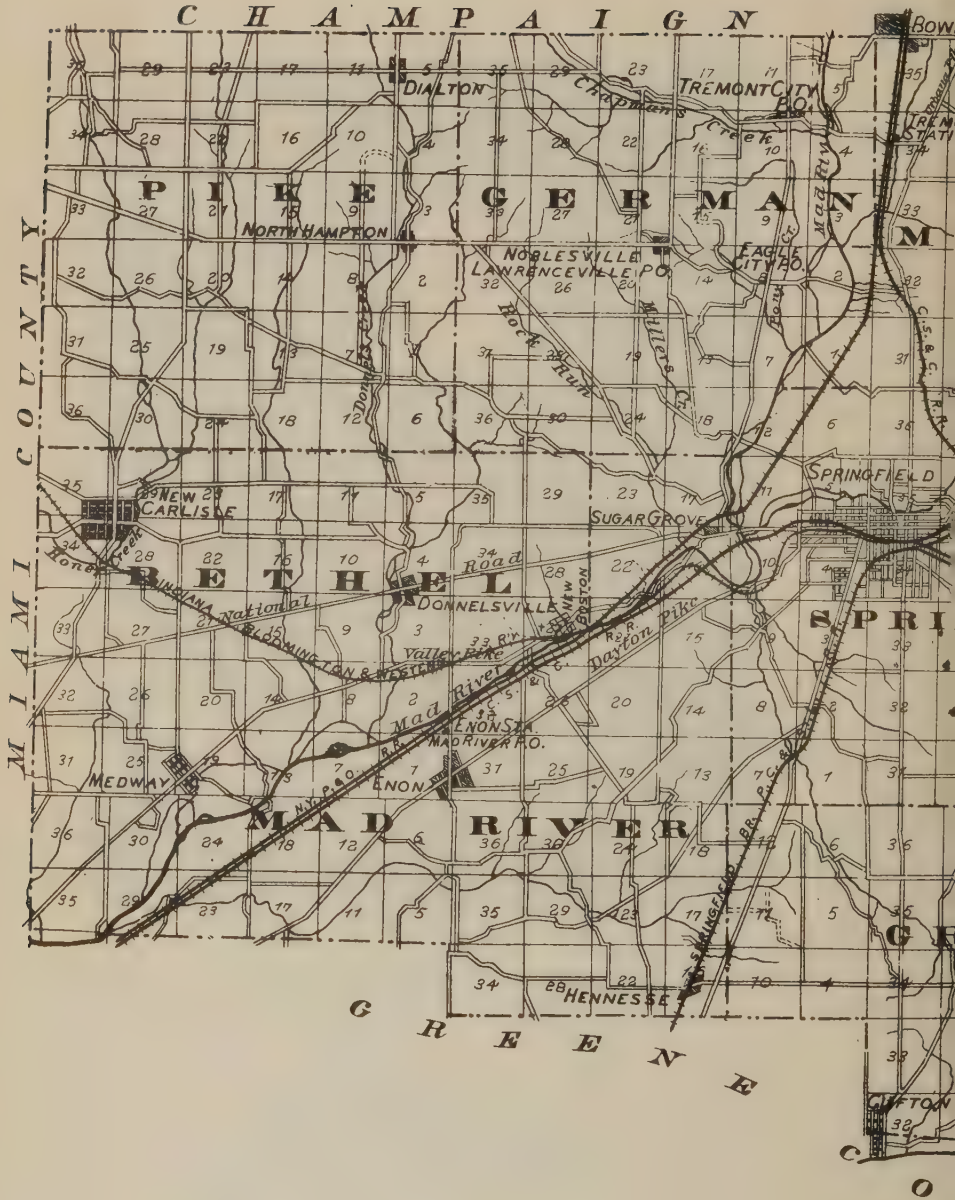


BOOK I.

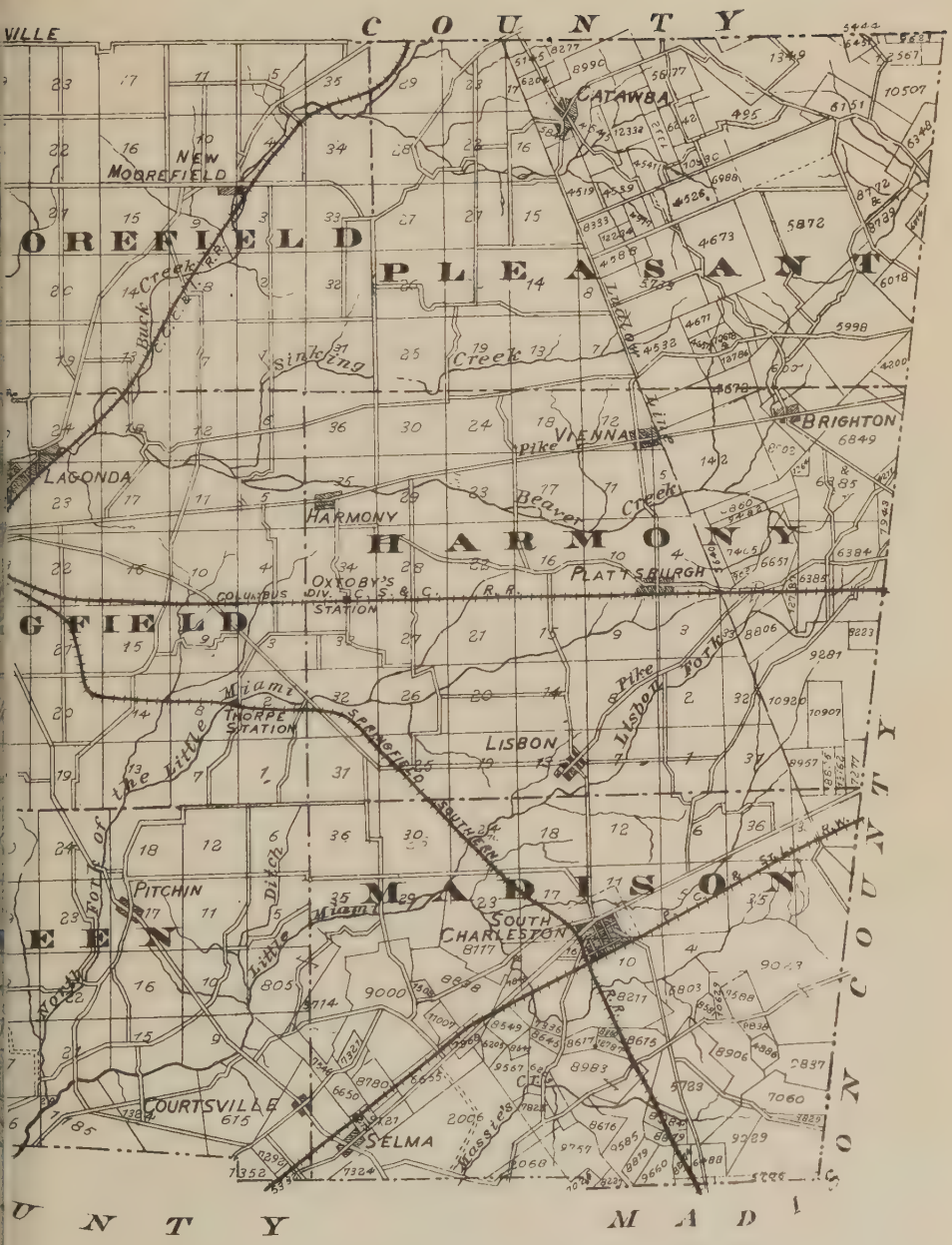
PART FIRST.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CLARK


CHAMPAIGN
MIAMI COUNTY
GREENE
PIKE
GERMAN
BETHEL
MAD RIVER
SPRI
DIALTON
TREMONT CITY P.O.
NORTH HAMPTON
NOBLESVILLE
LAWRENCEVILLE P.O.
EAGLE CITY P.O.
SPRINGFIELD
NEW CARLISLE
SUGAR GROVE
DONNELSVILLE
Valley Pike
Dayton Pike
Mad River
ENON
MAD RIVER P.O.
MEDWAY
HENNESSE
CLIFTON
Rock Run
Miller's Cr.
Honey Creek
Chapman's Creek
Road
Bow

COUNTY


COUNTY
NEW MOOREFIELD
PLEASANT
Buck Creek
Sinking Creek
Mill Creek
CATAWBA
BRIGHTON
VIENNA
Pike
LAGONDA
HARMONY
Beaver Creek
PLATTSBURGH
COLUMBUS DIV. C. S. & C. R. R.
OXTOBY'S STATION
THORPE STATION
Miami
SPRINGFIELD SOUTHERN R.R.
LISBON
Lyshon Fork
Pike
Fork of the Little Miami
Little Miami
PITCHIN
MARION
SOUTH CHARLESTON
C. C. & C. R.R.
COURTSVILLE
SELMA
Mossy Creek
MADISON

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its categor[illegible] of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the res[illegible]u-tion of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

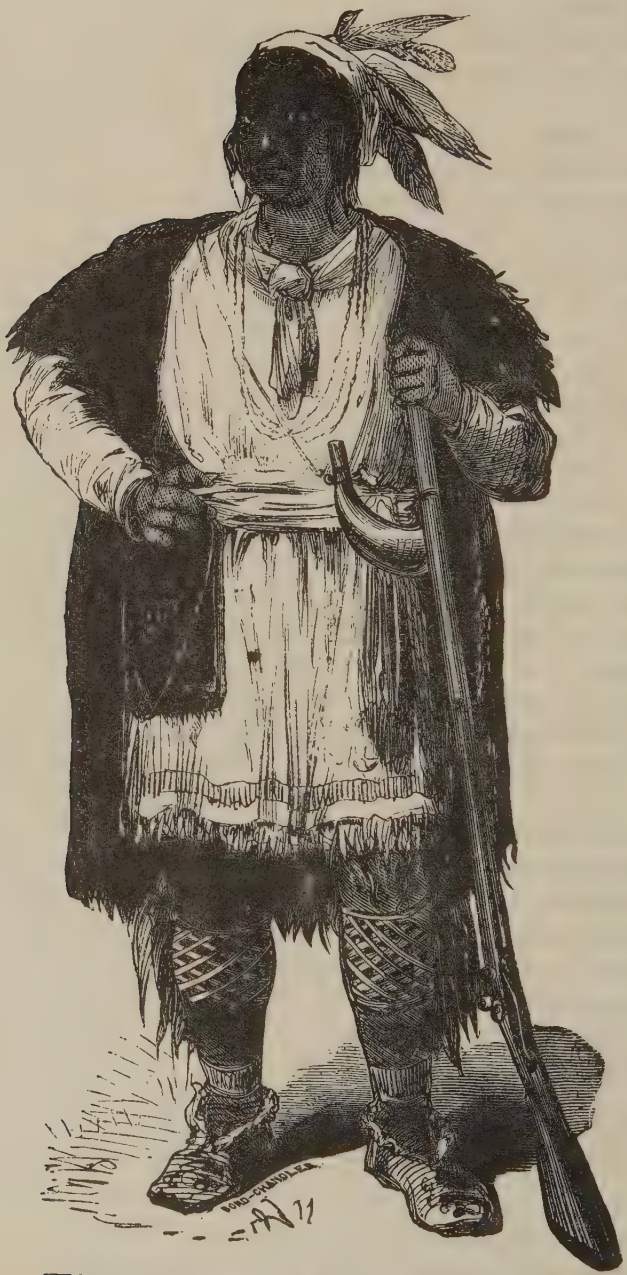
C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30., On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

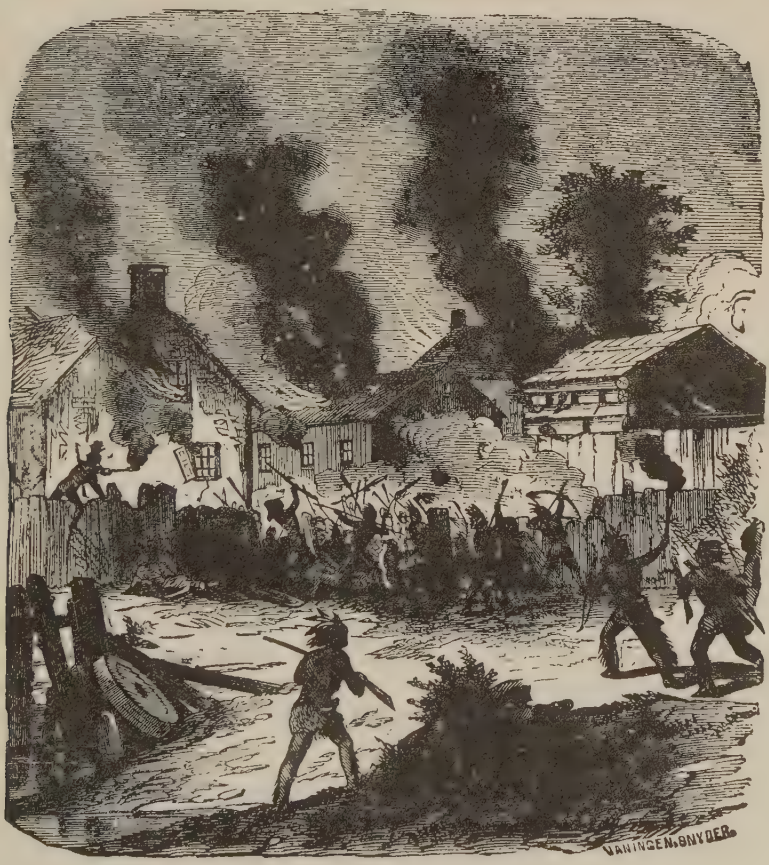
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law. in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.
Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.
Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.
Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.
J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and t have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART SECOND.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1848, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bou d, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of e n sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

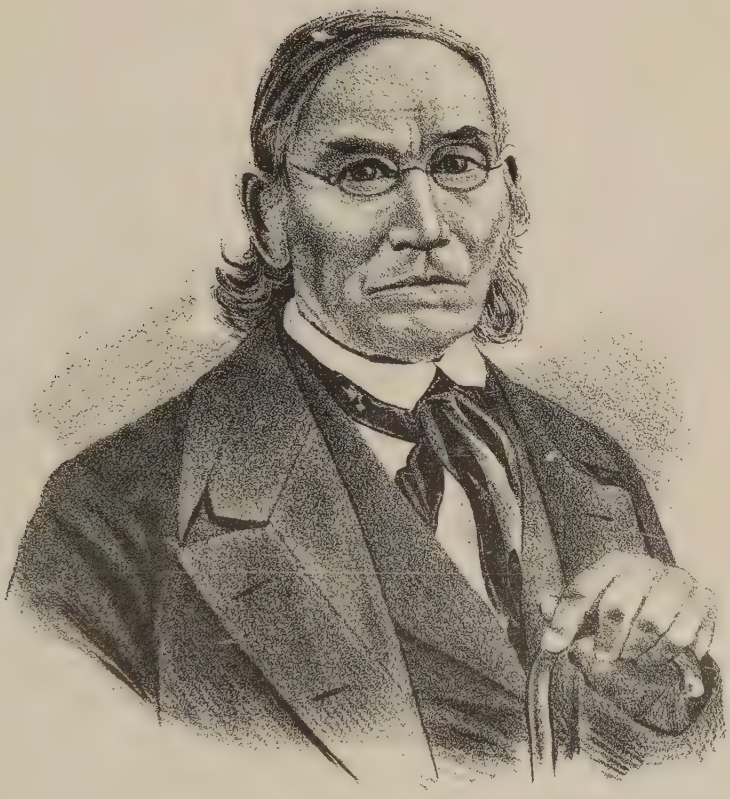
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



DAVID LOWRY
(DECEASED)
BETHEL TP.

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by:

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

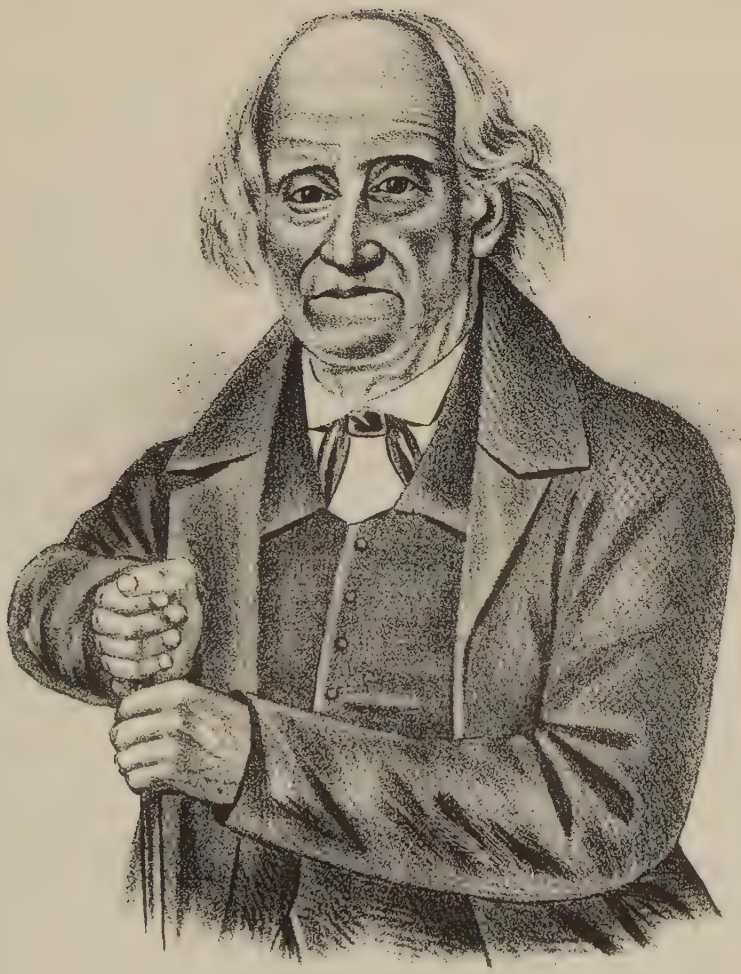
We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



George Croft

(DECEASED)

BETHEL TP.

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1817, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its first settlement was at Chribb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village, Piqua, on the Mad River, on the present site of West Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1803. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1811. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is c vered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

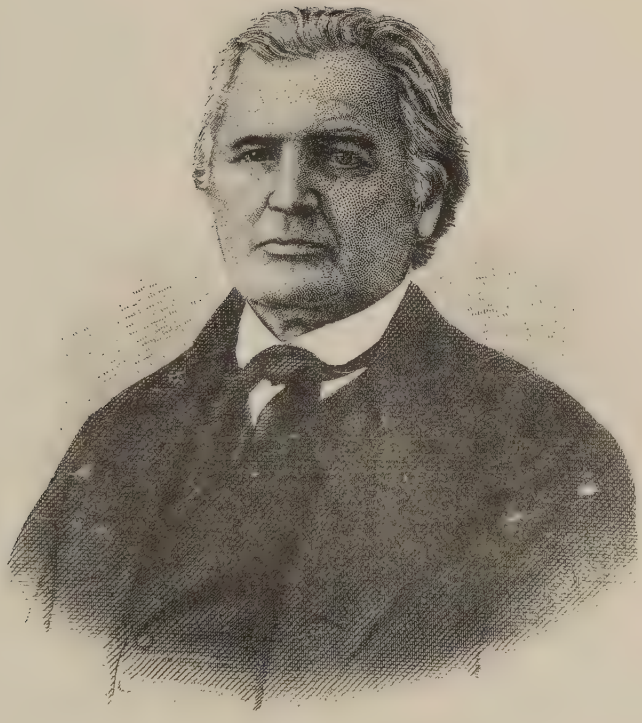
Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



Rutherford B. Hayes

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. It was settled in 1788, but the Indian wars prevented a rapid growth. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first coal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

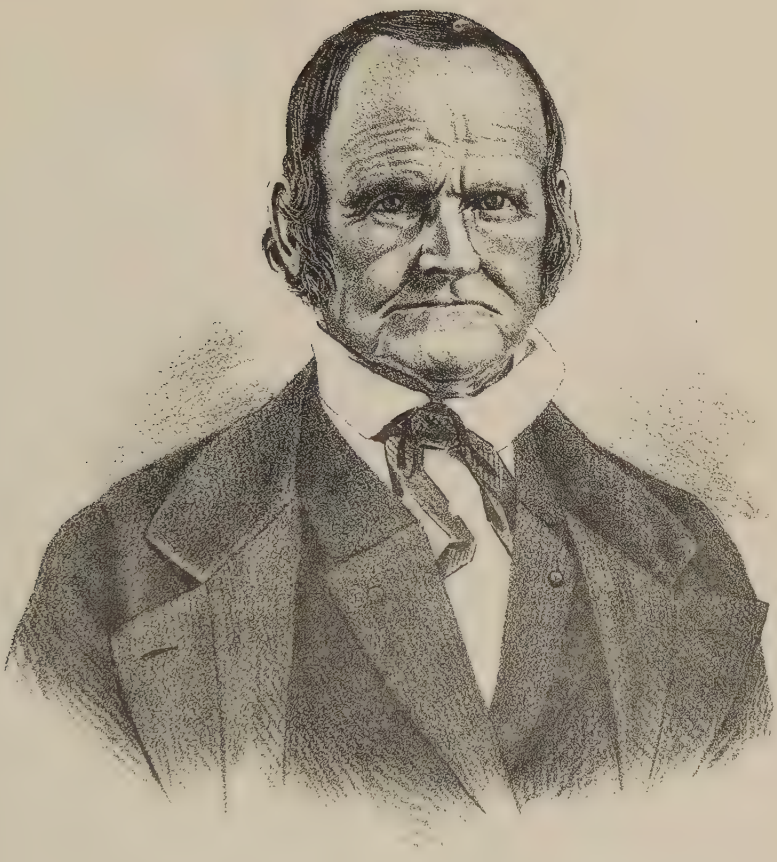
Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died. mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



James Foley

(DECEASED)

MOOREFIELD TP.

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, now the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is 80½°, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

REV. HENRY WILLIAMS
BETHEL TP.

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burn . John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet.

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1880. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	.....
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24004
2	Allen	.....	578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31323
3	Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23813	22951	21933	23883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28413
6	Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11338	17187	20041	25443
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32726
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42580
10	Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41947
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	27539
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	33621	32836	38299	38299
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26641
17	Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23381	25556	30583
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40498
20	Defiance	.....	.....	.....	6966	11886	15719	22518
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27380
22	Erie	.....	.....	12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34283
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86816
26	Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7781	14043	17789	21062
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14255
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23858	27197
31	Hamilton	81764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313268
32	Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27788
33	Hardin	.....	210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27028
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20455
35	Henry	.....	262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20587
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30280
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes	.....	9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20775
39	Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23679
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27450
43	Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31380	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40151
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26208
47	Lorain	.....	5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35525
48	Lucas	.....	.....	9382	12363	25831	46722	67388
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20729
50	Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	23735	25894	31001	42867
51	Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21454
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32925
54	Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36178
56	Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26497
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31988	38218	52230	64006	78545
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow	.....	.....	.....	20280	20445	18583	19073
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49780
61	Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20751	19949	21137
62	Ottawa	.....	.....	2248	3308	7016	13364	19763
63	Paulding	.....	161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13490
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23169	24875	27858
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24534
69	Putnam	.....	230	5189	7221	12808	17081	23718
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36306
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32063
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	33511
74	Seneca	.....	5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36955
75	Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24136
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39878	42978	52508	64027
77	Summit	.....	.....	22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	44882
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	40197
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22874
81	Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10238	15823	23030
82	Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9355	13631	15027	17226
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26689	28892
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	37452
86	Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16633	20991	28821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34026
88	Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15596	18553	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,362	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,361	1,783,012	1,606
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	910
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,804	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,433	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,265	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,983	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,443	486
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441	.....
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,688	
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U.S.	2,915,203	38,555,993	.....	60,852

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	185,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

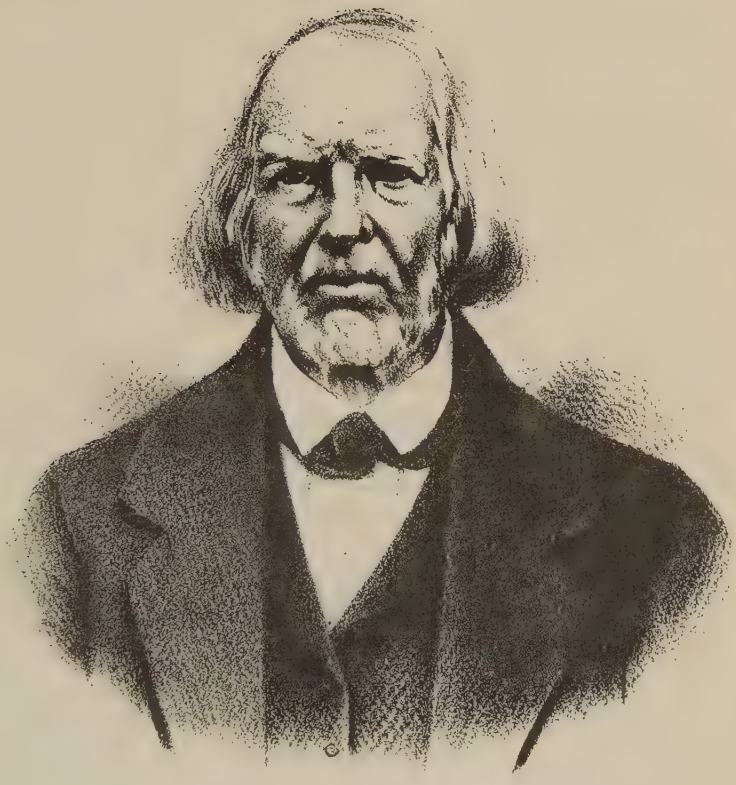
COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

* * * * * * * * *

This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious



Thomas Mills

(DECEASED)
GREEN TP.

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * * * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

* * * * * * * * *

And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

PART III.

HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY.

BY ALDEN P. STEELE.

John Sullivan

SPRINGFIELD

HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

CONCERNING the spirit which pervaded the moral atmosphere that surrounded the early settlers and supplied the elements of a vigorous practical life, with all the accompanying hardships of privations and toil, it may well be said,

> "Of me what know ye, men of puny age?
> I am a rumor, an uncertain story,
> A vanished smoke, a scarce remembered page!"

It has in all ages been esteemed a duty and privilege to honor the memory of those whose labors and self-denial have resulted in good to their country and to their race. Such tribute is justly due to those who laid the foundations of our present happy establishment here in Clark County.

How well the requirements of such a tribute have been fulfilled by the pages of this volume must be decided by the mass of readers into whose hands the work will fall.

Some one has said truly that "no history is complete until its successor has been written." This, then, may serve as a "datum-plane" from which to reach by comparison a more extended or more complete work in the future. That the great bulk of facts connected with the history of the county is here congregated for the first time, there can be no doubt; it must also be true that many important details are not here recorded, the reasons for their absence being obvious.

The actors in those early scenes have nearly all made their final exit, while of the few surviving, many are "sore with the infirmities of age" and the deeds of their youth are forgotten, or but dimly remembered; many of the private papers and family records have been either destroyed, lost, or are in the possession of descendants whose present whereabouts are not known.

In conclusion, the writer desires to thank those who have so kindly rendered assistance, and have granted access to public and private records and papers.

The labor has been tedious, but the willingness of nearly all who have been applied to for information has made the work a pleasure.

Only three or four of those who have been called upon for information have refused, or have evaded giving it. None save those who are engaged in collecting data can realize the difficulty of the task now, as compared with an earlier date. Had this been attended to while the pioneers were living, very many interesting incidents could have been found wherewith to have enlivened the general theme.

A. P. S.

SPRINGFIELD, April, 1881.

THE BATTLE OF PIQUA.

As the coming of the white race to the soil of what is now Clark County was heralded by the uproar of battle, it is deemed fit to mark the occasion as the point from which this history is to continue.

The following account of the engagement was recently prepared, and is from the pen of a prominent citizen, who is one of the few who have made the history of pioneer times an especial study.

There are many floating traditions in regard to this expedition, while the recorded evidence is very meager. There are no known official reports by which these traditions may be verified or corrected. Many of the stories have undoubtedly been somewhat warped in the transmission from a former generation, either by forgetfulness or misunderstanding, or both.

On account of the contradictory nature of many of these details, the whole must necessarily be viewed in the light of rational probability.

After much research, the subjoined account is believed to contain the essence of all that is now known of the battle, nor is it likely that more will ever be learned, unless it be by the discovery of relics and documents, which are not now known to be in existence.

THE SIEGE OF THE OLD INDIAN TOWN OF PIQUA, AUGUST 8, 1780.*

"The old Indian town of Piqua was situated about five miles west of the present site of the city of Springfield, Ohio, on the north bank of Mad River. In going there from the city named, you pass down the Mad River until you reach a point where the stream runs in a westerly direction out into a large basin or prairie, which gives some evidence of having at one time been the bottom of a small lake.

At the time the Indians occupied the place, the prairie was about three miles long and one mile wide. It is now fenced off into farms under the highest state of cultivation. At the upper end of this beautiful open landscape, the river gracefully bends round and silently flows to the south; then again toward the west, continuing in the latter direction until it reaches the lower end of the prairie, where it sweeps round to the northwest, and is soon lost to sight in the forest below.

At the time referred to, on the south side of the river was another prairie, bordered by the low hills in the distance. Over this prairie ran the road from the old Indian town of Chillicothe, about twelve miles south of Piqua, and reached the river on the south bank, nearly opposite the latter town.

About two-thirds of the distance down the prairie, on the north side of the river, and further progress was obstructed by what might be called a willow swamp, stretching across the prairie from the southwest to the northeast, stopping about one or two hundred yards short of a limestone cliff, rising out of the north border of the basin or prairie.

Behind the willow swamp was located the town of Piqua, and behind the town was a round-topped hill, rising up 100 feet from the level of the plain. From the crown of this hill the country might be overlooked for as much as five miles up and down the river. The general appearance of the locality, in its almost primitive wildness, must have been of unsurpassed loveliness

The rocks on the north side of the prairie rose up out of the same like a stone wall, twenty-five or thirty feet high, running down in the direction of the round-topped hill back of Piqua; before reaching which it was suddenly cut off, leaving an open space between the hills and rocks. This was covered with a

*By Thomas F. McGrew.

thick growth of forest trees of a low and bushy growth. It was impossible to pass up over this wall of rocks in large companies, except in one or two places, where they inclined to drop to the level of the prairie.

At one point, there was an opening cut down from the point of the cliffs, and quite through them to the lowland by some natural force, and was so narrowed that not more than one person, certainly not more than two, could pass up or down through the cut at the same moment of time. This place was concealed from observation by a heavy undergrowth of timber, and could be easily obstructed, and could check the advance of a victorious army.

The approach to the lower part of the town was defended by a stockade fort, not common with Indians as a means of defense. It included a space of about two acres. The hill, the wall of rocks, the open plain, carpeted with wild flowers of all colors; the silver line of the river, the hills far off in the distance, crowned with forest trees, and the long line of Indian wigwams, marking their locations by curling wreaths of smoke, as it rose up from their fires, with here and there a corn-field, indicated that the Indians had selected this place not only for its natural strength, but as well for its fertility and beauty.

The Indian children of the town could play before the cabin doors in the lowland, free from the apprehension of danger, while the warrior on the hill-top might sweep the whole country on the lookout for an approaching enemy, and, by an agreed signal, warn the whole tribe in a moment.

In August, A. D. 1780, Piqua was quite populous. In addition to the Shawnees, 300 Mingoes were there as allies to aid in the defense of the place. Piqua is said to have contained, at one period, nearly four thousand Shawnees.

The town was built after the manner of French villages. The houses extended along the river more than three miles, and were in many places more than twenty poles apart.

The celebrated, hardened villain, Simon Girty, was the leader of the Mingo braves, as allies of the Shawnees. He had been educated in, and had adopted with savage delight all, the cruelties practiced by the Indians, and stood near, two years later, in the presence of his old friend Col. Crawford, and derived fiendish enjoyment from witnessing his agonies while burning at the stake. Perhaps he remembered, even in the presence of this awful event, that the hand of one of the daughters of Crawford had been denied to him before he deserted to the Indians. This would be dreadful revenge, but Girty was a dreadful savage. A prisoner among the Indians who met with the scoundrel described him as a man with dark, shaggy hair, low forehead, contracted brows, meeting above his short, flat nose, gray, sunken eyes, and thin, compressed lips, with a wicked expression of countenance that made him seem the picture of a villain. C. W. Butterfield writes that "all the vices of civilization seemed to center in him, and by him were ingrafted upon those of the savage state, without the usual redeeming qualities of either." He moved about through the Indian country during the war of the Revolution and the Indian war which followed, a dark whirlwind of fury, desperation and barbarity.

In the refinements of torture inflicted upon helpless prisoners, as compared with the Indians', theirs seemed to be merciful. In treachery, he stood unrivaled. The prisoner who became his captive must abandon all hope of pity, and yield himself to the club, the scalping-knife and the indescribable agonies of the stake. No Indian, drunk, was a match for him. He swore horrid oaths. He appeared like a host of evil spirits. He was called a beast, and a villainous, untrustworthy cur dog. This savage, compounded of all the meaner qualities that could or might disfigure the life of a human being, it has been affirmed, had some rare moments of better emotions. He met with his former acquaintance, Simon Kenton, while a prisoner of the Indians, under sentence of death.

and called him his dear friend, and interfered and saved his life. He looked the scoundrel, with a gloomy stare, while "o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair."

The celebrated chief of the Shawnees, Catahecassa, or the Black Hoof, was born in Florida, and had bathed and fished in salt water before he settled on Mad River. He was present at the defeat of Braddock, near Pittsburgh, in 1755, and was engaged in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. He was a man of sagacity and experience, and of fierce and desperate bravery, and well informed in the traditions of his people. He occupied the highest position in his nation, and was opposed to polygamy and the practice of burning prisoners. He was a man of good health, and was five feet eight inches in height. He died in Wapakoneta at the age of one hundred and ten years, A. D. 1831. Without being able to find it so stated, after some investigation, in so many words, I believe that this Indian was the chief leader in the defense of Piqua when the place was invested by Gen. Clark. To prevent, if such a thing could be possible, almost continual depredations of the Indians upon the border population, an expedition was organized to march against their towns on the Mad River. This army rendezvoused at the place where Covington, in the State of Kentucky, now stands. It ascended the Ohio River from Louisville in transport boats, which also brought provisions and stores.

On the opposite of the river they built a block-house, in which to store provisions and form a base of supplies. This house was the first one built on the site where the city of Cincinnati now stands.

On the 2d of August, A. D. 1780, Gen. George Rogers Clark moved, with an army of 1,000 men, from the point named to the Indian towns on Mad River, located in and near to the territory which is now included in Clark County, Ohio. The distance to be marched was about 80 miles, through an untracked forest, over which, with great labor, the soldiers cut and bridged, when found necessary, a road for the passage of horses and pack-mules, and one six-pounder cannon.

The soldiers marched without tents, beds or personal baggage. Their rations for a thirty-days campaign were six quarts of corn, one gill of salt, with what green corn and wild game they might pick up on the march. Any meat they obtained was cooked on sticks set up before the fire. Sometimes green plums and nettles were cooked and eaten by the men.

The impression obtained, not only in the settlement, but with the soldiers, that if the army was defeated none of the men would escape, and that in such events the Indians would fall on the defenseless women and children of Kentucky and massacre them, burn their towns and villages, and lay waste the country. It seemed to be a choice either that the white settlers or the Indians must be destroyed, and both parties regarded it in the same light, and acted with the calmness and bravery usual to forlorn hopes, formed of soldiers commanded to encounter some desperate exigency. Daniel Boone, the pioneer Indian fighter, acted as a spy for the expedition. The skill and vigilance which entered into the campaign will be demonstrated by a presentation of the manner, form and conduct of the army while on the march.

It was separated into two divisions. Gen. Clark commanded the first and Col. Logan the second. Between these two columns marched the pack mules and the artillery.

The men in each division were ordered to march in four lines, about forty yards apart, with a line of flankers on each side, about the same distance from the right and left lines. In the event of an attack from the enemy in the front, it was to halt, and the two right lines would wheel to the right, and the two left lines wheel to the left, and the artillery would advance to the front, the whole

forming a complete line of battle. The second division would form in the same manner, and advance or act as a reserve. By calling in the right and left flanking parties, the whole force would present a line of battle in the form of a square, with the pack mules and the baggage in the center. An attack on either flank, or the rear, the same maneuver would put the army in the most favorable position for defense or assault.

On the 6th day of August, A. D. 1780, the army arrived at the Indian town of old Chillicothe, only to find it burned and the inhabitants gone. On the 7th, some days sooner than the Indians had expected, it drew up in front of Old Piqua. A soldier had deserted to the Indians before the army arrived at the mouth of the Licking, and gave notice of the approaching expedition. The attack commenced about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of August, and lasted until 5 in the evening. The assaulting forces were divided into three separate commands. One, under the command of Col. Lynn, was ordered to cross the river and encompass the town on the west side. To prevent this move from being successful, the Indians made a powerful effort to turn the left wing of the assaulting party, which Col. Lynn successfully defeated by extending his force a mile to the west of the town. Col. Logan, with 400 men under his command, was ordered to march up the south side of the river, concealing, if possible, the move from the observation of the Indians, and cross over the stream at the upper end of the prairie, and prevent their escape in that direction. Gen. Clark remained in command of the center, including one six-pounder cannon. He was to assault the town in front.

This disposition of the forces, with a simultaneous assault made by the separate commands, promised, if well executed, the capture of the town and a complete rout of the Indians, with the death of a great number. According to the custom of the times, no prisoners were made. All that were captured were put to death.

The Indians, according to their plan of defense, could not safely retreat, if defeated, over the round-topped hill, for the elevation would bring them within sight and range of the American rifle, and the cannon, with the command of Gen. Clark, which, in appearance and sound, created more fear than it did harm.

Neither could they escape out of the upper end of the prairie, for Col. Logan and his 400 men had been sent to intercept them there; nor to the north, for this route was too much obstructed by the rocks; nor to the west or lower part of the town, the location of the stockade fort, for at this point the battle raged with the greatest fierceness, under the command of Col. Lynn. The constant crack of the rifle in its deadly work, the shouts of the white soldiers, the yells of the Indians, the screams of the wounded and dying, the distant roar of the cannon, disclosed this to be the point where defeat was to be accepted or victory won.

Simon Girty, who never was a constant friend to any party, "gnashing his teeth in impotent rage," ordered his 300 Mingo Indians to withdraw from what may have appeared to him an unequal fight.

This moment of time, near the same hour of the day one hundred years ago, was a dark and doubtful crisis in the history of that part of our country which is now regarded as the most beautiful, fertile and thickly populated part of Ohio.

If Clark's army had been defeated, we cannot doubt but that every white soldier would have been put to death, and the State of Kentucky invaded by the Indians; and what would have followed on the border can only be conjectured by what we have been told in the history of Indian wars.

The Shawnees, disheartened by the withdrawal of their allies, and pressed

by the fierce, rather desperate fighting of the whites, which they denominated "madness," or fate, so reckless were the soldiers in exposing their lives. Against "madness," the Indians never contend. They gave up the fight and slowly fell back up the prairie, partly concealed by the tall grass, the wigwams, and the trees in the willow swamp. They fought as they retreated, not for victory, but for their lives, until they reached the rocks, beneath which they had concealed their women and children.

Their situation was now worse than it had been at the commencement of the conflict, for they had passed all the low ground, making a retreat to the north practical, with the exception of the opening cut down from the top of the cliff already described, and up through this, tradition claims, they marched out into the hills. If Col. Logan had executed his part of the plan with greater rapidity, the Indians would have been cut off from this place of retreat, and a great number of them put to death. Some persons assert that Col. Logan marched to a point where Mad River meets with the waters of Buck Creek before he crossed the river, and then marched down the east side thereof to execute his part of the general plan. He marched about three miles, according to all the authorities, and that is the distance from the site of the Old Piqua to the mouth of Buck Creek.

It follows that, if he did go so high up the river as the point named, that he would have traveled six miles before he could bring his men into action.

This view of the maneuvering, after looking over the location of the battle-field, seems so unmilitary that I cannot accept it. I presume that he made a detour from the river, that his force might not be observed, as secrecy was one of the conditions of success. To accomplish his part of the general plan, he may have marched three miles, but certainly not six. Let this point be settled as it may, there is no dispute about the fact that when he got his men into position, the battle had been fought and won, and the Indians gone. The loss was about equal—twenty men on each side.

On the 9th of August, the stockade fort, the shot-battered cabins, and the corn-fields, were destroyed. On the 10th, Gen. Clark, with his army, left for Kentucky. This campaign left the Indians without shelter or food. They had to hunt for their support and that of their families, leaving them no time for war, and the border settlements lived in peace and without fear.

This once powerful nation of the Shawnees had resided near Winchester, Va., then in Kentucky and in South Carolina, after that on the Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania. From this last-named point they emigrated to the banks of the Mad River, and remained until driven from Piqua by Gen. Clark.

The Shawnees are now no more. The nation which gave birth to the great chiefs so intimately connected with the early history of Ohio, such as Blue Jacket, Black Hoof, Cornstalk, Captain Logan, Tecumseh, and the latter's vagabond brother, the Prophet, has gone out of history.

Thomas L. McKenney, late of the Indian Department, Washington, says: "Finally, a remnant of about eighty souls, to which this once fierce and powerful nation had dwindled, removed, in 1833, to the western shore of the Mississippi."

NOTES ON THE BATTLE OF PIQUA.

There are many accounts of this affair, both written and traditional. Nearly every writer who has treated of the early history of the West has something to say about George Rogers Clark and his achievements, among which this one is mentioned, yet there is an unsatisfactory want of such details and particulars as would be found in the official reports of a modern engagement.

There are two accounts in Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," one of which is reproduced from another work, while the other was from an article (fresh

and new when Howe wrote) written, or dictated, by the late Abraham Thomas, of Miami County, who was a soldier in Clark's army. Thomas calls it a "bloodless victory," yet he says they "took possession of all the squaws and papooses, and killed a great many warriors," which would hardly have been accomplished without some white man getting hurt. The most common statement is that the Indians lost seventeen warriors, and Clark a like number. There are some proofs that the whites suffered the loss of quite a number, and these scraps of evidence are now within reach of the present generation; for instance: The venerable Ezra Baker, of Mad River Township, who is now eighty-four years of age, remembers having seen the trench where Clark's men were buried, opened, and the remains of two or three men exposed. The spot where the Indians were buried was also determined by the same party of men. This was done on a sort of wager, or as proof that a certain stranger (who had made his appearance in that settlement a few days before, claiming to have been one of Clark's men) was not an impostor, but knew whereof he spoke in a blustering manner. Mr. Baker was about ten years of age at the time, and, boy-fashion, he followed the party and witnessed the result.

The writer was one of a party of citizens, composed of Ezra and Leander Baker, Thomas Kizer (the veteran surveyor of Southwestern Ohio), William Whiteley, Esq., and others of the representatives of the early settlers, which party spent several days in examining the battle-ground of Old Piqua, with the view of more definitely ascertaining the site of the ancient stockade, council house, and other points of interest connected with the locality.

This was in July and August, 1880, just before the Clark-Shawnee Centennial, and, while no material evidence was found to indicate the burial-place of the whites, there is little doubt that the flag-staff at present standing in Mr. Baker's orchard, is within fifty feet of the spot.

The reader must remember that the whole ground is now in a high state of improvement, and digging pits and trenches can only be done to a limited extent. There were some remains of the stockade found in several places, the relative positions of which indicated its boundary lines; these were measured and examined by Col. Kizer, and duly noted in his field-book; other measurements and observations were also made.

Various notions have from time to time been entertained, by different people, in regard to the movements of Logan's command (Clark's right wing) during the fight. Without going into tedious details, it may not be amiss to call attention to some items which present themselves to any one at all familiar with the topography of the field of Piqua: First, the rocky cañon of Mad River, known as "Tecumseh's Rifle Range," would hardly be entered by any commander, under the uncertain circumstances which surrounded Col. Logan, without first knowing that "the defile" was clear; second, to have marched eastward across the highland, which rises within the bend of the river, would have been going away from the scene of action, and away from the Indian rear. Both of the above suppositions are averse to his having "gone up the river three miles," or "to the confluence of Buck Creek" with Mad River.

The little valley of the stream known as Abberfelda Creek (which runs near the Sintz property), in its natural, unobstructed condition, would afford a tolerably safe route, and one leading in the direction of the rear ground of the enemy; besides, this, circuit would extend about three miles in distance, which would be in accordance with the distance named in the early accounts of the battle.

The narrow defile through the cliffs is to be seen to-day, just as it was when the Indians filed through it on their way out of Clark's environment, except that the "floor," or rocky surface at the bottom, was leveled off, and in some places

the passage was widened by the early settlers, who used it as a roadway from the valley to the uplands.

This defile is worthy of a visit by any one at all interested in natural scenery with historic associations. The entrance is so hidden by the configuration of the cliffs, and by foliage, as to be unobservable by the passer-by, unless by an especial effort.

There is a wide, bowl-shaped valley or park just behind the old Indian town, which is so situated as to be entirely out of sight from any point or direction from which an enemy would be likely to approach; this valley is watered by half a dozen large springs, and penetrated by two or three narrow ravines, which open by small pathways to the uplands in the rear. This was the assembly-ground, where the Clark-Shawnee Centennial was held. For that occasion it was named Mingo Park. From its location and natural fitness, it is not unlikely that this park was used as a cover for the non-combatant portion of the Indian inhabitants.

During the early settlement of "New Boston" and vicinity, many relics and marks of the Indian occupations and Clark's engagement were found, and even now a rusty bayonet, or some other warlike article, is occasionally plowed up. Aside from these, nothing remains but the historic topography and the traditions of the day.

"The scene around is peaceful now,
And broken is the battle spear,
But nations have been made to bow
Beneath the yoke of conquest here."

TECUMSEH AND PIQUA.

As this book contains an illustrated sketch of this celebrated Indian chief, any further remarks would be superfluous were it not true that the name of Tecumseh is to some extent connected with the early history of this particular county. That he was born here is as well established as any other unrecorded event in this connection.

There has been some confusion over the Indian name "Piqua," which, like many other names, was used in a sort of general way, and was applied to more than one locality. As to the origin of the word, or its complete signification, tradition informs us that the word "Piqua" signifies "a man formed out of ashes." It runs that many years ago the braves of the Shawnees were seated around their camp-fire, when a great puffing was observed among the ashes, and suddenly a full-grown man stepped forth—the first of the Piqua tribe—a sort of "Phœnix," as a more refined mythology called it. Of course all this was in accordance with the Indian notion of things. No "big" Indian was ever born, like other people, but came some way all at once, with the entire make-up of paint and bluster, and bloody knives sticking fast to him, and ready for business.

The first Piqua was in this county, and was afterward the site of the now vacant town of New Boston, which see. This Piqua has entirely disappeared as a name, except as a special designation of an historical point.

After the Shawnees were driven from here, they established themselves in what is now Miami County, and named that place Piqua also.

There was another town of the same name in Southern Ohio.

The second point yet retains the name, and is the city of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. The third has been changed to Pickaway, and is the name of one of the counties of the State.

This much to explain how the confusion in regard to the birthplace of Tecumseh could occur: Drake's "Life of Tecumseh," published in 1841, furnishes the following:

"Some diversity of opinion has prevailed as to the birthplace of Tecumseh. It is stated by several historians to have been in the Scioto Valley, near the place where Chillicothe now stands. Such, however, is not the fact. He was born in the Valley of the Miamis, on the bank of Mad River, a few miles below Springfield, and within the limits of Clark County. Of this there is the most satisfactory evidence. In the year 1805, when the Indians were assembling at Greenville, as it was feared with some hostile intentions against the frontiers, the Governor of Ohio sent Duncan McArthur and Thomas Worthington to that place to ascertain the disposition of the Indians. Tecumseh and three other chiefs agreed to return with these messengers to Chillicothe, then the seat of government, for the purpose of holding a 'talk' with the Governor." Gen. McArthur, in a letter to Drake (the author), under date of November 19, 1821, says:

"When on the way from Greenville to Chillicothe, Tecumseh pointed out the place where he was born. It was in an old Shawanoe town, on the northwest side of Mad River, about six miles below Springfield." There are many other bits of evidence tending to establish this fact beyond a doubt. Comment upon the life and deeds of this Indian would be out of place here, as he is referred to by various other contributors to this book. That he figured in some of the early scenes of this county is beyond dispute.

In this connection, the recollections of the late John Ross, of German Township, are given as alluding to Tecumseh and the state of affairs when he was in his glory.

"In those days, Indians were very numerous and quite hostile, so that the settlers lived in constant dread of them, many times being compelled to collect together for mutual protection. In 1806, during one of their outbreaks, all the whites for miles around collected at a place a few miles southwest of Springfield, since known as Boston, where they built a block-house. Col. Ward, Simon Kenton, and a few other of the prominent men of the party, went out and made a treaty with the Indians, which was kept about two years, or until 1808, when this treaty was renewed at the then village of Springfield. The militia and many other of the settlers met about sixty Indians, among whom were five or six chiefs, principal among whom was old Tecumseh. Mr. Ross remembered him as a tall, lithe figure, of good form, and fine, commanding appearance. He made a speech at the treaty, which, for an Indian, was remembered as being full of oratory, and remarkable for ease and grace of delivery. A white man had been murdered, for which the murderer was demanded, or the whole tribe would be held accountable. "Can you," asked Tecumseh, "hold your whole people accountable for a murder committed by one of your bad men? No; then you cannot hold us accountable."

In 1810, a false alarm was given, and again they gathered in different points for protection. The alarm had been given by some one out on the "Beech" who had heard the report of a gun, and, not waiting to learn the cause, ran all the way in to the settlement and spread the news that the Indians were coming."

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

To follow the intricate maze of aboriginal intermixtures of tribes and nations, or to locate many of the tribal subdivisions of those old nomads, would require more time and space than the plan of this work will admit. The following extract from a paper entitled "Indian Migration in Ohio," lately published by the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, and prepared by C. C. Baldwin, Esq., of Cleveland, seems to express about all there is to say on the subject, so far as this history is concerned.

"We find, then, about 1640, the Eries ranged in Ohio from near the east end of Lake Erie, to near the west, and held the country back (to) and part of the Ohio River. That everywhere west were Algonquins, probably the Miamis and Ottawas pressing upon them. That below them on the Ohio were the Shawnees, and southeast of them their kindred the Andastes, were the Algonquins again. * * * *

"The early history of the Shawnees is scantily traced, their positions did not bring them within the early acquaintance of the whites, or the knowledge of history. When they applied to LaSalle for French protection, he replied they were too remote. * * * * * Within the period of history, they pushed into Ohio from Kentucky, and the Cumberland River is called, in the early French maps, the rivers of the ancient Shawnees. That was not the first time they had been upon the Ohio. After the destruction of the Eries, they seem to have been next south upon that river, and I cannot but believe that while the Eries were at peace with the Shawnees lived next south, probably in Southern Ohio and Kentucky. * * * * * In the historical map of Ohio, appearing in 1872 in Walling & Gray's atlas, and prepared by Col. Charles Whittlesey, the Indian occupation of Ohio appears as follows: The Iroquois and tribes adopted by them, in Northeastern Ohio, including the valley of the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas and Wheeling Creek. The Wyandots and Ottawas occupied the valleys of the streams flowing into Lake Erie, west of the Cuyahoga, but no farther up the Maumee than Fulton and Henry Counties. The Delawares the valley of the Muskingum; the Shawnees the Scioto and its tributaries, and as far east as to include Raccoon Creek, and west including parts of Brown and Highland Counties.

"The Miamis were in the western part of the State, including the valleys of the Great and Little Miami, and the upper part of the Maumee.

"These were, in a general way, the limits of the tribes in Ohio from 1754 to 1780. * * *

"There were also Mohawks, Tuscarawas, Mingos and (other) descendants, not named in a tribal way of the ancient Eries and Neutrals. These named tribes were all intrusive within the period of history.

"The Ottawas and Wyandots, although of different generic stock, lived much together, perhaps partly through sympathy in a similar downfall. They had been allies against the Iroquois, and in succession overcame.

"The Shawnees and Cherokees seem to have been the foremost in the great Indian migrations which met the Mound-Builders. It is thought singular that there are no traditions of that move.

"But when we think how faithless are the traditions among the whites of one hundred years ago, almost sure to be very wrong, even of one's great-grandfather, and that the Mound-Builders apparently left Ohio several hundred years ago, at least, the want of memory of that event does seem singular (?).

"Indians were always moving and warring. But the same careful linguistic study in America, that has told so much in the old world, will tell us something of the new."

Those who have attempted to glean the facts of the dim unrecorded past, for historcial use, will appreciate Mr. Baldwin's remarks in regard to the unreiability of even the latest traditions.

Many writers are inclined to the opinion that the Wyandots were among the earliest tribes on this soil, but, from the latest investigations, the conclusion seems to be that they were only a sub-tribe of the Eries and Iroquois.

The following letter is here inserted as being pertinent to this subject, though taken from the proceedings of the late Clark-Shawnee celebration·

THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.

The following paper, prepared by Mr. C. C. Royce, attache of the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., which preparation was by request of Gen. Keifer, gives in complete form, but condensed, a history of the Shawnees, from the earliest days of the country to the present, taken from ancient records preserved at Washington. It formed a portion of the papers introduced at the celebration and can be read at leisure with interest and profit:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1880.

HON. J. WARREN KEIFER, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO:

My dear General: Our conversation of Friday last has troubled me a little. Your suggestion that I prepare an article on the history of the Shawnee tribe of Indians to be read at the approaching centennial anniverasry of the victory of Gen. George Rogers Clark over that unfortunate people, was one in which it would under favorable circumstances have been especially gratifying to me to comply. There are two reasons, however, why it would be next to impossible for me now to give such a full and satisfactory account of the Shawnees as would stand the test of reasonable criticism:

First—The time between now and the occurrence of the anniversary is too brief, and, second—My investigations of the subject-matter of such an article are as yet by no means complete.

In spite of these serious drawbacks, however, I am willing to give a brief outline of my investigations and deductions, with the full understanding that it is to be considered as merely tentative and subject to such corrections—either of a minor or radical character—as the results of more elaborate inquiries may seem to justify.

The Shawnees were the Bedouins, and I may almost say the Ishmaelites of the North American tribes. As wanderers they were without rivals among their race, and as fomentors of discord and war between themselves and their neighbors their genius was marked. Their original home is not, with any great measure of certainty, known. It is altogether improbable that it ever will be. Many theories on the subject have been already advanced, each with a greater or less degree of plausibility. More doubtless will, from time to time, be offered, but after all, the general public will be restricted to a choice of probabilities and each must accept for himself that which to his mind shall seem most satisfactory and convincing.

First—In the year 1608, Capt. John Smith, of the Jamestown colony, in Virginia, proceeded upon an exploring expedition up the Chesapeake Bay. In the course of this expedition, he encountered and held communication with numerous nations or tribes of Indians then occupying the shores of the bay and its immediate vicinity. All these Indians lived in continual dread of a tribe known to them by the name of "Massawomekes." In the language of Smith: "Beyond the mountains whence is the head of the river Patawomeke (Potomac) the savages report, inhabit their most mortal enemies, the Massawomekes, upon a great salt water, which by all likelihood is either some part of Canada; some great lake or some inlet of some sea that falleth into the South Sea. These Massawamekes are a great nation and very populous." Smith further relates that the other tribes, especially the Pottawomekes, the Patuxents, the Sasquesahannocks and the Tockwoughes, were continually tormented by them, complained bitterly of their cruelty and were very importunate with him that he should free them from their assaults. This Smith determined to do, and, had not his project been vetoed by the Colonial Council, the history and

identity of this people would not now, in all likelihood, be enshrouded in such a mantle of doubt.

He did, in fact, encounter seven canoes full of them at the head of Chesapeake Bay, with whom he had a conference by signs, and remarks that their implements of war and other utensils showed them to be greatly superior to the Virginia Indians, as also their dexterity in their small boats made of the bark of trees, sewed with bark and well "luted" with gum, gave evidence that they lived upon some great water. When they departed for their homes, the Massawomekes went by the way of what Smith denominates Willoughby's River, and which his map and description show to be the modern "Bush River," which is on the west side of the bay and trends in a northwest direction.

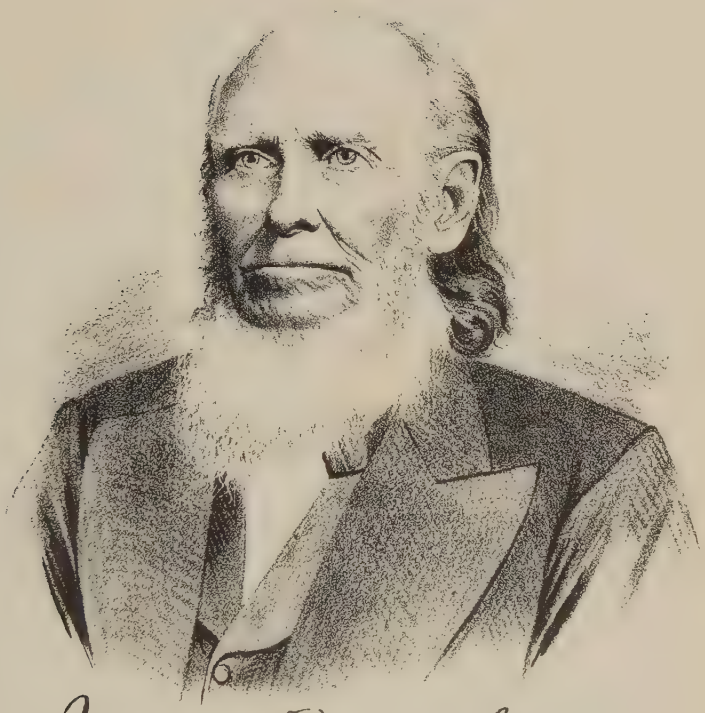
The map accompanying the London edition of 1629, of Smith's Travels, located the Massawomekes on the south shore of a supposed large body of water in a northwest direction, and distant from the head-waters of the Patawomeke (Potomac) River some twenty-five leagues. This, making reasonable allowances for the discrepancies in topography, places them without doubt along the south shore of Lake Erie, with an eastern limit not remote from the present city of Erie, Penn., and extending thence westward.

I am aware that at least two eminent authorities (Gallatin and Bancroft), whom it would almost seem the height of presumption for me to dispute, have assumed that the Massawomekes and the five nations were identical. The more closely I have examined the evidence, the more thoroughly am I convinced of their error in this assumption.

At that date the most westerly of the five nations—the Seneca—was not in possession of the country west of the Genesee River. Extending from that neighborhood westward to and beyond the Niagara River and along the southeast shore of Lake Erie, the country was occupied by a numerous nation known to history as the Attiwandaronk or Neutral Nation, whose power was broken and the tribes destroyed or dispersed by the Five Nations, but not until 1651, more than forty years subsequent to Smith's observations. To reach the country of the Five Nations from Chesapeake Bay, an almost due north course, or that of the Susquehanna River, would have been the natural and most convenient route to pursue. A route leading beyond the mountains, in which the Potomac River had its sources, would have been neither a natural nor convenient one for reaching the shores of Lake Ontario and vicinity, then the country of the Five Nations.

It is highly improbable that war parties of this great Iroquois confederacy should have followed such a route in the face of the fact that the only tribes living along the line of the more direct route held them in great fear, and would gladly have allowed them to pass without molestation.

I assume, then, that the villages of the Massawomekes occupied the south and southwest shore of Lake Erie, and that they controlled the intermediate country to the Alleghany Mountains as a hunting range, frequently extending their war and predatory excursions to the territory of tribes east of the mountains and along the upper portion of Chesapeake Bay. Second—From the accounts of early French travelers and the relations of the Jesuit missionaries, we are advised for the existence during the first half of the seventeenth century of a nation of Indians who were called by the Hurons, "Eries," by the Five Nations, "Rique," and by the French, the "Chat, or Cat Nation." According to Sagard's History of Canada, published in 1636, the name of Chat, or Cat, is thus accounted for: "There is in this vast region a country which we call the Cat Nation, by reason of their cats, a sort of small wolf or leopard found there, from the skins of which the natives make robes. bordered and ornamented with tails."



Yours Respectfully

J. S. Christie

SPRINGFIELD

This nation occupied a tract of country on the south shore of Lake Erie, identical with that to which I have assigned the Massawomekes of Smith. They were visited as early as 1626, according to the Jesuit relations, by two missionaries, Lagard and d'Allyon, who made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a mission among them; nor did the Jesuits, with the constant zeal and persistence so characteristic of them, ever succeed in obtaining a foothold with the tribe.

At this time and for many years thereafter, they are spoken of as very numerous and powerful. A war having broken out between them and the Five Nations, the Eries were utterly overthrown and dispersed about the year 1655. From this date we find no mention of their existence as a nation.

Schoolcraft, in his bulky and ill-assorted work on the "History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes," adopts the theory that the Eries and Neuters were one and the same people. That he is certainly mistaken, I hardly think there is room for reasonable doubt. The evidence of his error is abundant in the Jesuit relations, but I have only space to cite the testimony of Father Breboeuf, who visited the Neutral Nation in 1640, and remarked that only four towns of the latter nation lay east of the Niagara River, ranging from east to west, toward the Erielhonous or Chats. Also in speaking of Niagara River he says: "It falls first into Lake Erie or of the Cat tribe, and then it enters the Neutral grounds." Bressani, who spent some years in the country, also in his Breve Relatione, as is remarked by Shea, places the Neuters north of Lake Erie, and the Eries, south.

Third—Cadwallader Colden published his History of the Five Nations in London in 1747. He begins with the traditional period of their history. Tradition, with Indians as with white people, is often utterly unreliable and not unfrequently totally incredible. The traditions of the events immediately preceding European settlement, from the recentness of their occurrence and their consequent freshness in the Indian mind, notwithstanding the average tendency to exaggeration and boastfulness, may, however, be esteemed as not wholly unworthy of confidence in the general facts related, regardless of their highly colored details. These traditions all concur in the assertion that the Five Nations, a short time previous to the period of French settlement in Canada, lived near the present site of Montreal; that, as a result of a war with the Adirondacks, they were forced to leave their own country and fly to the banks of the lakes on which they subsequently lived, where the war was at intervals renewed and was still in progress at the time of the French occupation of Canada. Here they applied themselves to increasing their proficiency in the use of arms, and in order to raise the spirits of their people to the Sachems, "turned them against the Satanas, a less warlike nation who then lived on the banks of the lakes, and who, in the course of a few years, were subdued and driven out of their country."

Colden doubtless borrows this relation from the account of Bacqueville de la Potherie, who was in Canada for several years anterior to 1700, and whose history of America was published about 1720. Charlevoix also has a similar relation. Both these authors, doubtless, as Judge Force has remarked, borrowed from the narrative of Nicholas Perot, who lived among the Indians for more than thirty years subseqent to 1665, and who enjoyed their confidence in an unusual degree. He relates that the Iroquois had their original home about Montreal and Three Rivers; that they fled from the Algonquins to Lake Erie, where lived the Chaouanous, who waged war against them and drove them to the shores of Lake Ontario. That after many years of war against the Chaouanous, and their allies, they withdrew to Carolina, where they now are. That the Iroquois (Five Nations) after being obliged to quit Lake Erie, withdrew to Lake Ontario,

and that after having chased the Chaouanous and their allies toward Carolina, they have ever since remained there in that vicinity.

Here, then, we have in the earliest history of the country the names of three tribes or nations, who, by the accounts of different and widely-separated travelers, occupied the same region of the territory, viz.:

First—The "Massawomekes" of Smith, who lived upon some great lake beyond the mountains in which the Potomac River has its sources, and which Smith's map shows to be in the location of Lake Erie.

Second—The "Eries, or Chats," of the Jesuit relations, who occupied almost the entire south shore of Lake Erie; and

Third—The "Satanas," of Colden, (who, in the vocabulary preceding his work, gives the name as the equivalent of Shaonous and) the "Chaouanous," Perot, who lived on Lake Erie, and from the text of the narrative, evidently on the south shore to the west of the Five Nations.

By all the accounts given of these people, they were, comparatively speaking, very numerous and powerful. Each occupied and controlled a large region of territory in the same general locality; each had, so far as history and tradition can throw any light upon the subject, long been the occupant thereof. The fact that neither of these authorities speaks of more than one nation occupying this region of country, and neither seems to have had any knowledge or tradition of any other nation having done so, coupled with the improbability that three numerous and warlike nations should, within the historic period, have occupied so limited a region as the south shore of Lake Erie—and one which by water communication would have been so easily accessible for each to the other—without any account or tradition having survived of their intercourse, conflicts and destruction of one another, to my mind is little less than convincing evidence of the fact that three such distinct nations never had a cotemporaneous existence, and that the Massawomekes, Eries and Satanas, or Chaouanous, were one and the same people.

I am aware that the Chaouanous, or Shawnees as we now denominate them, speak the Algonquin tongue, and that the Eries have ever been linguistically classed as of Iroquois stock; but of the latter fact there seems to be no more convincing proof than a passage in the Jesuit relations of 1648, asserting that the Cat nation have a number of permanent towns, * * and they have the same language with our Hurons. The Jesuits never succeeded in establishing a mission among the Eries; their intercourse with them was almost nothing, and they have left us no vocabularies by which their linguistic stock can be determined. I regard, therefore, the single volunteer remark as to their having the same language with the Hurons, as having less weight in the scale of probabilities than the accumulated evidence of their identity with the Massawomekes and Chaounous.

Their identity having been assumed, and the Eries having, by all accounts, been conquered and dispersed about 1655, it remains to trace the remnant in their wanderings across the face of the country. This is perhaps the most difficult and most unsatisfactory task that enters into the consideration of the subject. I could not, even were it desirable, in the space allotted to such a communication, give more than a few of the most general facts. To do otherwise would occupy much more time and space than my present object would justify or require.

At this point I may remark that there is a manuscript map still in existence in Holland which accompanied a report made to the States General in 1614 or 1616, of the discoveries in New Netherlands, upon which a nation of Indians called "Sawwoaneu" is marked as living on the east bank of the Delaware River.

De Laet also, in the Leyden edition of his history, published in 1640, enumerates the "Sawanoos" as one of the tribes then inhabiting the Delaware River.

It is of course impossible at this late day, in the absence of further data, to determine whether this tribe which seems to have been known on the Delaware for more than a quarter of a century, bears any relationship to the modern Shawnees. It is not impossible that in the course of the conflicts between the "Satanas" and the Five Nations, a body of the former may have become seggregated from their friends and have terminated their wanderings by a settlement on the Delaware. The probabilities seem to be unfavorable to this hypothesis.

The solution is more likely to be found in the fact that the word "Sawanoo" signified southern. The Delaware River was at that date known as South River, and "Sawanoo" or Southern may have been a sort of general term applied to Indians residing on that river.

The Eries after their overthrow do not again appear in the cotemporary relations or maps under that name except as a destroyed nation. Their former location is shown on De l'Isle's maps of 1700 and 1703, Senex's map of 1710 and numerous others. The survivors being driven from their ancient homes; their villages and property destroyed, and deprived of the lake as a principal source of food supply, were forced to resort to the chase more exclusively as a means of subsistence. These things would have a tendency to divide the tribe into small hunting parties and to encourage the wandering propensities so often remarked of the Shawnees.

In 1669 we find La Salle who was at that time among the Iroquois at the head of Lake Ontario, projecting a voyage of discovery down the Ohio, acknowledging the welcome present from the Iroquois of a Shawanee prisoner, who told him that the Ohio could be reached in six weeks, and that he would guide him to it. This would indicate that the Shawnees or a portion of them, at that date, were familiar with the Ohio country and probably residents of it

Marquette, who was at La Pointe on Lake Superior in 1670, writes that the Illinois have given him information of a nation called "Chaouanous" living thirty days' journey to the southeast of their country.

In the Jesuit relations of 1671–72, the name of "Chaouanong" appears as another name for "Ontouagannha," which is said in the relations of 1661–62 to mean, "where they do not know how to speak," but their location is not given. De l'Isle's map of 1700, however, places the "Ontouagannha" on the headwaters of the Santee and the Great Pedee Rivers in South Carolina, and the same location is marked on Senex's map of ten years later as occupied by the villages of "Chaouanous."

In 1672, Father Marquette in passing down the Mississippi River remarks upon reaching the mouth of the Ohio, that "This river comes from the country on the east inhabited by the people called Chaouanons, in such numbers that they reckon as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another lying quite near each other; they are by no means war-like, and are the people the Iroquois go far to seek in order to wage an unprovoked war upon them."

In 1680, as related by Father Membre in his account of the adventures of La Salle's party at Fort Crevecoeur, the "Illinois" who were allies of the "Chaouanous," were warned by one of the latter tribe who was returning home from a trip to the "Illinois" country, but turned back to advise them of the discovery of an Iroquois army who had already entered their territory. During this same year a "Chaouenou" chief who had 150 warriors and lived on a great river emptying into the Ohio, sent to La Salle to form an alliance.

On the map accompanying Marquette's journal published in 1681, the "Chaouanous" are placed on the Ohio River near the Mississippi, while on his original manuscript map—a fac-simile of which will be found in French's Historical Collections of Louisiana—they are located in a blank, unexplored region, a long distance to the east of the Mississippi, probably meant to be in the neigh

borhood of the Ohio River, though that river is not laid down upon the map, and its course was not definitely known to Marquette.

In 1682, M. de La Salle, after exploring the Mississippi River to the gulf, formally took possession of the country from the mouth of the river to the Ohio, on the eastern side with the consent of the "Chaouanous," "Chichachas" and other people dwelling therein.

At page 502 of the third volume of Margry it is recorded that "Joutel, the companion of La Salle, in his last voyage says, in speaking of the Shawanoes in Illinois: They have been there only since they were drawn thither by M. de La Salle; formerly they lived on the borders of Virginia and the English colonies.

Father Gravier led an expedition down the Mississippi to its mouth in the year 1700. He speaks of the Ohio River as having three branches; one coming from the northeast called the St. Joseph or Ouabachie; the second from the country of the Iroquois called the Ohio; the third on which the "Chaouanoua" live, comes from the south southwest. This latter was evidently the Tennessee.

On De l'Isles' map of 1700 previously alluded to, the "Outonigauha" are placed on the head-waters of the great rivers of South Carolina, and the "Chionons" on the Tennessee River near its mouth. It appears however, from the report of an investigating committee of the Pennsylvania Assembly, made in 1755, that at least a portion of this band of the Shawnees or "Outonigauha" living in South Carolina, who had been made uneasy by their neighbors, came with about sixty families to Conestoga about the year 1698, by leave of the Susquehanna Indians who then lived there. A few of the band had about four years previously, at the soilcitation of the "Minsis" been allowed to settle on the Delaware River among the latter. Other straggling parties continued from time to time for a number of years, to join their brethren in Pennsylvania, until they finally became among the most numerous and powerful tribes in the States.

In 1700, William Penn visited the chiefs of the band at Conestoga, and in the same year the Council of Maryland resolved, "that the friendship of the Susquehannock and Shawnee Indians be secured by making a treaty with them, they seeming to be of considerable moment and not to be slighted."

The map of North America by John Senex in 1710, indicates villages of "Chaouanous" on the head-waters of South Carolina, but apparently places the main body along the upper waters of Tennessee River, a short distance west of the Appalachian Mountains. This would make them very close neighbors of the Cherokees and probably places them too high up the river. Ten years later (1720) a map of the north parts of America, by H. Moll, does not indicate the presence of any "Chaouanous" on the Tennessee River, but shows their former territory to be occupied by the "Charakeys." This corresponds with the statement in Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, page 45, that M. Charleville, a French trader near New Orleans, came among the Shawnees, then (1714) inhabiting the country upon the Cumberland River and traded with them, and that about this period the Cherokees and Chickasaws expelled them from their numerous villages upon the lower Cumberland. On this map of Moll's, is found at the mouth of the Cumberland (there denominated the Sault) River, the designation of "Savannah Old Settlement," indicating the probable abandonment at least several years previously of the last Shawnee village in the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys, in their gradual withdrawal to the north side of the Ohio River. As late as 1764, however, according to Ramsey, a straggling band of them moved from Green River in Kentucky, where they had been residing (though as I surmise, only temporarily), to the Wabash country.

It seems also, that at some period anterior to 1740, a band of "Chaouanous," wanderers in all likelihood from the Cumberland and Tennessee country, had lived for a time within two leagues from the fort at Mobile, Ala., for in that

year M. de Bienville, the commandant assigned the place, which had been abandoned by them, to the use of some fugitive "Tænsas."

Another band, probably an offshoot from those who had wandered to South Carolina, found a home at the place now known as Oldtown, Alleghany County, Md., a few miles below the Cumberland, on the Potomac River, and, in 1738, we find by reference to Volume I, page 63 of the Virginia State Papers, that "the king of the Shawanese living at Alleghany sends friendly messages to Gov. Gooch * * * desires peace," etc. This is likely the same band who, in 1701, concluded a treaty with William Penn at Philadelphia, and is referred to in the preamble to the treaty, as inhabiting in and about the northern parts of the River Potomac. The nucleus for the Shawnee village which long occupied the neighborhood of Winchester, Va., is likely traceable to this band.

But I have already far exceeded the proper limits of such an article, and am yet more than a century behind in my story. I can give but the merest outline of their subsequent history. I shall be unable to consider and discuss the probabilities of their identity wtih the "Savannah" Indians and their former residence on the Savannah River in Georgia; the story of their chief, Black-Hoof, relative to their home on the Suwanee River in Florida; their asserted consanguinity with the Sacs and Foxes, or any other of the numerous suggestions and theories concerning their origin and primal abode.

Between the date of the ejection of the western portion of the Shawnees from the valleys of the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers, and the middle of the eighteenth century, their appearance in history is rare. They were doubtless scattered in several bands along the Ohio River and in the interior of what is now the States of Ohio and Indiana. The oldest map on which I have noticed the location of the Shawnees within the limits of Ohio, is that of Emanuel Bowen, published in London in 1752, which places a "village d'Chouanon" on the north side of the Ohio River about midway between the mouths of the Kanawha and Scioto.

That branch of the tribe living in Pennsylvania had in the meantime become decidedly the most numerous and important portion of the Shawnee people.

Their history is a part of that of the State in which they lived, and need not be here recited. It is sufficient to state the fact that owing to the aggressiveness and encroachments of the increasing white population, they were gradually crowded from their lands and homes until about the year 1750, when they began their migrations to the west of the Ohio River, and within a few years had united with their western brethren and were quite numerous in the Muskingum and Scioto Valleys. They sided actively with the French in the war of 1755; aided materially in the defeat of Braddock and were a terror to the border settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In 1756, an expedition under Maj. Lewis, against their upper town on the Ohio River, three miles above the mouth of the Kanawha, was a failure. In 1764, Col. Boquet's expedition to the Muskingum resulted in securing temporary peace with them. In 1774, Col. McDonald destroyed their town of Wappatomica, a few miles above Zanesville.

In the same year they received a severe blow in the defeat at Point Pleasant. In 1779, Col. Bowman's expedition destroyed the Shawnee village of Chillicothe on the Little Miami River, three miles north of Xenia.

In 1780, Gen. George Rogers Clark burnt the Piqua town on Mad River, the centennial anniversary of which is responsible for this lengthy disquisition. In 1782, Gen. Clark repeated his expedition and destroyed the Upper and Lower Piqua towns on the Great Miami within the present limits of Miami County. In 1786, Col. Logan destroyed the Mack-a-check towns in Logan County.

In 1790, the Shawnees suffered from the expedition of Gen. Harmar, but had a share with the Miamis in his final defeat.

In 1791, they glutted their vengeance at the cruel defeat of St. Clair, and, in 1794, were among those who were made to feel the power of the Federal troops at Fallen Timbers, under Gen. Wayne, which brought the peace of 1795.

In the meantime, the Shawnees had been parties to a treaty of peace with the United States in 1786, at the mouth of the Great Miami, but it failed of its object.

As the result of Wayne's victory, came the treaty of Greenville in 1795, participated in by the Shawnees and eleven other tribes, whereby all the territory south and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up the same to the portage leading to the Tuscarawas River; down the Tuscarawas to the crossing above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to Lorain's store on the Great Miami; thence to Fort Recovery (the place of St. Clair's defeat), and thence southwesterly to the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, was ceded to the United States. This tract comprised about two-thirds of the area of Ohio and a portion of Indiana.

July 4, 1805, the Shawnees were again parties to a treaty wherein was ceded to the United States a large tract of country lying north and west of the Greenville treaty line, and east of a north-and-south line 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania boundary.

By treaty of November 25, 1808, in conjunction with other tribes, they ceded the right of way for two roads; one running from Fort Meigs, on the Maumee, to the Western Reserve, and the other from Fremont, south to the Greenville treaty line.

Prior to the war of 1812, the Shawnees had become hostile to the United States. The great Tecumseh and his scheming brother, the Prophet, with their allies, were defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe in 1811, and the Indian alliance was finally broken and dissolved, by the death, in 1813, of Tecumaeh, at the battle of the Thames.

By the treaty of 1817, the Wyandots, Pottawatomies and other tribes made a cession to the United States (in which the Shawnees concurred) of almost the entire Indian territory within the present limits of Ohio.

Out of this cession the United States in turn granted them sundry small reservations upon which to live. Among these reservations there were for the Shawnees a tract ten miles square, with Wapakoneta as the center; a tract adjoining the above of twenty-five square miles on Hog Creek, as well as a tract of forty-eight square miles surrounding Lewistown for the mixed Senecas and Shawnees. The treaty of 1818 added twenty square miles to the reserve at Wapakoneta, and fourteen square miles to the one at Lewistown.

By the treaty of July 20, 1831, the Lewistown Reserve was ceded to the United States and those at Wapakoneta and Hog Creek were ceded on the 8th of the succeeding month, by which transaction the last vestige of Shawnee right or claims to lands in Ohio became extinguished, and they agreed to move west of the Mississippi River.

With this end in view a tract of 60,000 acres of land was granted to the Lewistown band of mixed Senecas and Shawnees, which was subsequently selected in the northeast corner of Indian Territory, to which they removed, and where, with some subsequent modifications of boundaries, they now reside.

It is necessary here to state that a band of Shawnees some years prior to 1793, becoming dissatisfied with the encroachments of the white settlers, removed west of the Mississippi River, and in that year were, in connection with certain Delawares who accompanied them, granted a tract of land by Baron de Carondelet, the French Governor. The Delawares having in 1815 abandoned this

region, the Shawnees, in 1825, ceded the land to the United States and accepted in lieu thereof for the accommodation of themselves and such of their brethren as should remove from Ohio, a tract in the eastern part of the present State of Kansas, 100x25 miles in extent, and removed thereto.

To this reservation the Wapakoneta and Hog Creek band of Shawnees, after the treaty of 1831, removed, and the principal part of the tribe became again reunited.

By the treaty of 1854, the Kansas Shawnees ceded to the United States all of their reservation but 200,000 acres, within which, allotments of land in severalty were made to the individuals of the tribe, who from time to time with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior sold the same, and under the provisions of an agreement entered into in 1869 with the Cherokees, they removed to the country of the latter and merged their tribal existence with them.

A number of the Kansas Shawnees who, just prior to and during the late rebellion, wandered off to Texas and Mexico, returned after the war and were provided with a home in the Indian Territory alongside of the Pottawatomies, and are known as "Absentee Shawnees." These, together with those confederated with the Senecas in the northeastern part of Indian Territory, are all of the once numerous and powerful "Massawomekes" now left to maintain the tribal name of "Shawnee." C. C. Royce.

EXTINCTION OF THE INDIAN TITLE.

As closely allied to the foregoing article, the transfer of the lands of the Indian to his civilized successor, the white man, calls attention.

The treaty of Fort McIntosh January 21, 1785, was conducted by Gen. George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, Commissioners for the United States. The tribes represented were the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas, these inhabiting the extreme northern portions of the State west of the Cuyahoga River. The boundaries of the lands relinquished by this treaty, are variously stated by writers. From Monette's "History of the Mississippi Valley," it is learned that the line began "at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, thence up the east bank of said river, to its lake source; thence across to the source of the Tuscarawas, and down that stream to its junction with Wolhonding Creek (near the town of Coshocton), thence in a direct line south of west, to the mouth of Mad River, thence up the Great Miami River to the Portage across to the St. Mary's, or main branch of the Maumee, thence with said river to Lake Erie, and along its south shore to the place of beginning." If this be correct, the line from Coshocton to the mouth of Mad River would enter Clark County at about the same point on its eastern boundary that the National road does, and would leave the county at another point on the southern boundary, near the southeast corner of Section 5, Town 3, Range 8, which is also a county corner. The other description of these boundaries is the same except the line above mentioned, which runs directly from Coshocton to "Loramie's," an old trading-post and military station in the northwest part of Shelby County, this line would pass far north of Clark County. It matters little, except for the sake of truthful details, whether all the lands of this county was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Fort McIntosh or not, for on the 31st day of January of the next year, 1786, the treaty of the Great Miami was concluded with the chiefs, warriors and head men of the Shawnees. The United States Government was represented by Gen. George Rogers Clark, Col. Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons. The conference was held at the mouth of the Great Miami River.

By this treaty the General Government acquired all the lands in Ohio, east of the Great Miami, and south of a line running west from the confluence of Mad River and the Great Miami (Dayton).

As is the case to-day, these treaties did not prove final with the Indians, until they had been soundly threshed by Gen. Wayne in 1793 and 1794. This again brought them to proper terms, and, on the 3d day of August, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, as Commissioner for the United States, concluded a treaty at Fort Greenville in Darke County.

This was an important epoch in the history of the Indian wars upon the Ohio region, and closes the long series of hostilities which had been kept up against the Western frontier, with but few interruptions, since the beginning of the French war in the year 1754.

ORIGINAL LAND SURVEYS.

In October, 1778, John Cleves Symmes, in behalf of himself and his associates, contracted with the "Board of the Treasury" for 1,000,000 acres of land lying on the Ohio River, and between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, on the east and west, and to extend far enough north to include the above quantity of land; but Symmes failed to pay for this amount, and another agreement was made, whereby he became possessor of only about one-fourth part of the original territory, while the remainder reverted to the Government, and in due time was surveyed into townships and sections, and sold to whoever desired to possess it. The greater portion of what is now Clark County, was a part of the original tract bargained for by Symmes, and which went back to the Government in the year 1794. In 1789, Col. Israel Ludlow, a surveyor and part owner of the tract of land where Cincinnati now stands, laid out the first plat of that city. In 1795, Ludlow laid out the city of Dayton, in which he was also an interested partner. During the period from 1795 to 1803 or 1804, Col. Ludlow appears to have been engaged principally in land surveying for the General Government and for various private land companies and individuals. The records of the United States Land Office show that the public lands of this county were surveyed by Israel Ludlow in 1802, and by Stephen and Maxfield Ludlow in 1805. The system adopted in surveying these lands, was the same as that followed by Symmes, in the laying off of the "Symmes Purchase" proper, and is unlike the Government system, used both then and now is this: The ranges in the Government system are rows of townships numbered from right to left, or from left to right, according as they are on the right or left of a primary line, called the "Principal Meridian," while in the "Symmes Purchase" the ranges are numbered from south to north, and the townships are numbered from west to east. Each range begins at the Great Miami River and extends eastward, and the first town on the west end of a range is No. 1, so that the same numbers do not stand over one another from north to south.

Each whole township is divided into thirty-six sections, commencing at the southeast corner of each township, the first section is No. 1, the next north is 2 and so on; No. 7 is next west of No. 1, and is the beginning of the next tier of sections, etc.

Israel Ludlow located the range, township, and each alternate section line before, or during the year 1802. In running the exterior lines of a township, a stake was planted every two miles; these were called "block corners," because the inclosed quantity contained a "block" of four square miles or sections. After the death of Israel Ludlow, which occurred in 1804, Stephen and Maxfield Ludlow completed the surveys in 1805, by running the remaining section lines half way between each block line mentioned above. It has been the experience of every surveyor since then, that the distances and quantities generally "overrun" the specified amounts called for by Ludlow's notes.

A part of the lands in this county were what was known as "Virginia Military Lands," and were never divided by any system of surveys, any person

(DECEASED)

holding a warrant for a given number of acres selected the quantity named in the warrant, in any place he desired and with no regard to the points of the compass, length, breadth, "or any other creature," so long as the lands did not encroach upon lands selected by others, and even that limit was often overstepped.

The dividing line between the Virginia Military Lands and the Symmes Purchase, or Congress Lands, is known as "Ludlow's Line;" this line begins at the head-waters of the Little Miami, in this county, and runs north, 20° west, to the head-waters of the Scioto, crossing the head-waters of the Great Miami, near Belle Center, in Logan County. A part of this line is opened and used as a public road, and is called the Ludlow road.

The "Roberts Line" was a line run by one Roberts, and while it was in a general way intended for a boundary between the same tracts of land, an agreement, or compromise between the United States Government and the State of Virginia was made, by which the line was expunged, and the Ludlow line established.

The surveyed townships are not identical with the civil townships; for instance, the civil township of Springfield is composed of thirty-six sections (one entire township), known as "Town 5, Range 9," and fourteen whole and three fractional sections in Town 4, Range 9.

"Pre-emption" lots are small parcels of land scattered here and there through the entire tract known as the Symmes Purchase. The history of these lots seem to be this: During the time the surveyors were running out the public lands, if any member of the party, for himself or his principal, desired to select and secure a choice lot of land, he did so, and the lines and corners were immediately established by the surveyors in the field, and the "field notes" of these special surveys were incorporated with the notes of the general survey, thus enabling the would-be owner to locate and describe his chosen tract at the Government Land Office. Nearly all of the old pre-emption lines and corners have disappeared, and are known only to the professional surveyor, who prizes them as monuments and reference data.

Col. Thomas Kizer, the veteran surveyor, has in his possession a compass made by Dean of Philadelphia; this instrument was owned and used by his father, David Kizer, who obtained it from John Dougherty about 1813; Dougherty got it from Jonathan Donnel. This relic is marked: I. Ludlow, 1791; Henry Donnel, 1794; J. Donnel, 1796; John Dougherty, 1799; these marks are rudely scratched upon the cover of the instrument, and bear every evidence of being genuine; there is no doubt but that this old compass was used in making the first surveys in this county, or that it is the identical instrument used by John Dougherty, in laying off Demint's first plat of Springfield, and by Jonathan Donnel on the survey of "New Boston."

EXTENT AND BOUNDARY.

The county is twenty-nine miles long, from east to west, and about seventeen miles broad, from north to south, and contains 412 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Champaign County, east by Madison, south by Madison and Green, and west by Montgomery and Miami. The northern and western boundary lines are straight regular lines coinciding with the township and section lines of the original survey; the eastern boundary is a straight line bearing several degrees east of north, while the southern boundary is broken by several offsets, and one or two diagonal lines.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated in latitude north 39° 50′, longitude west of Washington 6° 45′, or 27 minutes mean time, very nearly.*

*From the local observatory of F. M. Bookwalter, Esq.

THE ERECTION OF CLARK COUNTY.

On the 20th of February, 1805, the Legislature passed an act establishing the county of Champaign, by the third section of which act "the temporary seat of justice" was fixed "at the town of Springfield, at the house of George Fithen, until the permanent seat of justice be fixed by law." Thus was the little log town clothed with the dignity of a county seat, and hopes and aspirations kindled, which were not to be relinquished without an effort to preserve them. Urbana was laid out as a town in 1805, and, through the efforts of influential men, who were interested in the new "plat," the county seat was permanently removed there. But Springfield had tasted the sweets of public honor and patronage; besides the near town of Urbana was a rival, as a center of population and settlement, and, during the war of 1812, it was a Government military post; so, as soon as there was a sufficient number of people who naturally came to Springfield to "mill and to meeting," the subject of a new county began to be agitated, the result of which was that on Saturday, December 24, 1814, Mr. McBeth, of the House of Representatives, presented petitions from the inhabitants of Champaign, Madison, Miami and Green Counties, praying for a new county to be set off from those counties, agreeable to the boundaries specified in the petitions.

Mr. Newel presented remonstrances from inhabitants of Champaign, which petitions and remonstrances were read and referred to a committee, with leave to report a bill or otherwise: "Ordered, That Mr. Davidson acquaint the Senate therewith."

"Monday, December 26, Mr. Huston presented at the Clerk's desk remonstrances from the inhabitants of Greene County, which were referred to the same committee, to whom were referred the said petitions, etc." Having fairly introduced the subject, and escorted it over the threshold of the House of Representatives, it will not be necessary to follow it through all the verbiage of the journals of the Senate and House, for the three years which followed its introduction.

"Saturday, January 28, 1815, on motion the said bill do now pass, whereupon, on motion, ordered that the further consideration of said motion be postponed till Monday next."

But the bill was not called up again this session, warranting the presumption that its friends found themselves too weak to secure its passage, and wisely preferring not to have the precedent of an unfavorable vote.

December 28, 1815, Mr. Bell moved the order of the day, whereupon the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and, as such, amended the bill by striking out the first section and the enacting clause. "Resolved, that this House agree to the report of the committee of the whole. The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—the bill was therefore lost."

The next appearance of the subject is in the journal of the Senate, under the date of Wednesday, December 16, 1816, when it came up under the head of unfinished business of the last session, etc.

Passing over several pages of matter, which record the "ups and downs" of the bill, the final entries are transcribed from the Senate journal.

Saturday, December 13, 1817, "the Senate went into committee of the whole." * * * * * * "Senate took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, to the bill to erect the county of Clark, which were agreed to." "Ordered that the bill as amended be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next."

Monday, December 15 1817, "an engrossed bill entitled, etc., * * * was read the third time."

It was immediately put upon its passage and was passed. Yeas, 17; nays, 10.

Tuesday, December 23, 1817, "the Senate received a message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hawkins:" Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives have passed the bill entitled an act to erect the county of Clark."

Thursday, December 25, 1817, the bill was signed by the Speakers of both branches of the Legislature, as being duly enrolled; Mr. Lucas from the joint committee of enrollment deposited it with the Secretary of State, and took his receipt therefor.

And so the long fight was ended. Ohio had gleaned another wisp for the sheaf on her escutcheon, and had added one more dart to its bundle of arrows. As a "Christmas gift" she had granted the right of local representation and self-government to the plucky pioneers of "Little Clark," and made them a community by themselves with a "local habitation and a name," the retrospect of which confirms even the brightest visions of those who struggled for this conclusion.

The creation of Clark County was the most bitterly contested of any of the early counties of Ohio. The nominal objection urged was that the territory proposed did not fill the constitutional requirements of 400 square miles. The real trouble seems to have been personal dislike and jealousy, between the leading citizens of the principal settlements in Green and the proposed county of Clark. It is unfortunate that the names of the principal actors in the controversy cannot be learned from the journals of the Legislature of that day, for, names excepted, the records furnish, to an active mind, a detailed history of the long struggle.

Perhaps more Governors of Ohio participated, in one way or another, in the passage of this bill than in that erecting any other county in the State: they were Thomas Kirker, Othniel Looker, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah Morrow, Duncan McArthur, Robert Lucas and Joseph Vance. The passage of the bill and its excellent management throughout the unequal contest was more directly attributable to Daniel McKinnon, Senator from Champaign County, and one of the first Associate Judges of Clark County: Joseph Tatman also did good work, as a Representative, and was made one of the first Associate Judges. At the time of its erection, the taxable acreage of the county was 229,624 acres, then valued at $528,644, or an average price of less than $2 per acre.

The whole number of voters was 4,648, and the total population amounted to 8065.

"When the news of the passage of the bill reached Springfield, the citizens assembled at the tavern kept by my father (Cooper Ludlow), on the northwest corner of Main and Factory streets, and celebrated the occasion by the burning of tar barrels in the street, and a free use of apple toddy and the other accompaniments belonging to a great jollification of that day."*

Of the authors of the petition, or those who signed it, or any of the details, there is no known evidence, except that of hearsay. At this late day it would be interesting to know who first suggested the name of Clark, who circulated the petition, and some of the incidents concerning its rise and progress at home, as well as in the Legislature.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Mad River enters the county a little distance west of the middle of its northern boundary line, and, flowing in a southerly and southwesterly course, leaves it at a point near the southwestern corner. The principal tributaries to Mad River in this county are Logonda or Buck Creek, Chapman's Creek, Don-

*Dr. Ludlow.

nel's Creek, Honey Creek, and a few smaller streams. Beaver Creek is a large branch of Buck Creek.

The Little Miami River rises in the southeast part of the county, and, flowing in a southwestern direction, leaves the county near the village of Clifton, at about the middle of the southern boundary. North Fork and Lisbon Fork are principal branches of the Little Miami; there are many other streams of less magnitude, which flow into one or the other of these principal rivers.

Taking all these water-courses into consideration, the county is abundantly supplied with water for agricultural and industrial purposes, besides the ample drainage afforded.

"The valley of Mad River is the most marked topographical feature of the county. Rising in the island of Huron Shale (black slate), just east of Bellefontaine, its source has an altitude of 1,438 feet above the tide water, which is as great as that of any other point in the State. The stream then passes over the edge of the Corniferous limestone, over a considerable outcrop of Helderberg limestone, in Champaign County, and finds its way to Clark County over a flat tract of country which is underlain by the Niagara limestone, but at such depth that it is nowhere exposed in the bed of the stream. Swampy borders of considerable extent are found along its course in Champaign and the northern part of Clark Counties, which help to bestow upon the stream its comparatively permanent character. These borders, locally called 'cat-head prairies,' consist largely of vegetable accumulations, and are peculiarly retentive of moisture. Ditches draw the water but for a very short distance on either side, and therefore it is almost impossible to drain these tracts.

"The tributaries of Mad River share in the peculiarities that it possesses, in the districts through which they flow. Those that enter the river near Springfield have wrought out picturesque and beautiful valleys in the Cliff limestone, as, for instance, Buck Creek and Mill Creek, which crosses the Dayton Pike two miles below the city. The configuration of the valley at the junction of Mill Creek and Mad River indicates a long-continued history, in which the streams have occupied very different geographical relations from those now to be observed. A solitary remnant of their denuding action is found in a little island of Cliff rock, of three-fourths of an acre in area, that rises thirty feet above the general level in the angle between the two streams.

"Almost all the streams of the county, great and small, have their springs and earlier courses in drift deposits. They flow for awhile, many of them, indeed, through their whole extent, in broad and very shallow valleys, that they have wrought in the surface accumulations of clay and gravel. In such cases, the width of the valleys is greatly disproportioned to their depth. On the eastern side of the county, the descent of a few feet — not more than twenty-five feet below the general level — brings us to a broad, flat plain, one-half a mile in width, perhaps. A stream of insignificant proportions meanders through the valley, but seems lost in the expanse. Indeed, the single-spanned bridge in the midst of a level tract is often our only intimation that we are crossing a valley. The several forks of the Little Miami in Green and Madison Townships furnish good examples of this sort. It may be noted, in passing, that these broad and shallow valleys constitute some of the finest agricultural districts of the county.

"The present topography of the county is to be mainly attributed to erosive agencies, which are still in progress. All that is wanting to complete the horizontal plain of rock which originally filled the area of the county has been carried away by running water. The surface of the county has been worn and chiseled by these agencies to a degree quite beyond a ready recognition, for these channels have been silted up by the drift deposits so as to be greatly reduced in dimensions, or even wholly concealed from view, unless some accidental section

exposes them. The present surface of the county is irregular, through a considerable portion of it, the gravels and clays having been left in hills and hollows; but it is certain that the rocky floor has a far more uneven surface.

"The lowest land in the county is found in the valley of Mad River, in the southwestern corner of Mad River Township. It is about 325 feet above low water mark of the Ohio River at Cincinnati. From this lowest level, taken as a floor, the whole county is built up to the extent of 100 feet, with the uppermost beds of the Blue Limestone or Cincinnati Group. The average thickness of the Clinton limestone, the next story of the county, does not exceed twenty-five feet, and the heaviest single section of the Niagara group gives seventy-five feet in addition to these measurements. The deposits of the drift formation are built up in many instances from 75 feet to 100 feet above the rocky floor.

"The highest land of the county, then, is from 600 to 625 feet above low water mark at Cincinnati, or from 1,025 feet to 1,050 feet above tide water. Some isolated points may exceed even this elevation by a few feet. The summits of Pleasant Township have probably as great an elevation as any land in the county.

"The sand and gravel are left over the surface of the country in picturesque knolls and ridges, which add greatly to its natural beauty, and which, in the advantages they offer for building sites and road materials, form no mean element in its desirability for human habitation. These knolls and ridges are not the remnants of more extensive beds that covered the whole face of the country originally, as might be thought at the first inspection, but they were deposited where we find them, and in the same form that they now possess. This is clearly proved by the lines of deposition that their sections furnish. The ridges often inclose basin-shaped depressions of small extent, which can be accounted for in no other way than as the results of the original deposition of the surrounding masses. These depressions are particularly noticeable in the northeastern corner of the county, near Catawba."

One prominent branch of business in this county springs from the vast amount of limestone existing here, large quantities of which are yearly converted into dressed building-stone, rough stone, lime, etc., which are thus spoken of in the "Geological Survey of Ohio:"

"We come next to what has been denominated the Springfield stone, viz.: the building-stone courses which form so constant an element in the Niagara rocks of Ohio at this horizon. It is separated from the West Union limestone by a distinct boundary. As this portion of the series is so well developed and exhibited in the Springfield quarries, it seems appropriate to designate it as the Springfield limestone, and this name has accordingly been attached to this division in all portions of Southwestern Ohio in which it is shown. It is a prominent member of the Highland County series, as will be seen in the report of the geology of that county, subserving there the same purpose as a building-stone that it does here.

"The Springfield limestone is a magnesian carbonate, containing generally about 50 per cent of carbonate of lime, and 40 per cent of carbonate of magnesia. Some of the remaining substances—a small percentage of silica, and also of alumina—stand in the way of its being burned into an approved lime. There is, however, no uniformity in its composition.

"The prevailing color of this rock in Clark County is a light drab, though several blue courses occur. To the southward, the rock is mainly blue. The desirability of the light-colored stone for fine work is sometimes lessened by faint reddish streaks through its substance.

"The thickness of this division is never more than twenty feet, and seldom exceeds fifteen feet in this portion of the State. At Holcomb's, it is thirteen

feet. Like the other members of the series, it expands to the southward, reaching at Hillsboro its maximum in Ohio of forty-five feet.

"Beginning in the Springfield quarries at the bottom of the series, we find several heavy courses, from ten to eighteen inches thick, overlying the West Union cliff. These lowest courses are blue in color, and, despite their massive appearance, are generally treacherous as building-stones. Where exposed to the weather, they lose, in a few years, their dressed surfaces, their seams continually widen, and, in a word, they show themselves to be undergoing a state of certain, though slow, disintegration.

"The blue courses generally, even when found above the lowest beds, show the same tendency, and should at least be carefully tested before being used in structures where they can be attacked by atmospheric agencies. The drab courses are almost all durable building-stones in all ordinary situations. Making up as they do the bulk of this division, they furnish an invaluable supply of building-stone to Springfield and the adjacent country.

"The character of the Springfield lime deserves some notice. It is the standard of excellence as a finishing lime in the Cincinnati market and for all Southwestern Ohio. It is carried in considerable quantity into Kentucky, and finds its way even to New Orleans. The qualities of the lime that especially recommend it are its mildness, its whiteness and its strength.

"The quantity of lime annually produced in Springfield and its immediate vicinity is very considerable. It is not less than 500,000 bushels, and during some years it has largely exceeded this amount. The parties who deal in Springfield stone are the lime-burners also—the two branches of business being necessarily connected, as will be understood from the relations that the building-rock and limestone bear to each other."

The timber of the original forests consisted of beech, maple (sugar), oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, and some ash. Of course, this was not the exact list for every township, but in a general way these were the principal varieties. In some localities, the beech prevailed; in others, the oak was the most common. There were no pines, hemlocks or chestnuts.

On the tract where Fern Cliff Cemetery is now located are the remnants of what appears to have been a botanical garden, wherein were planted a great variety of such herbs and roots as the Indians used as remedies, or for seasoning their nondescript messes of meats and vegetables. It is not known to have been especially planted, but the great number of different botanical specimens on so small an area of ground, together with the well-known medicinal character of some of them, makes this explanation plausible, at least.

The soil of nearly every part of the county is more or less impregnated with lime; even the clays seem to be commingled with a lime "drift." This natural condition of the soil makes wheat-raising a prominent feature. This crop, therefore, is the leading one, as will be seen by the statistical table in another part of this volume. The rich bottom lands of the valleys are among the best corn lands in the country, and a large acreage of this crop is regularly planted. Of course the prospective market value of any crop regulates, to a great degree, the extent of its development, and it may not be surprising that the corn product sometimes exceeds all others in value here. Stock-raising is one of the special interests in which many of the farmers of this county have been long and profitably engaged; in fact, the breeding of fine stock was begun here at a date as early as at any other place in this part of the State. The table of crop statistics will give some idea of the variety and amounts of the farm products of the county:

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1880.

DESCRIPTION.	Acres.	Bushels.	Weight, Etc.	Value.	REMARKS.
Wheat	33887	741813			
Rye	215	3672			
Oats	4295	144035			
Buckwheat	28	375			
Corn	43821	1458505			
Meadow	10605		12382 tons hay.		
Clover	9724	6377 seed.	6858 tons hay.		
Flax	1720	11473 seed.	132600 lbs. of fiber.		
Potatoes	1107	81025			
Tobacco	42		76058 lbs.		
Butter			469461 lbs.		
Cheese			680 lbs.		
Cultivated land	108406				
Pasture land	46279				
Wood land	34861				
Waste land	3234				
Total acres	192780				
Wool			203700 lbs.		
Lime			107000 barrels.	$42,200 00	
County Building				200,000 00	Seven in number.
Turnpikes (free)			114 miles.	257,200 00	Twenty-one in No.
Turnpikes (toll)			116 miles.	278,400 00	Thirteen in number.
National road			13¾ miles.		
Cost of pauperism				6,300 00	
Each pauper per day				19	
Public debts				199,536 92	Including township, city and school debts.
Taxable land	250483			11,604,500 00	Exclus'e of city lands.
City lands.*				1,282,090 00	Exclusive of city lots.
Total				12,886,590 00	Not including city lots.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Population	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41948

MOUNDS, RELICS, ETC.

There are several mounds and other pre-historic works within the limits of this county. "The greatest is the mound at Enon. Some years ago, a party of young men, impelled by curiosity, dug a hole down through the center of the mound. One of them says: 'We found top soil all the way for thirty feet, when we came to a cave of curious construction; it was the shape of a bake-oven, and high enough for a man to stand upright in the center. It tapered down on the sides. On one side there was a door, that had evidently led from a ground entrance into the cave. In the middle of the cave was a pile of dirt and stone resembling an altar; on this were bones, charcoal and some pieces of decayed wood, and one piece of partly charred wood in a good state of preservation. This wood was preserved, but the bones would not stand moving. After the party had satisfied their curiosity, they cut their names and the date on the altar, filled up the excavation and left." (See Mad River Township.) On the Bechtle property, in the northwest part of the city of Springfield, and near the bridge across Buck Creek, is a mound which has never been opened. It is about twenty feet high and seventy-five or one hundred feet across the base.

* Lands within the city which are taxed by the acre.

In what is now the railroad yard, just east of Limestone street, in Springfield, was a mound of considerable size. This was removed when the road was graded, many years since. Near this was a much smaller one, which was not known to be a mound until the process of leveling revealed its character. Both these contained bones and the usual specimens of charcoal, etc.

On the farm of Edward Newlove, in the western part of the township of Harmony, is what appears to have been a fortification, and of which neither tradition nor history gives an account. The outer limits of this earthwork inclose nearly four acres, and are in shape an oblong square. It has the appearance of having been planned and constructed in accordance with the rules of civil engineering, having a gateway on the north end, and one nearly opposite, on the south end. Half a mile north of this fort is a huge mound, the base of which covers about one acre. From this mound many bones have been exhumed, of a race of beings differing greatly from the present, and having no similarity to the red man. A mile west of the fort above mentioned, on the farm of William Allen, is an ancient burying-ground of an extinct race. The bones taken from this place are much larger than those of Americans, and, in many respects, give evidence of having belonged to a pre-historic people.

On the old Ward farm, about two miles north of Springfield, are three ancient works. Two of these were cones of the usual form, and some twenty or thirty feet high when the country was new, though now much reduced by plowing over them. One of these was opened in 1853, and was found to contain bones, pottery, etc. These mounds were about one thousand feet apart, and on a due north and south line.

The third was a low gravel hill or knoll, directly east of the mounds, and was full of bones, flints and other ancient handiwork.

Near the residence of Henry Snyder, at Snyder's Station, in Mad River, a large, mound-like burying-ground was found a few years since. This ground was filled with bones, arrow-points, etc. The arrows were of an unusual form, being round at the point. The area was not large, yet the excavations yielded 128 of those points, some of which were in the Ohio collection, exhibited by William Whiteley, Esq., at the Centennial at Philadelphia.

In 1876, at Catawba Station, on the C., C., C. & I. R. R., a gravel-pit was opened and an old burying-ground disclosed. This contained a vast quantity of bones.

The residence of Thomas Sharp, Esq., on East Clifton street, Springfield, stands on a knoll which contains bones and other relics of a character generally found in these burial-places.

(DECEASED)

LOG CABIN SONG.*

I love the rough log cabin;
It tells of olden time,
When a hardy and an honest class
Of freemen in their prime
First left their fathers' peaceful home
Where all was joy and rest,
With their axes on their shoulders,
And sallied for the West.

Of logs they built a sturdy pile,
With slabs they roofed it o'er;
With wooden latch and hinges rude
They hung the clumsy door.
And for the little window lights,
In size two feet by two,
They used such sash as could be got
In regions that were new.

The chimney was composed of slats
Well interlaid with clay,
Forming a sight we seldom see
In this a later day;
And here, on stones for "fire-dogs,"
A rousing fire was made,
While round it sat a hardy crew
"With none to make afraid."

THE HOMES AND HEARTHS OF THE PIONEERS.

The cabin or log house was invariably the dwelling of the settler, and was the first thing to see to after the arrival upon the ground. The family frequently camped out, or lodged in the wagon, during the building of the cabin.

Often the settler would precede the moving, and, after having selected his land, would get his house under roof, at least, before the family came, while at other times the family would be left at the cabin of the nearest neighbor until the new structnre was reared.

The building itself was erected by rolling logs, previously selected, one upon the other, and "half-notching" each log at the corners in such a way that it would lay fairly upon the one underneath. The roof was composed of bark, or oftener of clapboards, split from some convenient timber that was straight-grained, or "free-rifted," as it was sometimes called. To keep the roof in place, long, heavy poles were laid upon the courses of clapboards.

The openings for the two doors, the chimney, and one or two little windows, were either cut out with the ax after the cabin was raised, or the logs "butted" off as they were laid in place. The floors were made of puncheons, i. e., split logs, with the upper surfaces hewed. The hewing was sometimes omitted for want of time. The doors were composed of two or three clumsy planks made as the clapboards and puncheons were, and pinned to a couple of stout ribs which formed part of the hinges. The door-latch was of the same order, and was raised from the outside by a string, which was thrust through a hole in the door. At night, this "latch-string" was pulled in, and the door was thereby locked.

To have the latch-string outside was a sign of welcome or free-heartedness, as is well expressed in the subjoined lines:

"His latch-string hangs outside the door
As it had always done before.
In all the States no door stands wider
To ask you in to drink our cider."

*From an old song book.

It was common to have two doors, one directly opposite the other, so that a draught or current of air could be obtained, if necessary, to clear the room of smoke, or for ventilation. This arrangement also permitted a horse to be driven through the house when a huge back-log was to be taken in for use in the fire-place. It will not be necessary to go into all the details of the log cabin, such as the chinking and daubing with clay, and the rude notched logs that were set up on an angle as a substitute for stairs or a ladder.

Nearly everything in the house was made on the spot. Furniture of all kinds was improvised, and if the pioneer had been thoughtful enough to provide a few tools, such as a saw and two or three augers, he soon found his household wants as well supplied as could be expected.

The frontiersman soon learned to rely upon himself for as many of the necessities of life as his ingenuity and labor would produce.

The forest furnished roots and barks and herbs for all sorts of ills. There, too, could be found many natural fruits, nuts and vegetables, which contributed not a little to the comfort of the seeker.

"Domestic medicine" was practiced by every housekeeper, as there were no doctors within ten miles, may be, and no roads at that.

Accidents would sometimes happen, resulting in broken bones or dislocations, or the ax would glance and bury itself in the foot or leg of the woodman. Then help must be procured as best it could; but, to offset the disadvantages of the situation, each settler was ever ready to drop his own business and attend to the wants of those in distress, with a degree of promptness not often met with in the whirl of busy life which exists at present.

In those days there was a multitude of little things which required attention that are in no way troublesome to-day—for instance, the fire must never be suffered to go out; to be sure, the flint and tinder-box were at hand, but that sometimes failed, and instances are plenty where long journeys on foot were necessary to procure fire.

The wooden-ware of to-day was represented by troughs, or "dug-outs," or by what are called "gums." These latter were obtained, by a little labor, from the trunks of hollow trees.

The sycamore or buttonwood was frequently found of large size, and with the whole interior portion rotted away, leaving only a thin rind or shell on the outside. To cut off a length from one of these trunks and scrape away the loose fragments of decayed wood was an easy task, when, with the addition of a bottom, sometimes made of a broad sheet of bark, a good substitute for a tub was obtained.

These "gums" were used for bins for storing grain, for vats and tanks, for improving some favorite natural spring of water, and for any purpose which the ingenuity of the pioneer might fit them for, not forgetting the cradle, wherein was rocked some of the future "stalwarts" of public and professional life.

Tinware was not to be obtained in the early days, but gourds of many varieties and sizes were raised and used as substitutes.

Wooden trenchers did service as plates and platters; spoons were frequently carved from the wood of the sugar maple, which was also used for case-knives, being shaved down into a thin, spatula-shaped blade.

The bark of the elm and some other woods was peeled off the trees in long shreds and used for strings, twisted into cords for beds, etc.

The fire-place was a spacious, cavern-like recess in the end of the cabin, and was the source of light and heat to its inner life, as the sun is to that of the outer world. It was wide and ample, often eight feet or more in width by six or seven feet high, and a yard or so in depth. This structure was composed of the

most suitable material to be found convenient—refractory stones, banks of earth, sticks and clay, etc., but most frequently a combination of all these. The chimney, or upper portion, was laid up of small poles or split sticks, and the whole thoroughly plastered, inside and out, with a heavy coating of clay. The fuel, of course, was wood, and the more of it used the better; the fire-place was large enough to take in great bolts of timber, and save the trouble of chopping it into smaller pieces. The cooking was done "before the fire," it being a matter of doubt sometimes which was the nearest "done," the cook or the cookery, so intense was the heat from the crackling bonfire within the cavernous walls of the fire-place.

At night, the whole interior was lighted by the same blazing log heap, lamps or candles being used as movable lights only. A kind of lamp was sometimes made by immersing a few strands of twisted tow in a gourd full of any kind of melted fat; when cold, it could be carried about without danger of spilling, and was ready for use when wanted. A modification of this was sometimes called a "slut candle."

Every settler owned and used a rifle, the appendages of which were the powder-horn, bullet-pouch, wiping-stick and bullet-molds; powder and lead were bought by the quantity, and each man made his own bullets by filling the molds with melted lead. An iron ladle was part of the outfit of every pioneer, to be used for this purpose, but its absence or loss could be replaced by a gourd filled with clay, out of which a dish-like cavity was scooped; in this cavity was placed the lead, and live coals placed thereon, the lead soon melted and the bullets were run, regardless of the iron ladle. A block of green wood with a hollow in it answered as well as the gourd ladle.

The cooking utensils were few and simple, consisting mainly of one or two iron pots, a bake-kettle with a heavy iron cover, a frying-pan and a skillet, or long-handled spider, to which list was added an iron tea-kettle as soon as one could be procured. The old-fashioned fire "slice" or flat shovel, with its long handle, was a part of the outfit, also a pair of tongs of peculiar fashion, well calculated to produce blood blisters upon the hands of the uninitiated.

The evenings and rainy days were improved by meeting some of the many demands for the little odds and ends of every-day life. There were ax-helves, neck-yokes, ox-yokes, and other wooden ware to make; corn to be shelled and pounded, or some chore to be done, that would interfere with the regular work if performed at other times.

Iron mongery was beyond the reach of the pioneers. All kinds of hardware—nails, bar-iron, tools, etc.—were scarce and high, besides the services of a blacksmith were not to be had on every corner. If an ax failed or was lost, it might cost a journey of fifty miles to reach some one skilled in Vulcan's art who could make it good. The blacksmith was of nearly as much importance as the doctor, and was patronized by a greater number of people. His range of handicraft extended over a wider field than the smith of to-day ventures to occupy. He was gunsmith, farrier, coppersmith, millwright, machinist, and surgeon general to all sorts of broken implements and utensils. His work-shop was the meeting-place of the frontiersmen from every direction, each waiting his turn to be served, as he did at the grist-mill. Sometimes those in waiting were obliged to remain overnight, and the house of the artisan therefore became a sort of a wayside inn.

As a consequence, the man of grime was high authority for all that was new in regard to the Indian outbreaks, political news, and gossip generally.

The blacksmith's shop was the scene of many a trial of skill in wrestling, lifting, running, rifle-shooting, etc., and if there chanced to be a bit of "fire-water" in the party, the hard work of every-day life at home was forgotten for

the hour. With no desire to laud the evils of a promiscuous use of liquor, it must be borne in mind that the general custom of the people of those days was to drink any kind of spirituous liquors that could be obtained. It seems, too, that the practice was in a great measure warranted by the situation. The pioneer was constantly engaged in the most arduous varieties of physical labor, and was often placed in positions where nothing short of the highest pitch of human endurance would save him or his friends from suffering or death. Under such circumstances, the exhilarating influences of a "drink" was a Godsend indeed.

Then again, the settlements were isolated from the social establishments of the older parts of the country, and often from each other, so that "society," in anything like the sense which the term conveys to our modern understanding, was out of the question. With that, as with everything else, the settler must deal with himself and improvise a substitute. It is then little wonder that he made the most of his hours of recreation by a more or less limited alliance with King Alcohol.

Every settlement, almost, had its "still," where the various grains were convertrd into whisky, and the apples into cider brandy, or "apple-jack."

Cider was as common as milk, perhaps more so, and was "on tap" from one year's end to the other in many of the early homes.

One of the first things to require attention was the preparation of a patch of ground, wherein was planted the apple-seeds which had been "brought from home," and a nursery started. In due time, the sprouts were transplanted in the lot where the future orchard was to be. These young shoots were encouraged in their growth by all the means and attention at the command of the pioneer, until the young orchard began to bear fruit. Then the cider-mill, usually a couple of rude rollers, made from short lengths of the trunk of some hardwood tree was erected, and the liquid encouragement for the raisings, elections, huskings and meetings of the next year began to flow. Cider was used as a remedy for all sorts of ills. A kind of "tea" made of strong hard cider, with a pepper pod sliced into it, was a dose to make rheumatism beat a retreat; willow bark and the heart of an ironwood pickled in cider was good for fever and ague. Wild cherry bark and cider was a "warming" tonic, etc. Some of the good old pio neers were opposed to "drunk'ness" produced by whisky, and thought "moderation in all things" should be the motto of every man, yet many of these same men would drink moderately of hard cider so often during the day that when night came they hardly knew whether they were moderate drinkers or otherwise. Hard cider and all that comes of it was as distinctively a feature of the early times of this country as the ax and rifle. During the Presidential campaign of 1840, it, in conjunction with the log cabin, was emblazoned upon the banners of the Whig party as typical of the character of Gen. Harrison. The following is from the "Log Cabin Song Book" of forty years ago:

TUNE—ROSIN THE BOW.

Come ye who, whatever betide her,
To freedom have sworn to be true,
Prime up in a mug of hard cider,
And drink to old Tippecanoe.†

On tap I've a pipe of as good, Sir,
As man from the cock ever drew;
No poison to thicken your blood, Sir,
But liquor as pure as the dew.

No foreign potation I puff, Sir,
In freedom the apple tree grew.

† Gen. Harrison was so called.

And its juice is exactly the stuff, Sir,
To quaff to old Tippecanoe.

Let "Van"* sport his coach and outriders,
In liveries flaunting and gay,
And sneer at log cabins and cider—
But woe for the reckoning day.

Root beer was a favorite beverage with the early settlers, it being available in all its details of sugar, roots and spring water.

Home-brewed ale was also used to some extent, and, if properly made, was a good substitute for stronger liquor, being both refreshing and stimulating; but these shadows disappeared when the orchard began to furnish fruit for the substance—hard cider.

The early settlers procured their subsistence in all sorts of ways, according to the circumstances surrounding them for the time being. Many who possessed means enough to do so purchased the staple articles until the new farm was in a condition to yield a portion of the bread and meat. But the great mass of settlers were men who possessed nothing but energy, courage, health and hope—a combination of "faith" with "works" that would almost defy censure. Corn was planted as soon as possible, and seems to have been the main dependence as a food-yielding cereal. Potatoes were cultivated with little trouble, and furnished an important item in the list. Wheat was not so generally sown at first, on account of the great difficulty in preparing the ground and securing the crop, while the ordinary list of garden vegetables received such limited attention as time would permit.

Of live-stock, the hog headed the list, as furnishing a greater amount and variety of food than any other animal, and with as little trouble to the owner; as the forest was full of nuts, roots and grubs, the hog took care of himself during the seasons of summer and early autumn; being "at home" there, he sometimes "back-slid" and started after the idols of his fathers, making it difficult to find him when wanted, and much more difficult to catch when found.

There was also quite a demand for pork, in its various forms, all along the frontier; this, then, was one source from which money could be obtained by the settlers. The first shipment of "goods" or produce from Clark County was a flat-boat load of pork, by David Lowry.†

Cattle and horses were introduced slowly, at first, on account of the absence of forage, yet it must not be understood that the first comers were entirely destitute of this class of stock, as nearly all of them moved into the country with teams of oxen or horses.

Ox teams were better suited to the wants of the pioneer farmer than horses were. A stout pair of cattle would twist and turn through the woods, over logs, hummocks and fallen timber, without jumping, or snapping some part of a harness, and thereby causing an expensive delay. For "logging," a well-broken team of oxen was necessary, on account of their strength and steadiness.

Did some fallen oak of enormous size and weight lie half buried in the forest mold, resisting all efforts of the woodman with fire and handspike, it was sentenced to be "snaked" out by the cattle. A little trench was punched through the dirt underneath it, the proper "hitch" made with the log-chains, a

* Martin Van Buren.

† In the year 1800, David Lowry built a flat-boat upon Mad River, to voyage down to the Miami, thence to the Ohio and Mississippi down to New Orleans, with a load of pickled pork, five hundred venison hams and bacon. The venison was taken on, and this first of flat-boats navigated down to Dayton, where, assisted by a man named Ross, Lowry made barrels to hold his pork. The boat floated down the Miami to the Ohio, and was rowed up to Cincinnati. Meanwhile, Lowry had his hogs driven from his farm to the same place, where they were slaughtered, the pork salted in barrels, and started for New Orleans. Arriving at the end of his tedious journey, the pork yielded $12 per hundred, and the venture proved remunerative. Call to mind the stretch of route traversed, the rude craft and uncertain result, and appreciate the pluck which carried Lowry through, and see the same spirit manifested in the manifold industries of Clark to-day.

"skid" laid in place, the team backed into position, and, everything being ready, the word was given, the chains clinked as the "slack" came out of them, and for an instant there was a balancing of forces that made the result doubtful. A sharp crack of the whip, and a yell from the driver, the faithful team crouching almost to the ground, the well-packed earth around the giant trunk begins to crack, and the next moment the worm-eaten and moldy monster is high and dry above ground, where the ax and wedge soon reduce it to a condition for burning. Meanwhile, the oxen are quietly ruminating over the result, with an expression that seems to indicate "next."

Grain of all kinds was sown here and there among roots and stumps, scratched in with a bushy tree-top as a substitute for a harrow, reaped with a sickle, thrashed with a flail, and winnowed in any manner that would remove the chaff.

Mills were rudely constructed and slow in their operation, besides being few in number and at long distances apart. Some of the first settlers of this county were obliged to go to Lebanon, Warren County, for a little grist of corn.

Sugar was made in the woods from the sap of the sugar maple, and was a good substitute for cane sugar. It was prepared in several different forms, such as caked sugar, stirred or dry sugar, tub sugar, etc. As the country grew older and cane sugar came into market at a fair price, the well-to-do housewife discovered that maple sugar "wasn't nice for cake," and would "turn tea," so for a period both were kept in stock; but the forests went down to make way for the plow, and maple sugar, as a plain backwoods necessity, disappeared, only to come to the surface again, in after years, as a high-priced and frequently adulterated luxury, in the crowded markets of the towns and cities, which in some cases now occupy the former sites of pioneer sugar camps.

A recent writer of early history says: "The Indians learned the art of making sugar from the whites, but how to be cleanly about it they never would learn. It required a strong appetite to eat their sugar. * * * * When their sirup was about ready to granulate, they would have a raccoon ready to cook, which they would put into the sirup, hair, skin, entrails and all. The coon would get 'done' in a short time, when he was removed and allowed to cool. A crust of sugar came away with the hair and skin. The flesh seemed nicely cooked, but the sugar—well!"

Wild honey was sometimes found in what were called bee-trees. Some of these would be found to contain one or two hundred pounds of honey. The tree, of course, would be hollow for a portion of its length; this cavity was usually at or near the upper portion of the tree, and could not well be seen from the ground. The bear has a great love for honey, and a natural instinct for finding it; besides, he can climb, all of which make him the natural enemy of the bees, as well as a pretty good guide to their whereabouts. This state of things made it possible for the hunters to get a "clew" to the location and operations of both, sometimes, that would result in a supply of honey and bear's grease, both of which could be used to good advantage in the household.

The money of those days was confined to the centers of trade more than it now is. To-day, the frontier is reached by rail about as soon as a settlement is made, and with the locomotive comes the result of trade, viz., money. Many of the early pioneers had no money after their arrival on the land, and were dependent on whatever could be turned to advantage for the wants of life. Exchange of labor was a practice engaged in by all; the settler who could swing a broad-ax would "hew" for the one who could not, and he in turn would plow or "log" for the hewer; the shoemaker went from house to house and worked up the leather, and sometimes took leather for pay. The miller and sawyer were paid by a system of tolls, sharing, etc. The money proper consisted of

Government coin and Spanish milled dollars, or a paper circulation representing it in value. "Cut money" was nothing more nor less than the Spanish dollars cut into halves or quarters, for the purpose of making change, as the fractional currency of the times was vastly inadequate to the demand.

Nearly all the real money the settler could raise was expended in payments on his land, and for taxes. Barter, traffic, "changing work" and "swapping" were the details of business three-fourths of a century ago.

Flour was purchasable at Chillicothe, Zanesville, and at Cincinnati. Goods were high; they were hauled in wagons to Pittsburgh, floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and thence hauled or packed up. Tea retailed at $2 to $3 per pound; coffee, at 75 cents; salt brought $10 to $12 per hundred pounds; calico was $1 per yard; whisky was $1 to $2 per gallon, and the Indians were excellent customers. Store-keepers are said to have given liquor free to encourage purchasers.

THE AX.

No implement, tool, insignia nor device is more worthy of being wrought in gold, or of receiving the honest regards of mankind, than this emblem of the efficacy of that early edict which declared that "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

Whether "Baltimore pattern," "Yankee," single or double bitted, concave or ridged, "jumped" or new, patent or home-made, double portioned, light or heavy, the tool was essentially the same. It was the consort of the rifle, and the constant companion of the frontiersman, while its echoing ring through the forest was the herald of the coming of "light and law."

It is the medium through which the mighty force of "God's image" in man was made potential, to the end that the wild kingdoms of nature should become the gardens of Christian civilization. It was the wand in the hands of that great conjurer called Progress, whereby the haunts of the savage were transformed into the homes of "My chosen people."

THE FIRST WHITE MEN.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, the French Government claimed and held the whole extent of country west of the Alleghany Mountains, from the far north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, excepting the territory of the Spanish dominion on the extreme southwest.

This vast stretch of empire was penetrated by their bands of armed adventurers over the watery highways of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes on the northeast, and through the Mississippi River on the south.

At various points, far distant from each other were "posts" or military establishments, with the "ancient and honorable (?) post trader, as a necessary adjunct in each case.

There is a tradition that there used to be a "trader's" station somewhere near the "forks of Mad River," and that the Indians settled in a little community around it. Just where this store was located (if it ever existed), is now unknown, as its history is nothing more than the rumor of a tradition that used to be common among the Indians.

"The 'Ohio Company' which had been formed in 1748, now dispatched (1753), Christopher Gist as an agent to explore the country and make a report of the result of his discoveries. As a pretext for this dangerous enterprise, he went in the capacity of a trader whose ostensible object was to carry on a friendly traffic with the Indians, but in fact to gain over their good will to the English,

by presents of arms and trinkets, whereby an alliance might be secured in case of a collision between the English and French colonies."*

From this it will be seen that Gist was nothing more or less than a spy, and as such he explored the country north and west of the Ohio, and found various posts occupied by the French and Indians. Gist's account of this journey, with his report to the Ohio Company, was printed soon after his return, and is one of the earliest records of the state of affairs then existing; this work is now very rare and valuable, only three or four copies of it being known to be in existence in this country; from the language of the writer, it is inferred that he was the first man who explored those portions of the valleys of Mad River and Buck Creek, which are in this county.†

Imlay's America is the title of a book published in the latter part of the eighteenth century, by an officer of the old Continental army, and extensively circulated as standard literature; from this work the following is taken: "Mr. Gist in his explorations in 1753, visited this French fort, a mere trading-post with a stockade. By him the stream was called Mad Creek, and now it is called Mad River." From these accounts, together with many plausible traditions, it may be fairly concluded that one of the early French trading-posts was located within the present limits of this county.

Some of the accounts of Old Piqua mention a trader's store, and many of the relics found in a certain corner of the Indian town are of such a character as to indicate the existence of an establishment of that kind.

From about 1770 to the time of Gen. Clark's expedition, and for many years after this territory was a sort of middle ground between the British lines on the lakes, and the settlements in Kentucky.

That these lands were explored by parties of land-hunters in the interests of Judge Symmes, and those associated with him, and by other bands of prospectors, is well known, in fact the territory was open for the inspection of any straggling individuals or parties of adventurers who were willing to take the chances of loosing their scalps for the sake of securing a home and good farm.

JOHN PAUL.

In the history of Bethel Township will be found an account of what is thought by many to have been the first settlement in this county.

There is just enough mystery hanging over this circumstance to make it exceedingly interesting, and to prompt us to dig deeper and search further for the missing threads in the fabric; there are details and particulars connected with this case which are not proper materials for use by this generation of writers. Leaving this semi-traditional event to stand in its doubt-enshrowded condition, the first undoubted and well-established permanent settlement in this county by David Lowry and Jonathan Donnel is reached, and is thus narrated by the venerable Dr. John Ludlow.

It may be remarked that this is probably the best account of the circumstance, now in existence, as after four months of close attention to this and kindred subjects, nothing new or important has been found to add to this article. Mr. Ludlow knew these men and conversed with them, and that with the view of recording what he heard, and had witnessed:

"It is with the aid of my own recollections of David Lowry, Griffith Foos, Jonah Baldwin, Maddox Fisher and others among the early settlers of the town and vicinity, and the frequent conversations I have had with them, and also

*History of Mississippi Valley.

†"James Smith was the first white man to pass through the valley, accompanying a party of Indians. The journey occurred in 1760, and Smith saw elk and buffalo." From an old account, this was Col. James Smith, who was captured by the Indians in 1755, and lived with them many years. The statement that he was first is no doubt erroneous.

Yours Truly,

SPRINGFIELD

with my father, relating to the early settlement of the country, that I am enabled to furnish some valuable information relating to the early history thereof. My recollection of the town and country is quite distinct as far back as the year 1818. I have also been aided in this work by the use of a small pamphlet published here in 1852,* but have been compelled to make several corrections in its statements from information I have gained from persons connected with the incidents related. In giving my own recollections of the men and women connected with this history, I beg the indulgence of surviving friends.

"The first white man known to have settled here in the present limits of Clark County, were David Lowry and Jonathan Donnel. Mr. Lowry came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1795, and immediately engaged at Cincinnati to serve for three months as assistant in carrying provisions for the western army, under Gen. Anthony Wayne. At the expiration of this service, he joined a surveying party under Israel Ludlow (partner to Mathias Denman in forming the town of Cincinnati). The object of this company was to lay off the Government lands of the Miami country into sections for entry and sale, the land office being located at Fort Washington, or the village of Cincinnati. It was late on Saturday evening, in the forepart of the summer of 1795, that the company came to a place on Mad River, near to what was afterward called the Broad Ford, and not far from the present village of Enon, where they remained till the following Monday. During the intervening time, Mr. Lowry and Jonathan Donnel who was one of the party, wandered about viewing the surrounding country.

They managed to cross to the opposite side of the river, where they became highly pleased with the rich alluvial soil, in which their feet sank over their shoes as they walked.

The majestic trees, which stood thick upon the ground, furnished a continuous shade, and they passed over the broad bottom land to the rising ground where Donnel's Creek breaks through the hills into the bottom lands of Mad River. They wandered along the margin of the hills extending east, where they beheld for the first time the beautiful springs of clear water, from which they afterward drank during so many years of their lives. They became so highly pleased with this delightful scenery in its wild and uncultivated state, that they both determined, if possible, to make it their future home. They resolved to say nothing to their companions of what they had discovered. The whole party set out on Monday morning, and, when their survey was completed, returned to Cincinnati. While at Cincinnati after their surveying excursion, Lowry and Donnel learned that a man by the name of Patten Shorts had purchased and entered all that beautiful section of country with which they were so highly delighted, and that Shorts was in want of a surveyor to aid him in fixing the boundaries of his land.

Mr. Lowry urged his friend Donnel to offer his services and take the "golden opportunity," as Mr. Lowry said to possess the favorite land they both so much coveted. Donnels entered upon the work with Shorts, and while thus engaged purchased for himself and Lowry the land they admired, and, in the fall of 1795, Donnel and Lowry established themselves on their lands, Lowry's choice being near the mouth of Donnel Creek, thus named for him by his friend Donnel. The home of Mr. Donnel was farther east, where a large spring gushes from the hillside, and runs across the rich and broad bottom-land of Mad River.

The new settlers found the woods filled with bear, deer, wild turkeys and other wild game. After the erection of their houses with the aid of no other tools than an ax and an auger, they took up their residence in the great wilder-

* Sketch of Springfield by R. C. Woodward.

ness of Ohio, being the first known white citizens within the present limits of Clark County. There are doubtless some who will remember the comfort and contentment afforded to the occupants of these primitive houses, such as were erected by Lowry and Donnel; erected within a few days to last for a whole life time; how the door, made of a few split boards, often squeaked with a peculiar coarse noise as the latch-string was pulled, and the door swung open upon its rude wooden hinges.

These houses were quite dry and warm in winter, and their thick logs rendered them cool during the heat of summer. The ample fire-place and chimney afforded sufficient ventilation for health, and some of Ohio's brightest sons have gained the foundation of their greatness by study before their ample log fires. After Lowry and Donnel had thus prepared a shelter for themselves and families, they commenced the work of providing bear and deer meat for food during the winter. In the course of this winter, Lowry killed seventeen bears, and during the course of his life thought he had killed as many as a thousand deer.

The new settlers found themselves in the midst of the Shawnee Indians, of whom Tecumseh was the chief. Their camp fires were often built near the cabins of Lowry and Donnel, and they managed to live with them on terms of friendship, and they frequently exchanged with each other such articles as each had to spare. Lowry spent much of his time in hunting with them, and they would often spend several days and nights in the woods together; and when Mr. Lowry would sometimes get lost in the wilderness, they would convey him to his cabin again, and by their many acts of kindness toward him convinced him of the sincerity of their kindness and friendship. On one occasion, however, they took offense at him, on account of his superior skill while engaged with them in their favorite sport of wrestling, and loaded a gun with the seeming intention of shooting him, but Lowry displayed so much courage at their threats, that their wrath was turned into the most extravagant demonstrations of admiration, while they took him up in their arms and carried him about the camp, exclaiming "Brave man! brave man!"

The records of the Government Land Office show that this territory was surveyed by Israel Ludlow in 1801. Many persons have been unable to reconcile the apparent discrepancy between the two dates, 1795 and 1801. All such persons are reminded that according to all accounts these surveys were in progress for at least twelve years, and that the date above mentioned was that of the completion of the work.

The lines known as "exterior" (range and township lines) were run first, and it is not unlikely that these lines were being located by the party with which Lowry and Donnel were connected in 1795.

Their Saturday night camp was not far from a prominent and important "corner," i. e., the intersection of a range line with a township line, technically called a "township corner."

Those who are familiar with the practice of surveyors in the field know that such points are selected for camping or halting places, other things being favorable, oftener than non-relative sites. A glance at the map of Clark County will discover such a "corner" near the village of Enon, and not far from where the party is reported to have found themselves on that early summer evening in 1795.

The descendants of David Lowry are among the first and most estimable of the present inhabitants of the county, and reside upon the site of th early experiences of Lowry and Donnel. From them it is learned that their father brought his aged parents with him in the fall of 1795, and that these old people died within a few years afterward, and were buried in the "Minich" graveyard.

A search through this yard was rewarded by the discovery of a fallen tombstone bearing this inscription:

DAVID LOWRY,*
Died 1800, aged 76 years.
LETTICE, wife of
DAVID LOWRY,
Died 1797, aged 65.

This fairly establishes the facts and dates as already given, and brings us to the next settlement in order of time.

This has been stated by different writers, during the last thirty years, in the following words, and while the paragraph is somewhat hackneyed, it contains about all that can be said in regard to this settlement:

In 1796, two persons, named Kreb and Brown, came into the neighborhood; their camp was beyond the deep cut, near the second crossing of the Dayton Railroad. With them Lowry exchanged works, that is, he hunted and fished to secure food for them, while they cultivated and raised the first corn crop in the vicinity of Springfield.

The location was on lands now owned by the Sintz family, and is within a few rods of the west end of Bridge No. 20, on the C., C., C. & I. R. R. The only evidence of any of the old establishment now remaining is an apple tree, which is the only one left of a score or so which were planted by the first settlers on the spot.*

It has even been asserted that these trees were found by Kreb and Brown when they came here, and they therefore built their cabin there. "Johnny Appleseed" has also been charged with planting the trees.

This Kreb and Brown Station is in the extreme northeast corner of Mad River Township, and was therefore the first settlement in that subdivision.

The next in order was the arrival of James Galloway, a blacksmith, at Mad River Township in 1798.

"John Humphreys and Simon Kenton, together with six other families, came to the county from Kentucky in 1799. In summer, a fort was built by them near Mad River bridge, on the National road, west of Springfield. Fourteen cabins were raised and partly finished, and a block-house retreat thus made in case of Indian hostility."

The above is not new, but will answer for a base upon which to rest a few necessary remarks.

The "six other families" were James Demint, Philip Jarbo, William Ward, John Richards, William Moore and one other now unknown.

Humphreys and Demint settled in Springfield, while Kenton and the others abandoned the block-house business and went up the valley and settled in Moorefield Township.

In 1800, John Judy settled in Harmony.

Joseph Coffee came to Pleasant in 1802.

In the year 1804, Abraham Inlow made the first improvement in Green Township.

Pike Township was first settled by Samuel and Andrew Black, in 1806.

In 1807, George Buffenbarger came to Madison.

German Township was "squatted" upon by Storms, Adams and Cowshick, who were afterward bought out by the first regular settlers named Charles Rector and Archibald McKindley. No date of this settlement has been found, it

*This was David Lowry, senior, as distinguished from David Lowry, the pioneer.

*A former writer says the first orchard planted in the county, and probably in the State, was set out near George Sintz's quarry. The trees were carried on horseback from Pittsburgh. Many of them are still standing.

having probably disappeared with the early generation of men who made the "history."

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court Houses—Dr. Ludlow in his valuable paper says: "For more than four years after the county was formed in 1818, the court held regular sessions at the tavern of John Hunt, on Main street." It appears that, in March, 1819, the Commissioners began to seriously consider the work of locating and building a court house, and, in April, they were met by a proposition from sundry citizens to locate it on the "common," or square, which Demint had reserved for the public use of the lot owners of his "plat."

The parties pledged themselves to pay the sum of $2,215 toward the erection of the court house, provided the above-named site was chosen. The names and amounts were, in part, as follows:

Madox Fisher, $300; John Ambler, $200; Joseph Perrin, $100; Jonah Baldwin, $100; Jacob Lingle, $100; Richard Hunt, $25; Pierson Spining, $100; Samson Mason, $18; Griffith Foos, $25; William McIntire, $75; Samuel Simonton, $100; Thomas Fisher, $25; Andrew McBeth, $25; William McCartney, $100; Charles Cavalier, $25; William A. Needham, $15.

"Whereupon the Commissioners ordered Col. John Daugherty to find the true lines of intersections of what is now Limestone and Columbia streets, in order that the new building might be located there; soon after, the Commissioners adopted a plan, furnished by Madox Fisher, and, on the 24th of May, 1819, the contract was given to Madox Fisher and John Ambler for the erection of the building (walls and roof), for the sum of $3,972, the work to be done by January 1, 1820. Mr. Ludlow says: 'From the peculiar shape of the house, and the manner of building its walls, one would suppose Mr. Fisher expected it to stand for all coming time;' after the walls and roof were completed, no more work was done on the building for two years."

"On the 17th of April, 1821, the Commissioners met to consider the subject of the further prosecution of the work upon the court house," and a contract was made with John Dallis to lay the floors, and make the windows and some other wood work, for the sum of $1,498, but Dallis' job seems to have "hung fire," for it was in progress for several years, after which the matters rested until 1827, when a change of administration in the Board of Commissioners revived the subject, and one Nathan Adamson was employed to make a drawing of the cupola, or steeple, for which he received $4.50; and Charles Stewart agreed to build the said cupola for $480, which was completed during the following summer. Stewart and James S. Christie engaged to put in the rest of the wood work for the sum of $598; in October, 1827, the plastering was let to Baker W. Peck, and the same accepted as complete in the following month of July.

"When the carpenter work was completed, and before the plastering was done, the Commissioners passed this: "Resolved, That, in view of injury being done to the court house, in its present condiiton, that John Ambler be authorized to take possession of the same, and that he shall provide a lock and key to the front door, and, in consideration of the services of Mr. Ambler, in his care of the house, he is allowed the privilege of letting the Presbyterian Society, and such other societies as he thinks proper, to have the use of the said court house, as a place of worship, for a period of one year from this date, reserving the right of the Commissioners to plaster said court house."

The Commissioners seem to have concluded that they had "given away" the court house, and themselves too, by the above resolution, for at the next meeting it was "Resolved, That in our action with John Ambler, it was not intended to

exclude the Court of Common Pleas, or the Supreme Court, from their regular sittings in the court house."

In the summer of 1828, the building was completed; in October, the Commissioners contracted with William Fisher and Nathan Adamson to "hang the new bell in the cupola of the court house, bought for that purpose." And on Saturday, the 25th of October, 1828, this bell sounded its first notes upon the ears of the people of the town, and the first court house of Clark County was completed.

For nearly sixty years it sheltered the "gentlemen of the wig and gown," and many a sinner has left it for a stronger abode at Columbus; in early times it was used for local purposes to a great extent; lectures, conventions, as a place of worship, "magic-lantern" exhibitions, etc., were at home in the "old court house." It was struck by lightning once, which knocked a hole in the wall, and tore up some of the flooring. The cupola or spire was rather the worse for the half-century of storms that had whistled through it, and the shutters used to squeak and bang, on a rough night, as though the "house was haunted," and for that matter it was haunted, by waifs of the street, and by others who wanted to be out of sight of the passer by; to be sure the doors were sometimes locked, but the windows never.

The building was a high, square, hip-roofed structure, with the cupola thrust up through the center of the roof, the east and south fronts were broken by plenty of windows, and main entrances, which were capped by bold, full, arches, which, with the heavy, wide span of the arches under the entablature gave the building an appearance not unpleasant to the beholder, as the lines of these arches were models of architectural symmetry, not often found in the compositions of to-day.

The building was sold to Judge J. H. Littler for $50, and taken down in the summer of 1878, the doing of which disproved the ancient tradition that it was extra strong, as the mortar clove from the bricks with unusual ease. The bell was included in the purchase by Judge Littler, but was given by him to the Commissioners, to preserve as a relic—it is now in the yard of the "west county building;" it bears the inscription: "CAST BY JOHN WILLBANK, PHILADA., 1828."

The present court house was begun in 1878, and finished about the 1st of January, 1881; the new jail is situated on the same lot, and only a few feet from the court house. The whole establishment of court house, jail, real estate purchased, furniture and improvement of grounds, has cost, in round numbers, $115,000.

The first jail was a log and plank concern, on what is now known as Fisher street. It was on the east side, about half way between Main and Columbia streets; it was built by the citizens of the west end of town, then called "Old Virginia." These people petitioned the Board of Commissioners, and agreed to build a jail sixteen feet square, one story high, "of as many feet up as the Commissioners may direct," for such price as the board "may see fit to pay." This jail was finished in July, 1818, for which the county paid $80 to Walter Smallwood, James Norton, Henry Rogers and Waitsel Cary. They used to keep a black bear chained in the front of this prison, over which (both jail and bear) one Abram D. Mereness presided. There was a black man by the name of Johnson confined there once, who pried off the door, dumped it into the creek, and went about his business. This ancient bastile was sold to William Wilson for $24, after the building of jail No. 2, which was accomplished in November, 1824. This structure was situated on the northeast quarter of the public square, opposite the court house. It was built of oak timber, hewed square, and bolted together; the floor was of the same material, laid close together, and covered with another course

laid across the first; the ceilings were built in the same manner, only not quite so thick; then over the outside of this were brick walls, inclosing the whole, and giving the building a respectable appearance. The building was two stories high, and the brick work was extended to the south of the jail proper, far enough to inclose sufficient space for one or two county officers. The Recorder was located there for many years.

There are many incidents related by the citizens of to-day, in regard to the old jail, but to its credit it is said that "no prisoner ever got out of it," except as he went through the door.

In 1869, this jail was torn down to make room for the soldiers' monument.

The third jail was on the lot on the corner of High and Spring streets. The original plan was for a court house and jail combined, but the jail part was the only work completed; the building was begun about the year 1850, and discontinued in 1852, upon the completion of the prison.

This work was built of stone and brick; the labor being largely done "by the day," and superintended by the Board of Commissioners. The records are not quite clear in regard to dates, of the rise and progress of this building. One entry shows that in September, 1851, the work had cost over $8,000, and was yet in progress.

In 1880, the building was pulled down, and large quantities of stone taken therefrom, for use in the building of the present court house and jail; there is yet a great amount of good material remaining on the grounds.

The fourth jail has been mentioned in a previous paragraph, and is of so recent a date that it has no history beyond the ample records in the books of the Auditor, Treasurer and Commissioners.

The "east" building contains the offices of the Treasurer, Recorder, Auditor, Commissioners and the Board of Agriculture. This building was erected in 1868.

The "west" building contains the Probate Court room, Probate office, County Surveyor's office and a room for the County School Examiners, and was erected in 1869.

The offices of the Clerk and Sheriff are in the new court house.

The soldiers' monument is composed of a figure representing a soldier, clad in the uniform worn during the period of the late "war of the rebellion;" the dress includes the army overcoat, over which are the equipments; the cape of the overcoat is thrown carelessly back over the shoulder, while the "machine" fit of the trowsers and army shoes are faithfully portrayed. A Government musket, in the position of "rest on arms," is supported by both hands; the head is erect, and the position steady. The artist has grasped the situation, at the instant the soldier raises his head from the butt of his inverted musket, after having listened to the service over the grave of a fallen comrade. This figure rests upon a pedestal of Quincy granite, which weighs over thirty tons; the height of the figure is eight feet five inches; and the whole height of the monument is twenty-one feet and a few inches.

The statue was modeled by J. A. Bailey, and cast by Henry H. Lovie, of Philadelphia, Penn. It is made of genuine antique bronze.

This monument stands on the northeast quarter of the public square, and was furnished by contract with W. D. McKean, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

It was dedicated May 30, 1870. The Chairman of the occasion was Hon. J. K. Mower; Chaplain, Rev. A. Hastings Ross; Orator, Hon. Joseph Cox, of Cincinnati. As the speaker pronounced the words "we unveil to-day the granite monument, to the memory of the dead," the covering fell from the figure, and the monument which was to stand forever as a reminder of the deeds of Clark County's brave sons was exposed to the gaze of 3,000 of her patriotic citizens.

A vocal quartet, composed of A. O. Huffman, T. W. Bean, Frederick A. Putnam and S. A. Ort, with J. P. Albin as organist, rendered the "Ship of State" and other selections, most effectively, during the ceremonies of the day.

The statue was transported from the depot, and "raised," by William McIntyre & Sons, on the 19th of May, 1870.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The subjoined lists are not offered as being quite complete, though not far from it. The public records do not always supply the information wanted, as many of them are of such a character as to be of but little use to whoever searches for historical facts. In a few cases the abstracts are missing, and there is no clew to who was elected, unless the fact be stumbled onto by chance.

The assessors of real property are not given, as the list is not near perfect and would be of little interest.

The names of the Infirmary Directors are given under the head of "County Infirmary."

REPRESENTATIVES TO UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Samson Mason, Samuel Shellabarger, J. Warren Keifer.

STATE SENATORS TO LEGISLATURE.

Alex Waddle, Harvey Vinal, John D. Burnett, Saul S. Henkle, Samson Mason, J. Warren Keifer, Alex Waddle, Thomas J. Pringle.

REPRESENTATIVES TO STATE LEGISLATURE.

James Paige, John Daugherty, James Foley, John A. Alexander, Charles Anthony, Ira Paige, W. V. H. Cushing, Alex Waddle, Stephen M. Wheeler, Isaac Housman, John M. Gallagher, Samson Mason, Samuel B. Williams, Henry W. Smith, John D. Burnett, Samuel Shellabarger, William Goodfellow, John H. Littler, A. Denny Rogers, John Howell, R. D. Harrison, Henry C. Houston, Perry Stewart, Benjamin Neff, John F. Oglevee, Enoch C. Dial, Nathan M. McConkey.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

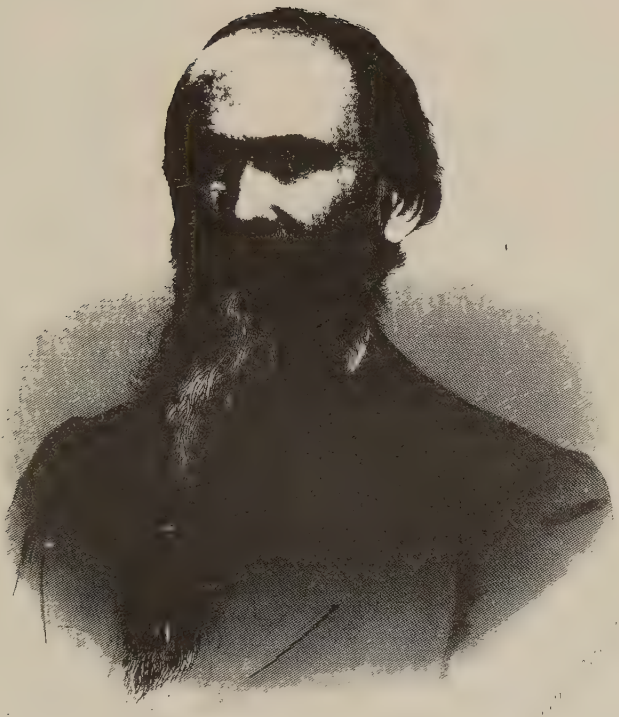
1818–20—John Black, James Foley, Enoch B. Smith. 1820–25—James Foley, John Black, John Heaton. 1825–26—John Black, John Heaton, John Layton. 1826–27—John Layton, John Black, Pierson Spining. 1827–30—John Black, John Layton, John Whiteley. 1830–31—John Black, John Whiteley, William Werden. 1831–33—John Whiteley, William Werden, Elnathan Cory. 1833–34—John Whiteley, Elnathan Cory, Oliver Armstrong. 1834–36—Elnathan Cory, Oliver Armstrong, William Holloway. 1836–38—Elnathan Cory, William Holloway, John Whiteley. 1838–40—Elnathan Cory, William Werdon, John Whiteley. 1840–41—John Whiteley, William Werdon, Melyn Baker. 1841–42—Melyn Baker, Adam Shuey, John Whiteley. 1842–47—Melyn Baker, Adam Shuey, Robert Turner. 1847–48—Robert Turner, Melyn Baker, William Whiteley. 1848–49—Melyn Baker, John Whiteley, Samuel Black. 1849–51—William Whiteley, Samuel Black, Adam Baker. 1851–52—Adam Baker, William Whiteley, Ezra D. Baker. 1852–56—William Whiteley, Ezra D. Baker, James F. Whiteman. 1856–57—Ezra Baker, James F. Whiteman, Samuel W. Sterrett. 1857–58—James F. Whiteman, Samuel W. Sterrett, Daniel O. Heiskell. 1858–61—Samuel W. Sterrett, Daniel O. Heiskell, D. L.

*Reuben Wallace, of Bethel Township, was a member when the county was erected. Joseph Keifer is said to have been a representative also, though the date does not appear.

Snyder. 1861–63—Samuel W. Sterrett, Daniel O. Heiskell, L. B. Sprague. 1863–64—Samuel W. Sterrett, L. B. Sprague, David Hayward. 1864–65—Samuel W. Sterrett, David Hayward, E. B. Cassily. 1865–66—David Hayward, E. B. Cassily, Perry Stewart. 1866–67—E. B. Cassily, Perry Stewart, David Hayward. 1867–68—E. B. Cassily, William O. Lamme, Jacob Seitz. 1868–69—E. B. Cassily, William O. Lamme, William D. Johnson. 1869–70—E. B. Cassily, William O. Lamme, William D. Johnson. 1870–72—E. B. Cassily, William D. Johnson, N. M. McConkey. 1872–74—William D. Johnson, N. M. McConkey, H. G. Miller. 1874–75—H. G. Miller, N. M. McConkey, J. H. Blose. 1875–76—N. M. McConkey, J. H. Blose, George H. Frey. 1876–77—J. H. Blose, George H. Frey, Edward Merritt. 1877–78—George H. Frey, Edward Merritt, Mark Spence,* John Scarff. 1878–79—George H. Frey, Edward Merritt, John Scarff. 1879–80—George H. Frey, John Scarff, Leon H. Houston. 1880–81—John Scarff, Leon H. Houston, Jonathan S. Kitchen.

Date.	Auditors.	Treasurers.	Recorders.
1818	John Daugherty	John Ambler	David Kizer.
1819	John Daugherty	John Ambler	David Kizer.
1820	David Higgins	John Ambler	David Kizer.
1821	William Wilson	John Ambler	David Kizer.
1822	William Wilson	John Ambler	David Kizer.
1823	William Wilson	John Ambler	David Kizer.
1824	William Wilson	John Ambler	David Kizer.
1825	William Wilson	John Ambler	Saul Henkle.
1826	James S. Halsey	John Ambler	Saul Henkle.
1827	James S. Halsey	John Ambler	Saul Henkle.
1828	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Saul Henkle
1829	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Saul Henkle.
1830	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Saul Henkle.
1831	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Saul Henkle.
1832	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Saul Henkle.
1833	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Saul Henkle.
1834	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Saul Henkle.
1835	James S. Halsey	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac Hendershot.
1836	James S. Halsey, S. M. Wheeler	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac Hendershot. Isaac Hendershot.
1837	Stephen M. Wheeler	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac Hendershot.
1838	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac Hendershot.
1839	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac Hendershot.
1840	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac Hendershot.
1841	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac Hendershot.
1842	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac H. Lancy.
1843	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac H. Lancy.
1844	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac H. Lancy.
1845	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong	Isaac H. Lancy.
1846	Reuben Miller	Cyrus Armstrong †William Berry	Isaac H. Lancy. Isaac H. Lancy.
1847	Reuben Miller	S. B. Williams	Saul S. Henkle.
1848			Robert Black.
1849	Reuben Miller	Samuel B. Williams	Robert Black.
1850	Reuben Miller	Samuel B. Williams	Robert Black.
1851	Reuben Miller	Samuel B. Williams	Robert Black.
1852	Reuben Miller	Samuel B. Williams	Robert Black.
1853	Reuben Miller	Samuel B. Williams	John H. Thomas.
1854	Reuben Miller	Samuel B. Williams	John H. Thomas.
1855	Reuben Miller	William C. Frey	John H. Thomas.
1856	John Newlove	William C. Frey	Isaac Hendershot.
1857	John Newlove	William C. Frey	Isaac Hendershot.
1858	John Newlove	William C. Frey	Isaac Hendershot.

*Died in office.
†Berry appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Armstrong.



Yours very Truly
James S. Goode

Date.	Auditors.	Treasurer.	Recorder.
1859	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	Isaac Hendershot.
1860	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	Isaac Hendershot.
1861	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	Isaac Hendershot.
1862	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	H. S. Showers.
1863	John Newlove	Thomas R. Norton	*W. S. Miranda.
1864	John Newlove	Thomas R. Norton	Ashley Bradford.
1865	John Newlove	Thomas R. Norton	Ashley Bradford.
1866	John Newlove	Thomas R. Norton	Ashley Bradford.
1867	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	Ashley Bradford.
1868	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	Ashley Bradford.
1869	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	Ashley Bradford.
1870	John Newlove	Theodore A. Wick	Ashley Bradford.
1871	J. F. Oglevee	Richard Montjoy	Ashley Bradford.
1872	J. F. Oglevee	Richard Montjoy	Ashley Bradford.
1873	J. F. Oglevee	William S. Field	Ashley Bradford.
1874	J. F. Oglevee	William C. Frey	Ashley Bradford.
1875	Quincy A. Petts	William C. Frey	Ashley Bradford.
1876	Quincy A. Petts	John W. Parsons	Ashley Bradford.
1877	Quincy A. Petts	John W. Parsons	Ashley Bradford.
1878	Quincy A. Petts	John W. Parsons	Ashley Bradford.
1879	Quincy A. Petts	John W. Parsons	Ashley Bradford.
1880	Quincy A. Petts	John W. Parsons	Ashley Bradford.

Date.	Sheriffs.	Coroners.	Surveyors.
1818	Cyrus Ward	John Hunt	William Wilson.
1819	Thomas Fisher	John Hunt	William Wilson.
1822	Thomas Armstrong	John Hunt	William Wilson.
1824	John A. Alexander	John Hunt	William Wilson.
1826	William Sailor	John Hunt	William Wilson.
1828	William Sailor	William Needham	William Wilson.
1830	William Berry	William Needham	Reuben Miller.
1832	William Berry	William Needham	Reuben Miller.
1834	John Lattimer	Harvey Humphreys	Ruben Miller.
1836	John Lattimer	Harvey Humphreys	William A. Rogers.
1837			Samuel Harvey.
1838	William Berry	John Hunt	John R. Gunn.
1840	William Berry		John R. Gunn.
1842	Absalom Mattox		Thomas Kizer.
1844	Absalom Mattox		Thomas Kizer.
1846	Daniel Raffensporger		Thomas Kizer.
1848	Harry Hallenback		Thomas Kizer.
1850	Harry Hallenback		Thomas Kizer.
1852	Joseph McIntyre		Thomas Kizer.
1854	Joseph McIntyre	Morton Cary	Thomas Kizer.
1856	John E. Layton		Thomas Kizer.
1858	John E. Layton		Thomas Kizer.
1860	James Fleming		J. D. Moler.
1862	James Fleming		J. D. Moler.
1863		Cyrus Albin	Thomas Kizer.
1864	Cyrus Albin	Isaac Kay	Thomas Kizer.
1865		James Fleming	Thomas Kizer.
1866	Cyrus Albin	Reuben Miller	William Brown.
1868	E. G. Coffin	W. B. Huffman	William Brown.
1870	E. G. Coffin	Oscar F. Bancroft	J. D. Moler.
1872	Cornelius Baker	Biddle Boggs	Thomas Kizer.
1874	Cornelius Baker	E. G. Coffin	Thomas Kizer.
1876	E. G. Coffin	James Kinney	Thomas Kizer.
1878	E. G. Coffin	J. L. Coleman	Chandler Robbins.
1880	James Foley	J. L. Coleman	Frank P. Stone.

*A. Bean for a few months in 1863.

CLERKS OF COURT.

John Layton, Thomas Armstrong, Saul S. Henkle, James S. Halsey, Harvey Vinal, Absalom Mattox, Edward P. Torbert.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Zepheniah Platt, George W. Jewett, Samson Mason, Charles Anthony, James L. Torbert, Charles Anthony, William White, John S. Hauke, James S. Goode, John C. Miller, Dixon A. Harrison, Thomas J. Pringle, Walter L. Weaver, George C. Rawlins, Walter L. Weaver.

PROBATE JUDGES.

James S. Halsey, James L. Torbert, John H. Littler, Enoch G. Dial, John C. Miller.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

During the first sixteen or eighteen years of the history of this county, the poor were "farmed out," as it was called, i. e., let to the lowest bidders, who provided food, clothing, and all that was necessary for the ordinary wants of those unfortunates. During the session of the Board of Commissioners, held on the 4th day of December, 1833, a resolution was passed to purchase a lot for the erection of a suitable poor house. In the following month (January 18, 1834), the records show that Joseph Perrin transferred a tract of 48.54 acres to Clark County; on this ground the present infirmary stands. In 1839, Richard Rogers deeded another tract, adjoining the first on the north, to the county. On the 18th day of April, 1835, the Commissioners contracted with Hugh Degear and John Thompson to erect a suitable building for the sum of $2,500. In December, 1835, the Commissioners appointed Joseph Perrin, Charles Cavileer and Cyrus Armstrong as Infirmary Directors. On January 7, 1836, the first Board of Directors met and organized, and on February 8, same year, they appointed Dennis Jones Superintendent, and inserted a notice in the *Pioneer* that the poor house would be open for the reception of inmates on the 1st day of the June following (June 1, 1836). A little before this, however (May 30), John Ross, of Bethel, was admitted, he being the first one in the present house.

Francis Elliott was appointed Superintendent March 1, 1842, to succeed Dennis Jones.

The record is quite imperfect, as the next entry is dated December 14, 1842, at which time the Directors were J. W. Kills, Joseph Osborne and Levi Lathrop, with Dr. Keifer as physician. February 14, 1853, Directors were Kills, Osborne and Peleg Coates; Dr. A. Bruce appointed to fill vacancy caused by Dr. Keifer's removal from the county. December 13, 1853, Dr. —. Foster appointed physician. December 18, 1855, Directors—Kills, Osborne and Coates; Drs. Foster and Kay, physicians. December 9, 1856, Directors—same; Dr. Foster, physician. April 10, 1857, Dr. Isaac Kay appointed to fill vacancy. January 13, 1858, Directors—same; Dr. Kay, physician. December 13, 1858, Directors—Kills, Osborne and Jasper W. Peet; Dr. H. H. Seys appointed physician. December 9, 1859, Directors—same; Dr. Reeves, physician. December 5, 1860, Directors—same; Dr. Reeves, physician. December 9, 1861, Directors—Kills, Osborne and William Eby; Dr. Reeves, physician. February 21, 1862; here there is another break in the record, as the entry informs us that Christopher Laybourn was re-appointed Superintendent, but omits to say when Francis Elliott ceased to fill the office. December 8, 1862, Directors—same; Dr. Kay.

physician. February 23, 1863, Directors—same; W. H. Ford, Superintendent. December 14, 1863, Dr. Kay, physician. January 7, 1864, Directors—William Eby, Joseph Osborn and Alex Ramsey; Superintendent Ford re-appointed. December 12, 1864, Dr. Kay re-appointed. January 5, 1865, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; Doctor—same. January 10, 1866, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; Doctor, John Rogers. July 2, 1866, Directors—Osborne, Eby and J. R. Miller. October 15, 1866, Directors—Osborne, Eby and J. D, Stewart. January 7, 1867, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; Dr. Kay, physician. 1868, Directors—same; Superinteudent—same; Dr. Whitehead, physician. 1869, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; physician—same. 1870, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; Dr. Jesse O. Davy, physician. 1871, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; Dr. Whitehead, physician. 1872, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; physician—same. 1873, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; Dr. John Rodgers, physician. 1874, Directors—Osborne, Stewart and John T. May; Superintendent—Ford; Dr. H. H. Seys, physician. 1875, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; physician—Dr. W. E. Potter. 1876, Directors—same; Superintendent—Isaac Curl; physician—Dr. W. E. Potter; during this year, E. B. Cassily was appointed Director, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Osborne. 1877, Directors—Samuel Rhodes, John T. May, J. D. Stewart; Superintendent—Isaac Curl: physician—W. E. Potter. 1878, Directors—Rhodes, Stewart and John E. Layton;* Superintendent—Isaac Curl, superseded by James Fleming; physician—W. E. Potter. 1879, Directors—Rhodes, Layton and Isaac Kindle; Superintendent—Fleming; physician—W. E. Potter. 1880, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; physician—Dr. W. E. Potter. 1881, Directors—same; Superintendent—same; physician—Dr. Ormsby, to date (February 15, 1880).

The institution is conducted under the careful management of the above directory in a manner at once pleasing and satisfactory to all concerned. The grounds are pleasantly situated, about one mile north of the court house.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

The origin of these noble public institutions can be traced to the active labors of a class of philanthropic people in different parts of the State. The subject was discussed upon the platform and through the press as long ago as the year 1856. In every large town or city in the State were more or less of a certain class of homeless children, who were dependent upon public charity for all that goes to make good citizens of the youth of the land. The war of the rebellion added great numbers of unprotected and helpless children to the already long list. This prepared the popular mind for decisive action, which was made practically manifest by an act of the Legislature, on the 20th of March, 1866.

By this law, the Commissioners of any county in the State were empowered to take all necessary steps in the direction of providing a suitable home other than that of the County Infirmary for such of the homeless children as chanced to be within the jurisdiction of said Board of Commissioners. This could be done in one or more ways—either by contributing to any private institution already established, or by purchasing the same, or by organizing and erecting an entirely new establishment.

About the year 1875, the subject of building a home in the county began to be agitated. After due consideration of all minor questions pertaining to the matter, the Board of Commissioners selected the present site, and on the 10th day of May, 1877, they contracted with various parties for the erection of suita-

*Died in office.

ble buildings, and on the 4th day of March, 1878, Frederick Halford, Clifton M. Nichols and E. B. Cassily were duly appointed Trustees of the Children's Home. On the 14th day of March, same year, William Sloan was as appointed Superintendent, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Sloan, as Matron of the same.

On the 1st of April, 1880, Nathan M. McConkey and wife were appointed to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, and in their hands the institution is at present.

The home is located directly north of the infirmary, and about three-fourths of a mile distant therefrom. It is on the tract or lot of land purchased from Richard Rodgers in 1839, and formerly used as a wood lot for the infirmary. The site is well chosen, being far enough from the city to be sufficiently secluded, yet near enough for easy access by those who have occasion to visit the establishment.

SKETCH OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF CLARK COUNTY.

THE BENCH.

The history of the Bench and Bar of Clark County would properly begin with the organization of the county, but there is record evidence of the sittings of court and the administration of justice which antedates that period. Springfield was temporarily the seat of justice for Champaign County, which then included what is Clark County within its limits.

The first Judges who sat upon the wool-sack here were Francis Dunlevy, Presiding Judge; John Reynolds, Samuel McCullough and John Runyan, Associate Judges. Arthur St. Clair was Prosecuting Attorney, and John Daugherty Sheriff, with Joseph Vance Clerk.

The above court was held at the house of George Fithian, in Springfield.

There was a session of the Supreme Court held in 1805, the Judges being Samuel Huntington, Chief Justice; and William Sprigg and Daniel Symmes, Associates. At this session, three men were tried for shooting an Indian, whose name was Kanawa-Tuckow. The accused were Isaac Broken, Archibald Dowden and Robert Rennick, who were acquitted.

The first Court of Common Pleas held in Clark County after the county was organized was on April 7, 1818, with Orrin Parish as Presiding Judge; Daniel McKinnon, Joseph Tatman and Joseph Layton, Associates. The State, under the constitution of 1802, had been divided into three circuits, in each of which a President of the Court of Common Pleas was appointed, while in each of the counties of the State there were appointed not more than three and not less than two Associates, who, during their continuance in office, were to be residents therein. The President and the Associate Judges in their respective counties, composed the Court of Common Pleas. All the legal business of the county was transacted in the Court of Common Pleas, including all probate and testamentary matters. The Judges were appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and held their offices for the term of seven years, "if so long they behaved well." At the August term, 1819, Frederick Grimke was the President Judge.

The first term of the Supreme Court held in this county began on July 10, 1819. Hon. Calvin Pease was the Chief Judge, and Hon. John McLean was associated with him. The Supreme Court was held once a year in each county. The first recorded act of the Supreme Court in Clark County was the appointment of Saul Henkle as Clerk pro tempore. His bond was in the sum of $2,000, and William Ross and William McCartney were his sureties, attested by Hiram Goble and Griffith Foos.

The record of proceedings in the courts of those days was wonderfully brief and concise. The first jury case before this Supreme Court has a complete rec-

ord, which does not, including the names of the jurors impaneled, take half a page of an ordinary blank book. It was an "appeal in case, damages $400," in which Robert Barr was plaintiff and David Day was defendant. The following citizens of the county composed the jury: William Willis, William Hall, Arthur Layton, Justus Luse, Alexander Sympson, Samuel Hogg, Ralph Peterson, Thomas Turner, George Jennings, James Shipman, John Ambler, Samuel McMillan. G. Swan and S. Mason are the first attorneys who appear of record in this court.

At the March term of the Common Pleas Court, 1820, Joseph H. Crane was the Presiding Judge, with the same Associate Judges as the first term. At the March term of this court, 1822, Samson Mason was, by order of the court, appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the county. Judge Crane continued in office as Presiding Judge until the close of the year 1828, having been elected to Congress in the fall of that year. He was an able lawyer and an excellent Judge. His administration was marked by even-handed justice, tempered by a suavity of manner which won him the esteem of those who were brought in contact with him. He was succeeded by Hon. George W. Holt, who continued to hold the office until 1834, at which time a new circuit was formed, in which the counties of Clark, Champaign and Logan were included, in addition to several counties from the Twelfth Circuit. The original Twelfth Circuit embraced the counties of Preble, Darke, Montgomery, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Champaign and Clark. Hon. Joseph Swan was chosen to preside over the new circuit, which embraced the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign and Logan, and, for a time, Hardin County. Judge Swan held the office of Presiding Judge from 1834 to 1845, at which later date he resigned in order to return to the practice at the bar. He was held in high esteem by the bar, and his resignation was received with regret.

The Associate Judges of Clark County from 1831 to 1847 were Daniel McKinnon, William G. Serviss, Joseph Perrin, Ira Paige, John R. Lemen, John T. Stewart and Isaac Paint. Hon. James L. Torbert succeeded Judge Swan in 1846, and served in that capacity until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1852, when William A. Rogers, a prominent member of the bar, was elected to succeed him. Judge Rogers was then a member of the law firm of Rogers & White (Hon. William White, one of the present Supreme Judges of the State). Judge Rogers had been recognized by the members of the bar as a brilliant and successful advocate, who attained his ends by a strict devotion to principle, and appeal to the reason and sound judgment of his auditors. He was one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and his demise, in the midst of a career of promise and usefulness, was the source of great regret. He was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas shortly after the adoption of the new constitution, as an independent candidate, over the regular party nominee. Hon. Robert Barclay Harlan, of Clinton County, Ohio, then in this judicial district, had been nominated by the regular Whig convention as the candidate of that party. The people had been accustomed to the immemorial usage of an appointive judiciary, and they regarded with disfavor any tendency to the pollution of the bench with the degrading touch of partisan politics. There was a determination to discountenance the nominations of partisan Judges, and therefore a candidate such as Judge Rogers, who was the creation of no party, was heartily supported. In addition to this prejudice among the people, the character of Judge Rogers was in itself a sufficient commendation. He had allied himself with the political party known as the "Liberty," or Abolition party, whose cause he espoused with zeal. The political speeches he made were eloquent with the plea for the extermination of slavery. This feature of his public life, added to his exalted private character and his eminent fitness for the posi-

tion, gave him a standing with the people which was irresistible. The lawyers in the district were his stanch adherents. They labored assiduously in the contest, visiting the adjoining counties in the judicial district with such success that, notwithstanding the overwhelming Whig sentiment, Judge Rogers was elected. He carried to the bench the same ability and fairness which had made him prominent at the bar. Before the close of his term, he was seized with a fatal disease, which soon terminated his life, and William H. Baldwin, of Clinton County, Ohio, succeeded him by appointment of the Governor. Hon. Robert Barclay Harlan was nominated for the vacancy in 1855, and elected over William H. Baldwin. After the expiration of this unexpired term, Hon. Robert Barclay Harlan was again placed in nomination by his party. But the same opposing element which had encompassed his defeat before again rose up against him. The law partner of Judge Rogers, William White, was in 1856 presented by the Independents as a candidate for Judge, and such was the overwhelming popularity of the candidate that his election was almost unanimous, his majority in this county alone being over 3,700. Judge William White was born in England January 28, 1822. He was left an orphan in his infancy, and was placed under the care of his uncle, James Dory, who brought him to the United States in 1831, taking up his residence in Springfield. At the age of twelve, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for the term of nine years. He purchased his time by giving his notes for a considerable amount. These were afterward promptly paid. He early evinced a desire for education, and devoted all his energies toward the accomplishment of that end. All his spare hours from study and his leisure in vacations were devoted to his trade, to obtain means to purchase books, etc. Under the tutorship of Chandler Robbins, at the Springfield High School, he obtained the better part of his early education. Judge Rogers, then in large practice at the bar, encouraged him in kindly words to prosecute his legal studies in his office. The student was enabled, by teaching school at intervals and serving as night clerk in the post office, to earn sufficient means to allow him to complete his studies. Upon his admission to the bar in 1846, he was taken into partnership by his preceptor, which continued until the accession of the latter to the bench. In 1847, Mr. White was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and continued to hold the office successively for eight years. The diligent, earnest and faithful discharge of his official duties was recognized by the people in the largely increased majorities which were given him. In 1856, without solicitation upon his part, he was, by the members of the bar of his sub-judicial district, as before stated, placed in nomination as an independent candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In October, 1861, he was re-elected. A vacancy was caused in the Supreme bench by the resignation of Judge Hocking H. Hunter, and, upon the request of the bar of this district, in February, 1864, Judge White was appointed by Gov. Brough as one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and in October of the same year, was elected to the unexpired term. In October, 1868, he was re-elected, and again in 1873, and in 1878. At the last election, he received a county majority of 2,392, being about double the usual party majority, while his vote in the State was also the highest of any candidate on the State ticket. The career of Judge White, from comparative obscurity to the proud eminence he now occupies, is not due to any of the haphazard chances to which many are indebted for their success in life. His position has been the result of his own inherent energies—of the possession of those elements of character which always demand recognition, and will force success, although the obstacles in the way be mountain high. A diligent student, a conscientious lawyer and a courteous gentleman, added to quick perception, a comprehensive mind, which enables him to grasp the hidden points and dispel the cobwebs of sophistry, and an instinctive impartiality, have been the elements

of his success. The reported decisions of Judge White, running through the volumes of the Ohio State Reports from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-sixth inclusive, and Volumes 29, 31, 34 and 35, are recognized by the profession of this and other States as models of clearness and perspicuity, for the extensive research, profundity of thought and thorough appreciation of legal principles embodied therein. The decisions, when cited, are given additional cogency by the assertion that they were rendered by Judge White.

The only other Judge promoted from the bar of Clark County to its bench is the present Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. James S. Goode.

Judge Goode was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 22, 1823. His parents were residents of the Old Dominion, but, early in the history of the State of Ohio, came from Virginia to Warren County, where they passed their remaining years. Judge Goode was educated at Miami University, from which he graduated with high scholarship in 1845. After an earnest application to the study of the law, in January, 1848, he was admitted to practice. He opened an office in Springfield at the same time, but, in April of the same year, he formed a partnership with Gen. Charles Anthony, and continued in active practice until 1875. He was at one time Mayor of the city of Springfield, and also ably filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney for two terms. During the twenty-seven years of an active practice, Judge Goode was among the recognized leaders of the bar. He had an extensive and lucrative practice, created by his energy and ability, being retained on one side or the other of all the important cases. Incessant application made such inroads upon his health as to demand relaxation. An untiring worker in his profession, it became necessary for him to leave it entirely. Thereupon, in 1875, he abandoned it for leisure, but he was not permitted to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*, for a request was made to him by the members of the bar to accept the nomination of Common Pleas Judge. He did so, and was elected to the office by the unanimous vote of both political parties. When he took his seat upon the bench, the docket of our court was crowded by the accumulation of years. Justice was tardily administered, and the law's delay was the cause of much dissatisfaction. Judge Goode began to press business with the same energy and dispatch which he had displayed at the bar. Almost continuous sessions of the court were held in the illy ventilated, contracted and uncomfortable accommodations provided for holding court, to the injury of his health. He soon began to lighten the burdensome dockets, and so continued until the mass of business was cleared away, and a suit could be brought and tried during the same term. The administration of justice by Judge Goode has received the approbation of the bar. His careful examination of a case, the practical business view with which he scrutinizes it, the absolute impartiality of his decisions, his kindness to the younger members of the bar, and his deference to all, have made him an honored and respected Judge. While not an active partisan, he was a Whig in political faith, and has been connected with the Republican party since its organization. He has also been identified with the business interests of the city, and general interests of the county.

THE BAR.

The members of the bar as it existed at the organization of the county cannot now be given. There is no recorded evidence of their names. The musty volumes which lie smoldering in the vaults of the court house do not disclose them. The condition of the country at that time did not furnish sufficient business for lawyers to locate in our county seat and attend simply to the business of the county. So they were compelled to travel the circuit, and thus the attorney who had any reputation found himself docketed in causes in a dozen or

more different counties. With the older lawyers came the younger member of the profession, who also traveled the circuit, briefless, and often penniless, in the hope of being retained in a case, and thus begin his arduous work. Hence we find that most of the early litigated cases in Clark County were tried by attorneys who came here from other counties. Of the early bar of this county, as far back as 1831, there is but one survivor here—the venerable Edward H. Cumming—who has vivid recollections of the pioneer lawyers of those days. He names as some of the members of the bar who were engaged in practice here before 1840, George W. Jewett, Platt, Higgins, Mott, A. G. Burnett, William A. Rogers, James M. Hunt, William White, J. B. Underwood, Joseph B. Craig, Joseph Anthony, James L. Torbert, Robert W. Carroll, William Cushing, Samson Mason, Charles Anthony and Harvey Vinal. There were other lawyers here who were engaged in practice, but their names have passed from the memories of the older lawyers.

Gen. Samson Mason, born in New Jersey in 1793, was one of the most prominent lawyers in this part of the State. The beginning of his career dates back among the early years, while his professional life closed only with his death, in 1869. Gen. Mason married the youngest daughter of the well-known Dr. Needham, of Springfield, a lady noted for her accomplishments and eminent personal qualities, who was a most pleasant and valuable companion of the General during all his public career. Gen. Mason served in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature for several terms. He was afterward elected to the Senate. In 1830, he was Chairman of the committee which revised the statutes of the State —a very important work—a Senatorial Elector on the Clay Presidential ticket, was actively interested in the State militia, and held different positions in the State service. He was at first Captain of a very fine cavalry company here, and afterward became, successively, Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General. He was elected to Congress in the autumn of 1834, and served eight years, retiring in 1843. In 1840, he refused to be a candidate, but was nominated and elected in spite of his protestations. Afterward, in a peculiar emergency, he consented to serve a term in the House of Representatives. During the administration of Millard Fillmore, he was United States District Attorney for Ohio The volume of the debates of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1850 and 1851 show he was a prominent member. He was again in the State Senate during the first year of the late war. As a lawyer, Gen. Mason had a reputation which extended beyond the State. His professional circuit embraced the counties of Clark, Greene, Champaign, Union, Logan and Madison. It is established upon reliable authority that for one whole year he was engaged in every litigated case tried in all this territory, and gained every one of them.

Gen. Mason's public life was stainless. His integrity was never questioned. He was an honest lawyer and a faithful manager of all business intrusted to him. He was interested in all public matters. Our elder citizens remember how stoutly he advocated the cause of the city schools, and how withering the sarcasm directed against those who exerted "a malign influence" against them. So withering and so potent was his manner and language that these two words became a current phrase in common conversation. In all matters bearing upon the public and private interests of the community, Gen. Mason always took a leading part. He accomplished very much for this city, and rendered very important service to the State at large, and was very useful as a public servant at Washington. The General had a most catholic spirit, embracing in his Christian love the entire race of men. In union religious meetings, his voice was frequently in exhortation and prayer, and no one who ever heard him in such a capacity will ever forget his fervent utterances. For many years, he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. His health had been failing for

J. Warren Keifer.

some time, but his last sickness was brief, although very painful. He died in this city February 1, 1869. His son, Rodney Mason, who was at one time a member of the law firm of Mason, Bowman & Mason, is now engaged in the practice of the law in Washington, D. C.

Charles Anthony—or Gen. Anthony, as he was more widely known—was a prominent member of the bar from 1824 to 1862. He was the third son of Joseph and Rhoda Anthony, who were members of the Society of Friends of Richmond, Va. Gen. Anthony came to Ohio in 1811, settling on a farm in Clinton County, but, soon after, he removed to Cincinnati, where, March 23, 1820, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Evans, and came to Springfield in 1824. As soon as he engaged in the practice of his profession here, he began to develop rapidly into the successful jury lawyer. He was a man of sterling integrity, of force of character, and suavity of manner, which made him popular among the people. He was three times elected Representative in the State Legislature, and was one of the most efficient, dignified and popular speakers of the House. Following his service in the Lower House, he was chosen to the Senate in 1833. In 1840, Gen. Anthony was an active participant in the Harrison campaign, making speeches all over the State, with Tom Corwin; had a great reputation upon the stump, and was in great demand. As a reward for his zeal, under the Harrison-Tyler administration, he was appointed United States Attorney for Ohio, and held it four years. In all public enterprises, he was foremost in voice and deed, and was one of the architects of the good fortune of the city. The Masonic fraternity recognized in him a leader. He was elected Grand Master of the State. His death occurred March 31, 1862, and he was buried with Masonic honors. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of citizens, such was the universal respect in which he was held. The bar of the county passed appropriate memorial resolutions. His son, Joseph, was engaged in the practice of the law. He was a young man of promise, but died shortly after he entered his profession.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, the most prominent lawyer in the annals of our bar, who to-day stands foremost at the American bar, and has added to the achievements of the lawyer a national reputation as a statesman, read law in Springfield under Samson Mason, and was admitted to practice in the winter of 1846, and immediately thereafter located in Troy, Ohio, having formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas Smith, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Shellabarger remained in Troy about a year, when, in 1848, he returned to Springfield and entered into a partnership with James M. Hunt. Mr. Shellabarger was elected to the first General Assembly which met under the new constitution. In 1859, a partnership was formed with Judge James S. Goode, but the next year Mr. Shellabarger was elected to Congress. He took his seat in the extra session of the Thirty-seventh, called for July, 1861. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-second Congresses. During his service in the Congress of the United States, Mr. Shellabarger took a prominent part in all measures of national importance. He was an eloquent speaker, and his voice always gained him auditors. In the exciting periods which called for prompt and judicious action on the part of Congress, Mr. Shellabarger was considered a safe guide. He was one of the recognized leaders of the House, and wielded a potent influence. He was a faithful adherent to his party, but eminently just. Throughout his Congressional career, not even his bitterest political opponents could say aught against his honesty.

His incessant application to his public duties having seriously impaired his health, an appointment as Minister Resident to Portugal was accepted, in the hope that a sea voyage and a change of climate would restore his system to its wonted vigor; but he was compelled to resign in December, 1869. In the fall

of 1870, he was again elected to Congress, and, after serving that term, has so far permanently retired from public life and engaged in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Shellabarger has been for several years, and is now, practicing law at Washington, D. C. The eminent ability which he has displayed as a lawyer has brought him lucrative employment. As one of the counsel before the Electoral Commission at Washington, the most august tribunal the world has ever known, his argument in favor of the election of the Republican candidate received national commendation.

George Spence, who has been the leading Democratic lawyer of the bar for a number of years, is a representative of that class of men who, by their own indefatigable efforts, have attained a position of prominence in the community. Mr. Spence is "to the manor born," his birthplace being in Pike Township. By energy and perseverance, Mr. Spence was enabled to obtain an education during his early youth, and, being of a mathematical turn, at seventeen he secured the position of Assistant County Surveyor, which he held several years. During the fall of 1845, he was severely injured by being caught in the "tumbling shaft" of a thresher horse-power, from which he has never fully recovered. He taught school the following winter, and began to read Blackstone, with a view of securing a profession which would not require manual labor, for which he was unfitted. The following year, he attended the spring term of the Springfield High School, and continued his studies, teaching at intervals, and also attended a course at Gundry & Bacon's Commercial, Business and Law College at Cincinnati, afterward reading law in the office of Rogers & White, and was finally admitted to practice in the spring of 1850. In 1851, he opened a law office, where he has since continued to practice his profession. Mr. Spence has been identified with the growth and history of this city and county for upward of thirty years. He is a Democrat in politics, and thoroughly identified with his party in this city, county and State. He was a member of the Charleston Convention in 1860, and the candidate of his party for State Treasurer in 1865. Mr. Spence's energy is a marked characteristic, and to this trait, and his natural ability as a lawyer, is largely due the success to which he has attained, in spite of his early disadvantages.

Gen. J. Warren Kiefer occupied a prominent position at the Clark County bar, but his distinguished services in the war of the rebellion have merged the lawyer into the soldier, and when again he resumed his practice, he was called into the service of his country as a statesman, so that his biography must, for the most part, narrate his achievements in the field and in the forum, as they have interfered with his professional career. Gen. Kiefer is another native of the county, having been born in Bethel Township January 30, 1836. His education was obtained in the public schools and at Antioch College. In 1855, he commenced the study of law with Gen. Charles Anthony, in Springfield; was admitted to the bar January 12, 1858, practicing his profession thereafter. Upon the inauguration of hostilities in 1861, he volunteered, was commissioned Major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into service on April 27. On the 12th of June, the regiment re-enlisted for three years, was assigned to McClellan's command, and participated in the battles of Richmond, Cheat Mountain and Elkwater. In November, 1861, it was transferred to Buell's command, in Kentucky. In February, 1862, Maj. Kiefer was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and was engaged in the campaign against Bowling Green, Nashville and Huntsville. On September 30, 1862, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, joining Milroy's command in Virginia, and, in the winter of 1862–63, commanded the post at Moorefield; was slightly wounded in the battle of Winchester, in June, 1863, while commanding a brigade. He was severely wounded (having his left arm shattered)

at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, but was not thereby prevented from joining Phil Sheridan's army at Harper's Ferry, with his arm still in a sling. In this maimed condition, he was engaged in the battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, receiving in the former engagement a shell wound in the thigh, which did not deter him from leading a brigade successfully in the battles occurring almost immediately thereafter. "For gallant and meritorious services" in these battles, he was brevetted Brigadier General, and as such, assigned by President Lincoln December 29, 1864, and joined the army in front of Petersburg, taking prominent part in the important engagements just preceding. In 1865, Gen. Kiefer was brevetted Major General "for gallant and distinguished services," and was mustered out of service on the 27th of June of that year, after a military service of four years and two months. Returning to Springfield, he resumed the practice of his profession in July, 1865. On November 30, 1866, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regular United States Infantry, which he declined. In 1867, he was elected to the Ohio Senate. In 1868, while Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, he organized the "Board of Control," for the establishment of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home," at Xenia, of which the State assumed control in 1870, making Gen. Kiefer one of its Trustees. In 1876, he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, by a handsome Republican majority of 3,716 votes, being, two years later, re-elected in the Fourth District, over W. Vance Marquis, by 5,090 votes, receiving three-fifths of the whole vote cast. In the October State election of the year 1880, he received, as Representative of the Eighth District, 5,918 majority, the largest ever polled by any candidate in this district. In the Forty-fifth Congress, he served on the Committee on War Claims, and in the Forty-sixth on the Elections Committee.

Samuel A. Bowman, who was at one time the law partner of Gen. Mason, and afterward associated with Judge Goode, was a graduate of Wittenberg College, and commenced the practice of the law in Springfield. Mr. Bowman soon rose to a commanding position at the bar. He has a well-deserved reputation throughout the State as a corporation lawyer, and his services are required for the most part in the higher courts of the State and in the United States. He has also conducted some important and intricate patent suits, which involved thousands of dollars. Mr. Bowman has not mingled in politics to any great extent, having never been a candidate for any office except that of a member of the Constitutional Convention. His professional duties have absorbed his time and attention.

Among the other members of the bar who may be counted among the older lawyers are Hon. John C. Miller, the present Probate Judge, who has also filled the office of Mayor of the city, Prosecuting Attorney and City Solicitor; Hon. J. K. Mower, who has been City Solicitor and Representative in the General Assembly; A. P. L. Cochran, Esq., who has never been an aspirant for political preferment, although he has been frequently solicited for the use of his name for various positions of trust; Hon. John H. Littler and E. G. Dial, each of whom have filled the offices of Probate Judge and Representative in the Ohio Legislature; D. M. Cochran, brother of A. P. L. Cochran, and former partner, was a prominent member of the bar, but died several years ago; James Willis was also a young man of brilliant parts, but died shortly after he commenced practice.

There has been no organization of any kind connected with the Clark County bar until recently, when, at a called meeting of the members of the bar, April 5, 1878, an attempt was made to form a Bar Association. S. A. Bowman, Esq., was made Chairman of the meeting, and F. M. Hagan, Esq., appointed

Secretary. A large number of the attorneys were interested in the matter, and at this meeting a committee of five was selected to report a plan of organization. This committee consisted of the following gentlemen: S. A. Bowman, George Spence, Oscar T. Martin, Charles R. White and F. M. Hagan, with instructions to make their report at the next meeting. The association met again April 12, 1878, and this committee presented a constitution and by-laws, which was duly adopted and signed by most of the lawyers in the city. On the 15th of April, the association elected their officers and appointed standing committees as follows: President, S. A. Bowman; Vice President, George Spence; Secretary, J. J. Hanna; Treasurer, Charles R. White; Executive Committee, A. P. L. Cochran, F. M. Hagan, A. H. Gillett; Investigating Committee, J. K. Mower, Oscar T. Martin, J. Harry Rabbits; Legal Reform Committee, George Arthur, J. F. Oglevee, W. A. Scott; Law Library Committee, T. J. Pringle, F. C. Goode, W. H. Dugdale. No further meetings of the association have been held, for the reason that it was deemed advisable to wait until the completion of the new court house, and also because it was expected that the association would be mergd into a library association. The preliminary measures for the organization of the latter were taken, but they have not been completed. The following are members of the bar of Clark County, Ohio, as enrolled in 1881. Some are not in active practice:

George Arthur, S. A. Bowman, A. T. Byers, M. T. Burnham, W. F. Bevitt, A. G. Burnett, A. P. L. Cochran, C. W. Constantine, Milton Cole, B. Chinn, E. G. Dial, W. H. Dugdale, Charles Dunlap, Graham Duwell, A. H. Gillett, Frank C. Goode, F. M. Hagan, E. O. Hagan, W. R. Horner, James Johnson, Jr., O. B. Johnson, J. Warren Kiefer, C. C. Kirkpatrick, John H. Littler, J. K. Mower, Oscar T. Martin, P. B. Martin, B. F. Martz, J. F. McGrew, J. J. Miller, Percy Norton, W. S. Newberry, James H. Piles, Thomas J. Pringle, George C. Rawlins, J. H. Rabbits, R. C. Rodgers, W. M. Rockle, C. B. Rockhill, D. S. Runyan, George Spence, W. A. Scott, Frank Showers, Joseph Tritt, E. S. Wallace, F. W. Willis, W. H. Willis, Charles R. White, Fletcher White, Amos Wolf, Walter L. Weaver, C. F. Yakey.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The National road, known in law, and for many years generally, as the Cumberland road, on account of its eastern terminus at Cumberland, Md. The opening of this "good, broad highway leading down" was a prominent event in the history of the whole Northwestern Territory, and especially so in that of the counties and towns through which it passed. Few of the present generation, or at least the younger portion of it, are, apparently, familiar with the record of this once celebrated avenue, yet the perusal of that record will bring to mind many deeds and names, dates and facts connected with an important epoch in the history of our whole country. The work is a monument that may call to mind the good old days of honest contractors and able supervision. More than half a century has elapsed since it was constructed, yet its details of location, grades, road-bed, masonry, bridges, etc., are, in a general way, as good as when first established. The Government monogram, U. S., is as clearly visible upon all these, as though it were as indelibly stamped there, as it is upon muskets and mail-bags.

The history of this important public work begins with the admission of Ohio into the Union, having its origin in the same act, from which the following is extracted.

"An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State Government, and for

the admission of said State into the Union, etc. * * * * Be it enacted, etc., * * * * * * * * * * * Section 7 (last paragraph), "That one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of the lands lying within said State, sold by Congress from and after the 30th day of June next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying-out and making public roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same. Such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the States through which the roads shall pass." * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Provided, That the said State shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that each and every tract of land sold by Congress, after the 30th day of June next, shall be and remain free from any tax, laid by said State, for the term of five years from the day of sale." Approved April 30, 1802.

During the session of the Congress of the year 1806, an act was passed entitled "An act to regulate the laying-out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio." President Jefferson, in his special message of January 31, 1807, says: "I appointed Thomas Moore, of Maryland, Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, and Eli Williams, of Maryland, Commissioners to lay out the said road and to perform the other duties assigned to them by the said act. The progress which they made in the execution of the work, during the last season, will appear in their report, now communicated to Congress. On the receipt of it, I took measures to obtain the consent for making the road, of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, through which the Commissioners proposed to lay it out. I have received acts of the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, giving the consent desired; that of Pennsylvania has the subject still under consideration, as is supposed.

"Until I receive full consent to a free choice of route through the whole distance, I have thought it safest neither to accept nor reject, finally, the partial report of the Commissioners. Some matters suggested in the report belong exclusively to the Legislature."

Again, in his special message of February 19, 1808, President Jefferson says:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, having, by their several acts, consented that the road from Cumberland to the State of Ohio, authorized by the act of Congress of the 29th of March, 1806, should pass through those States, and the report of the Commissioners communicated to Congress with my message of the 31st of January, 1807, having been duly considered, I have approved of the route therein proposed for the said road, as far as Brownsville, with a single deviation since located, which carries it through Uniontown.

From "Notes on the Administration of Jefferson," the following is quoted as a key to the then prevailing political sentiments of different factions, especially in regard to "internal improvements:"

"It was opposed on the constitutional ground that the power of making roads was not given to Congress, but, to obviate this objection, the consent of the States through whose territories the road was to pass (Maryland, Virginia and Ohio) was first required. Yet if Congress had not the power of making roads, as was contended, the consent of the State could not give it.

"The bill passed, however, with the approval of President Jefferson, but the question continued to be long afterward a subject of controversy between those who were severally disposed to a strict and a liberal construction of the constitution."

For many years the affairs pertaining to the road were prominent among the questions of the day, not only in Congress, but also with the people. Want of space forbids anything more than a brief outline of the rise and progress of the work. During the administration of President Monroe (1817), a bill was passed, by Congress, making an appropriation for the continuing of this road, but was vetoed, by the President, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. In May, 1830, President Jackson vetoed the bill for constructing a similar road in Kentucky, known as the "Maysville road." From the accompanying message "Old Hickory's" views of the subject are quoted:

"No less than twenty-three different laws have been passed through all the forms of the constitution, appropriating upward of $2,500,000, out of the national treasury, in support of that improvement (the Cumberland road), with the approbation of every President of the United States, including my predecessor, since its commencement." This position of the President awakened a strong current of re-action, and many of the best administration men yet clung firmly to the policy of a liberal support of the then popular system of internal improvements. At the next session of Congress (1831), several bills were passed, appropriating money for various public works, among which was the Cumberland road extension, through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The pressure of public opinion was so great that the Executive yielded, the bills were approved and became laws.

The road was entirely completed as far west as the property of Col. Peter Sintz, a little beyond Mad River bridge. The survey and location were extended to Indianapolis, Ind., and a portion of the road opened, culverts built, etc., but the age of steam supplanted that of muscle, and the building of the early railroads connecting this Western country with the Atlantic seaboard deprived the road of its prestige; for many years Congress neglected to make appropriations for the necessary repairs, until finally, it was transferred to the States through which it passed. After this time, Ohio's portion became a part of the public works of the State and was cared for by the various acts of the Legislature until 1876, when that body reduced it to the level of other turnpikes, by placing it in charge of the Commissioners of the different counties through which the road extended.

The "specifications" were of the "red tape" variety, and called for "thirty-three feet clear roadway," with three successive coverings of broken stone, to be passed over fifty times, with an iron roller, of regulation length, diameter and weight. "The stones to be no larger than would pass through an iron ring, the inside diameter of which was 2.25 inches," etc. The construction was in charge of engineer officers detailed from the United States Army, many of whom were "West Pointers," and some of these gentlemen were a little inclined to manifest their importance to the plain Buckeyes of "ye olden time."

In conclusion, the appended sketch is given, as being as much descriptive of the relation the "Old Pike" bore to Clark County, as to the portion especially referred to by the writer:

"The national turnpike that led over the Alleghanies from the East to the West is a glory departed, and the traffic that once belonged to it now courses through other channels; but it is simply because it is the past that the few old men living who have reminiscences of it glow with excitement and exalt it in recalling them. Aroused out of the dreamy silence of their ebbing days by a suggestion of it, the octogenarians who participated in the traffic will tell an inquirer that never before were such landlords, such taverns, such dinners, such whisky, such bustle or such endless cavalcades of coaches and wagons as could be seen or had in the palmy days of the old national "pike;" and it is certain that when the coaching days were palmy, no other post-road in the country did

the same business as this fine old highway, which opened the West and Southwest to the East. The wagons were so numerous that the leaders of one team had their noses in the trough at the end of the next wagon ahead; and the coaches, drawn by four or six horses, dashed along at a speed of which a modern limited express might not feel ashamed. Once in awhile Mr. Clay or Gen. Jackson made an appearance, and answered with stately cordiality the familiar greetings of the other passers-by. Homespun Davy Crockett sometimes stood in relief against the busy scene, and all the statesmen of the West and South—Harrison, Houston, Taylor, Polk and Allen among others—came along the road to Washington. The traffic seems like a frieze with an endless procession of figures. There were sometimes sixteen gayly painted coaches each way a day; the cattle and sheep were never out of sight; the canvas-covered wagons were drawn by six or twelve horses with bows or bells over their collars; the families of statesmen and merchants went by in private vehicles; and while most of the travelers were unostentatious, a few had splendid equipages.

"Its projector and chief supporter was Henry Clay, whose services in behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling.

"The coaches ceased running in 1853; the 'June bug,' the 'good intent,' and the 'landlord's,' as the various lines were called, sold their stock, and a brilliant era of travel was ended."

NEW BOSTON.

In the eastern part of Bethel Township, about four miles west of Springfield, on the Valley Pike, is the site of what was once a flourishing little town called New Boston; it was located mainly upon a "bench" of land, on the north side of Mad River, and occupied the identical spot upon which stood the old Indian town of Piqua. Boston was laid out by its proprietor, Henry Baily, in November, 1809; Jonathan Donnel was the surveyor; the in-lots were five poles wide by ten poles in length; the out-lots were twenty-two by twenty-nine poles; the streets were four poles wide and the alleys one pole.

The plat was acknowledged before William Stephens, Justice of the Peace, November 17, 1809; recorded in Urbana November 18, 1809; in Clark County November 12, 1850; vacated by order of the Common Pleas Court, of Clark County, December 13, 1866. Boston was also the name given to the civil precinct comprising the westernmost portions of the county, probably including all of what is now Bethel, and the whole or a part of Pike, German, Mad River and a small portion of Springfield.

The subjoined "poll-book of an election held in the Township of Boston, in the county of Champaign, on the 8th day of October, 1811, may be of interest, as indicating who the men were who kept the machinery of every-day life in motion, seventy years ago:

Elias Baker, Thomas Gilliland, Philip Trout, Samuel Merandy, James McKentire, John Boice, Henry Haines, Sr., John Best, John McKentire, Hezekiah Stout, William Williams, Nathaniel Williams, Jeremiah Syms, Thomas McIntire, John Morris, Benjamin Morris, Henry Bailey, John Humphrys, William Donnel, John Campell, John Enoch, John Crain, John Adams, Abal Crawford, Thomas Hays, Josiah Mot, Layton Palmer, Joshua Gregory, Jonathan Donnel, John Hamilton, John Perrin, Peter Menack, Daniel McMillen, Thomas Williams, Peter Sentz, Ralph Gates, James Donnel, Jacob Huffman, James Gilliland, Casper Coar, Nicholas Sentz, Joseph Clevenger, William Enoch, Adam Replogal, Joseph Layton, Daniel Davis, Henry Haines, Jonathan Baker, John Gates.

"We do hereby certify that Samuel Newel had forty-seven votes for the

State Legislature, Samuel McCullough had two votes for the State Legislature, James McElvain had forty-seven votes for County Commissioner, Daniel McKinnon had two votes for County Commissioner."

"John Crain, John Humphrys, Thomas McIntire, Judges; Attest, William Donnel, John Campbell, Clerks."

In the foregoing the style and spelling has been followed as near as could be; it will be observed that the names are not all written as the same names are now.

Henry Bailey is said to have been more given to hunting and fishing than to business, and if reports be true the greater portion of the citizens of the little town of Boston were of the Rip Van Winkle type, only they never "waked up." There used to be a tavern there with "birthplace of Tecumseh" on the sign; there was also a graveyard, the remaining portion of which is now inclosed by a plain board fence, and stands in the middle of a farm lot. Whoever takes the "pains" to crush through the jungle of thorns and briers may find prostrate tombstones, with the name of Crawford, and other of the early names, rudely engraved thereon. There was also an academy building of stone which was never finished, and a log meeting house. The following was read at the late Clark-Shawnee Centennial celebration, which was held on the site of "New Boston:"

Mr. T. F. McGrew—Dear Sir: If you wish to say anything in your address about Boston on the occasion of the celebration at the place where the town of Boston was located, I will here state what I remember of it in its prosperous days. Just after you pass the toll-gate, near the place named, the turnpike road turns more directly to the west, and it runs in nearly a straight line parallel with the river, until it slopes down to the lower lands forming the long stretch of river bottom. It was on this little piece of table land that the town of Boston was located. The old wagon road ran south and parallel with the present turnpike, and it was along this road in a single line that the town of Boston once stood. The houses were not more than ten or a dozen in number, and were scattered along the road for a distance of perhaps forty rods, most of them on the south side, and were nearly all built of logs. One house on the south side was a frame house, where a tavern was kept by a man by the name of French. The last house on the west end of the street was an old log house, when I first remember the place, about the year 1818. It stood on the edge of the sloping ground that goes down abruptly into the prairie bottom. At that time there lived in this old house a man and his wife by the name of Powell, who always excited my boyish curiosity on account of their extreme old age, as I then passed frequently through the village on my way to the house of my aunt, who lived a short distance below.

At this period of 1818, the town of Boston was a competitor for the county seat of justice; and, after it was located at Springfield, the town of Boston lost its prestige, and began its work of decline. The houses, poor at the best, one by one went into decay, and disappeared, and it must be at least a quarter of a century since the last one disappeared that stood there in 1818. The graves of some of its citizens are now inclosed with an old picket fence, near the decayed town's location.

Yours truly,

JOHN LUDLOW.

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENTS

The first tide of emigration to this county set in from the direction of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, with quite a sprinkling of men from New England, the "Jersey" country and New York; as would be supposed the political complexion was Whig, so much so that Clark County was always a reliable stronghold of Whiggery. In those days to be a Whig was to avoid any collision

Geo Spencer

with the interests of slavery or its extension. From this it may be seen that the political soil of this county was not the proper place to plant the seeds of "liberty," in the "abolition" sense of the term, and when an incidental or straggling germ chanced to drop here, it was plucked up, root and branch, amid loud notes of warning sounded from the party "bassoon."

In 1844, the "Liberty party," so called, nominated James G. Birney for President of the United States, upon a platform, the main plank of which was opposition to slavery. Clark County's entire interest in this "Abolition cussedness," as one of the speakers of the campaign called it, was represented by twenty-one votes.

"But in spite of the plowman, the nut which was planted
Shall grow to a tree of magnificent size."

Upon the partial disbandment of the Whig party, the greater number of its former supporters united with the then growing and progressive political organization known as the Free-Soil Party. "Abolitionism" as such had changed its most objectionable features, from an advocacy of abolishing slavery where it already existed, to the preventing of its extention into the Territories of the United States. The next step was the formation of the Republican party, with all there was of good, that had been maintained by each of the others, incorporated therein. The various anti-slavery atoms had now concentrated and were crystallized into a mass by the attempted destruction of the National Government, in the interests of slavery. The "tree" had attained its growth. How it withstood the cyclone of civil war, only to emerge with greater thrift, is a part of the history of our country not proper to transcribe here.

Many incidents of more or less historical value are related in connection with the old anti-slavery movements. There was a station or two of the "Underground Railroad" here, also an eating house, and all the necessary belongings of a first-class depot. The house on Mechanic street, now occupied as a home for aged women, formerly the residence of John D. Nichols, Esq., was one of these stations. A secret closet was recently discovered in this building, wherein "Sambo" was stowed away when necessary. The place had every outward appearance of being a part of the old "Stack chimney," so much so that the present occupants set up a stove and thrust the pipe thereof into the bogus flue. In due time, of course, somebody "smelled woolen," an investigation ensued, and one or two blows from an ax disclosed an embryo conflagration, and the facts for this item.

JOHN E. LAYTON AND THE GREENE COUNTY RESCUE CASE OF 1857.

The following is inserted as being both historical and biographical, as it relates to one of Clark's most respected citizens, very recently deceased:

Mechanicsburg, a beautiful village of 1,500 inhabitants, is situated in the southeast corner of Champaign County, on the headquarters of Darby Creek, and has always been noted for the strong and unyielding prejudice against slavery among her people. In the days of the underground railroad this was one of the regular depots, and no George Harris, fleeing from the smarting lash of the slave driver, ever failed to obtain protection and assistance within her borders; and like the old Jewish cities of refuge, her people never yielded up those who sought their protection. Ad White, a fugitive from Kentucky, bearing the surname of his master, had made his way to the place of rest for the oppressed, and, thinking he was far enough away, had quietly settled down to work on the farm of Udney Hyde, near Mechanicsburg. His master had tracked him to the farm of Hyde, and obtained a warrant for his arrest at the United States Court in Cincinnati. Ben Churchill, with eight others, undertook his capture. Ad was at that time a powerful man, able and willing to whip his

weight in wildcats if necessary, and had expressed his determination never to return to slavery alive. Churchill & Co. had been advised of this and made their approaches to Hyde's house cautiously, informing some persons in Mechanicsburg of their business, and suggesting to them to go out and see the fun, which invitation was promptly accepted. Ad slept in the loft of Hyde's house, to which access could only be obtained by means of a ladder, and one person only at a time. Here he had provided himself with such articles of defense as a rifle, double-barreled shot-gun, revolver, knife and ax, and had the steady nerve and skill to use them successfully if circumstances forced him to. Churchill and his party arrived at Hyde's and found the game in his retreat. They parleyed with him for some time, coaxed him to come down, ordered old man Hyde to go up and bring him out, deputized the men who followed them to go up and bring him down, but all declined, telling ing them five men ought to be able to take one. White finally proposed, in order to relieve Hyde of danger of compromise, if the five Marshals would lay aside their arms and permit him to go into an adjoining field, and they could then overpower him, he would make no further resistance, but so long as they persisted in their advantage he would remain where he was, and kill the first man who attempted to enter the loft. Deputy Marshal Elliot, of Cincinnati, was the first and only one to make the attempt to enter where White was, and as his body passed above the floor of the loft, he held a shotgun before him, perhaps to protect himself, but particularly to scare White. But White was not to be scared that way. He meant what he said when he warned them to let him alone, and, quick as thought, the sharp crack of a rifle rang out on the air, and Elliott dropped to the floor, not killed, but saved by his gun, the ball having struck the barrels, and thus prevented another tragedy in the slavehunter's path. This was the only effort made to dislodge White, and after consultation they left for Urbana, going thence to Cincinnati. The gentlemen who had followed them out to Hyde's rallied them considerably on their failure, and in all probability were not very choice in their English to express their opinions of "slavehunters."

Chagrined and mortified at their failure, and smarting under the sharp rallies of the bystanders, Churchill and Elliott made their report to the Court at Cincinnati, and made oath that Azro L. Mann, Charles Taylor, David Tullis and Udney Hyde had interfered and prevented the capture of the negro White, and refused to assist when called upon. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and a posse of fourteen, headed by Churchill and Elliott, went to Mechanicsburg and took them in custody. The men were prominent in the community, and their arrest created intense excitement. Parties followed the Marshals, expecting them to go to Urbana to board the cars for Cincinnati, but they left the main road, striking through the country, their actions creating additional excitement, and causing a suspicion of abduction. A party went at once to Urbana and obtained from Judge S. V. Baldwin a writ of habeas corpus, commanding the Marshals to bring their prisoners and show by what authority they were held. John Clark, Jr., then Sheriff of Champaign County, summoned a posse and started in pursuit, overtaking the Marshals with their prisoners just across the county line at Catawba, when the two parties dined together. In the meantime Judge Ichabod Corwin and Hon. J. C. Brand went to Springfield with a copy of the writ, and started Sheriff John E. Layton, of Clark County, and his deputy to intercept them at South Charleston. They reached there just as the Marshals passed through, and overtook them half a mile beyond the town.

In attempting to serve the writ, Layton was assaulted by Elliott with a slungshot, furiously and brutally beaten to the ground, receiving injuries from which he never fully recovered. Layton's deputy, Compton, was shot at several

times, but escaped unhurt, and when he saw his superior stricken down and helpless, he went to him and permitted the Marshals to resume their journey. Sheriff Clark and his party came up soon after, and Sheriff Layton was borne back to South Charleston in a dying condition, it was supposed, but a powerful constitution withstood the tremendous shock, although his health was never fully restored.

The assault upon Sheriff Layton was at once telegraphed to Springfield and other points, causing intense excitement and arousing great indignation. Parties were organized and the capture of the Marshals undertaken in earnest. Their track now lay through Greene County. Sheriff Lewis was telegraphed for and joined the party. On the following morning, near the village of Lumberton, in Greene County, the State officers, headed by Sheriff Lewis, overtook the Marshals, who surrendered without resistance. The prisoners were taken to Urbana before Judge Baldwin and released, as no one appeared to show why they were arrested, or should be detained.

The United States Marshals were all arrested at Springfield, on their way to Urbana, for assault with intent to kill, and, being unable to furnish security, were lodged in jail overnight. James S. Christie was Justice of the Peace at the time, and issued the warrants for the arrest of the Marshals; the excitement was so great that the examination was held in the old court house which proved too small for the crowd. Mr. Christie was one of those who were obliged to attend at Cincinnati. The Marshals again returned to Cincinnati and procured warrants for the arrest of the four persons released upon habeas corpus, together with a large number of citizens of Mechanicsburg, Urbana, Springfield and Xenia, who participated in the capture of the Marshals. In Champaign County the feeling against the enforcement of this feature of the fugitive slave law had become so intense that the officers serving the warrants were in danger of violence. Ministers of the Gospel and many of the best and most responsible citizens of Urbana said to Judge Baldwin, Judge Corwin, Judge Brand and Sheriff Clark, on the day of arrest: "If you do not want to go, say the word, and we will protect you," feeling that the conflict was inevitable, and might as well be precipitated at that time. These men, however, counseled moderation, and were ready and willing to suffer the inconvenience, expense and harassment of prosecution for the sake of testing this feature of the slave driver's law, and also in hope and belief that it would make it more odious, and secure its early repeal or change.

The cases of Udney Hyde and Hon. J. C. Brand were selected as test cases representing the two features—that of Hyde for refusing to assist in the arrest of a fugitive slave, and that of Brand for interference with a United States officer in the discharge of duty. The District Attorney was assisted by able counsel, and the most eminent lawyers in the State were secured to conduct the defense, when, after a long and stormy trial, the jury failed to make a verdict. The contest had now lasted nearly or quite a year, and all parties were becoming tired of it. The patriotism actuating both sides, though being of a different character and order, was entirely exhausted, and the glory to be obtained would now be left for others yet to follow. The Kentucky gentlemen who had stirred up all this racket in his effort to get possession of his $1,000 in human flesh and blood now stepped to the front and proposed to settle the trouble if he could have $1,000 for his Ad White, and the costs in all the cases paid. This proposition was readily acceded to, the money paid, and the cases all nolled by District Attorney Matthews. The deed of Ad White was made in regular form by his Kentucky owner, and now forms one of the curious and interesting features of the Probate Court records for Champaign County.

Thus ended one of the great conflicts in the enforcement of the fugitive

slave law, which did much toward crystallizing public sentiment against the extension of slavery, and added thousands to the Republican voters of the State. These scenes transpired in 1857, twenty-four years ago, and nearly all the prominent actors have passed away. Ad White was notified of his freedom, and at once returned to Mechanicsburg, where he yet resides, borne down by hard work and age, but ever cherishing the memory of those who gave him shelter and protection when fleeing from oppression and seeking his freedom.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY.

properly begins with the means of defense provided by the first settlers, to protect themselves against the Indians. The minor details of these preparations are not found recorded upon any public or private pages, and are mostly lost to tradition.

"In 1799, Simon Kenton, John Humphreys and six other families," etc., built a sort of fort, or block-house, near the mouth of Buck Creek. During the summer of 1807, the people of Springfield were greatly alarmed over some performances of Tecumseh and his followers; it is said that "Mr. Foos' house was turned into a fort, and the inhabitants there assembled for protection," to which is added "others were formed into militia companies," etc. There is hardly another subject connected with the history of this county that is so obscure as the one relating to the home military operations of the period from 1807 to the close of the war of 1812. There are no accounts of "trainings" or musters until some time after the establishment of the county in 1818. One writer says of Granny Irenbarger that "she was a regular attendant upon the military musters," so it seems that the people here, as elsewhere, complied with the law which required them to muster.

From the year 1811 to 1814 was a period of "wars, and rumors of wars," and this locality was well out on the frontier line, not very far from the seat of war, thereby bringing the operations and consequent alarms close home.

One would naturally expect to find an abundance of material, both recorded and traditional, from which to fabricate an interesting chapter pertaining to the local events which transpired during this period, as well as of the individuals who took part in them; but the only source of information is hearsay, the business note-books of pension and claim agents, or bounty land speculators, and once in a great while a time-stained and imperfect muster or pay roll which is as likely to be the roll of a company from Maine or Maryland as any other. There are on file in the Adjutant General's office, at Columbus, only nine of the rolls of 1812, and they contain little else than the names of the members. One of these is the roll of Capt. Joseph Vance's company of riflemen, which was organized at Urbana. As the list embraces some names which were well known in this county then, it is here inserted:

Captain, Joseph Vance; Lieutenant, William Ward; Ensign, Isaac Myers; Sergeant, David W. Parkinson; Sergeant, Charles Harrison; Sergeant, James Ward; Sergeant, Reuben McSherry.

Privates—Randal Sargeant, David Henry, Bennet Tabar, John Dawson, Samuel Slower, Joseph Gutridge, George Sanders, John Lewis, John Rigdon, John Ford, William Sargent, Lord Thomas, John Wiley, Francis Stevenson, Britton Lewis, John W. Vance, Thomas Ford, William Stevens, Andrew Thorp, John Ross, Zebulon Cantrill, Henry Mathew, William H. Fyffe, John Taylor, William McRoberts, Solomon Petty, Lewis Rigdon, Elijah Richards, Isaac Carter, Frederick Ambrose, William Vance, Archibald McGrew, Philip Jarbo, Joseph Voll, Abraham Custer, William McGrew, Daniel Newcomb, John Pearce,

Joseph Duncan, Jesse Egman, James Brown, Henry Coffman, Edward Johnson, Matthias Sturm.

The following names have been picked up, one at a time, from various places, and are of those who are known to have been "out" in the war. It is not given as anything near a complete record, but for the sake of preserving the names found in course of inquiries after historical matter:

David Jones, Emanuel Zirkle, Abraham Zirkle, Peter Pence, Jacob Pence, Adam Kiblinger, Peter Baker, John Maggart, Gersham Gard, Prestly Ross, John Ross, David Kizer, Elijah Hammett, Pearce Taylor, William Overpack, James Foley, Obediah Lippencott, George Albin, Benjamin P. Gaines, ——— Runyon, William Enoch, John Gentis, Daniel Kiblinger, Jacob Kiblinger, John Moony, Peter Bruner, Jesse Godard, Connoway Rector, William Runkle (Judge), John Branstitter, Selty Hullinger, Philip Kizer, Hugh W. Wallace, Jacob Olinger, Jacob Moss, William Ward, William Layton, Joseph Keifer, Abraham Smith, David Hughs, Jacob Ellsworth, William Curl, A. McConkey, William Hunt, Joseph Coffe, Charles Botkin, Daniel Long, Richard Dawson, Pearce Taylor. Drafted—Jeremiah Curl, Jacob Moses, William Runyon.

An incident is related of Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, who accompanied the troops from that State, on their march to join Gen. Harrison's forces in 1813. The Kentucky men reached Springfield on a Saturday and encamped on the ground near where John Foos' oil-mill now stands, where they remained over Sunday. During the day a young clergyman of Springfield volunteered to conduct services in camp, and in course of his remarks tried to impress the men with the devout character of Gov. Shelby, who, he said, never engaged in any enterprise without first appealing to the Almighty for guidance. The speaker urged them each to follow the pious example of their leader and all would be well. In a day or two after this the troops encountered bad weather, and for various reasons became somewhat demoralized, which called forth the prompt administration of the discipline of the day. Gov. Shelby's voice could be heard echoing through the woods as he showered a volley of oaths at some stubborn subdivision. One of the soldiers who overheard the language hinted that the Governor might be engaged in devotional exercises or else wanted some new favor; at all events the high notions set forth by the chaplain, in regard to Gov. Shelby's piety, were forever dispelled.

During the few years immediately after the war of 1812, there seems to have been a re-actionary sentiment prevailing among the people in regard to local military matters, which resulted in nothing more than the assembling, according to law, from time to time, to perform muster duty. About the years 1824 to 1830, the martial spirit began to revive, and a number of so-called "Independent Companies" were organized, among these were the Springfield Artillery, Capt. Benjamin Brubarker, the Clark Guards, Osceola Plaids, Springfield Cadets, and later one or two other companies, the names of which are not known. It should be mentioned that the "militia law" was one of the most important acts on the "scroll of edicts" then. The first law enacted, by the first law-making body in Ohio, was "a law for regulating and establishing the militia," published at Marietta July 25, 1788, Chase, Vol. I, page 92. By the requirements of this act, "all male inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and fifty," were required to perform military duty

This law, or some modifications of it, continued in force until 1847 or 1848, when the system had become so rediculous, that the act was repealed.

"TRAINING-DAY" PERIOD.

From 1825 or 1830, to about the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war, the militia interests of the State were at the height of their glory.

The law demanded that every able-bodied citizen of the State should "perform," etc.; also, that he, the said citizen, should be armed with a "good and sufficient musket, fusee, or rifle," and regulations defined "good and sufficient" to include "lock, stock, barrel and ram-rod." A small volume could be written upon the various capers that were indulged in at these meetings for "instruction." In fact these old muster days were the only real legal holidays ever provided for by law. The people were obliged to come out and "train," so they made the most of it. The men were each armed with any kind of a firelock that would pass muster; old, worn out, and broken guns were called into use to supply the demands of the law, which in its majesty defined what should compose a gun.

One case is related of a man who appeared with an ancient horse-pistol, minus the lock, but with a huge padlock fastened on in its place, and a broomstick driven into the muzzle to make the weapon long enough to be handled to good advantage. This "rig" was objected to by the minion who represented the dignity of the service, and the soldier was sent before the proper authorities to answer. The court decided that the man had furnished all that the law required, viz., lock, stock, barrel and ram-rod, and let him off without fine, which decision was fatal to discipline, as the next muster found half of the men present with only pocket pistols with sticks driven into them.

There were various assemblages on account of militia matters, such as company training, regimental training, brigade musters, officer musters and many minor meetings.

Brigade musters or regimental training was looked forward to as an occasion of great importance. For weeks beforehand the note of preparation sounded through the country; arms and accouterments were put in order, and uniforms brushed; chickens, gingerbread, cakes, pies and all sorts of edibles and "drinkables" were prepared, and everything made ready for a general gala day. Sometimes a drenching rain would set in at the wrong time, and the plumed and befeathered officers forced to seek the cover of a sheltering tree, where dripping and crestfallen they resembled a lot of half-drowned and disappointed roosters. To be Captain in those days was to wear a title which amounted to a sort of target for the shafts of wit and cheap wisdom to butt against. The "Cap'n" was expected to furnish a dinner for his command, and this was often served under a "bower" of green leaves, made of limbs, crotches and poles, and covered with branches and twigs of the sugar or other convenient tree, in full verdure; under this was spread the tables. The dinner consisted of the "fat of the land," roast pig, roast beef, vegetables, etc., an enormous Indian pudding "with rasins in it," being an essential part of the feast.

In those days temperance consisted in not getting too drunk too often, and was practiced by the rank and file of "our army of citizen soldiery" to a liberal extent on training days.

The system included the establishment of divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, with a full corps of commanders, staff officers, etc. This gave rise to a long list of Generals, Colonels and other war-like titles, and when "general musters," or "brigade training" brought out the forces, these magnates were on hand in full feather. The law required each officer to have a "good and sufficient sword," but was silent in regard to the dress or any of the equipments, leaving each individual to exercise his taste in those matters. This produced a confusion of gorgeousness not seen now-a-days, except at a circus or carnival. From what has been stated, it will be seen that the whole system tended rather to precipitate the serious duties it was intended to teach into a course of useless foolery, quite detrimental to the interests of the State. The frontier line had advanced to the "far West," and with it the Indian terrors of early times;

the army musket in the hands of the regular soldier had taken the place of the settler's rifle—the trainings became useless wastes of time, the laws were repealed and nothing was left but the titles held by the officers, to be by them worn with their ripening years, as evidences of their worth and popularity in "ye olden times."

This article would hardly be complete without the names of some of the prominent officers of "ante-bellum" days.

Samson Mason, Major General Fifth Division, Edward H. Cumming, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector, Fifth Division Staff, promoted to be Adjutant General of Ohio, with the rank of Brigadier General, under Gov. Thomas Corwin, John Kiefer, Brigadier General, Third Brigade, Fifth Division; Charles Anthony, Brigadier General, Third Brigade, Fifth Division; Peter Sintz, Colonel of "horse," Third Brigade, Fifth Division; Harvey Vinal, Lieutenant Colonel, Independent Battalion; Thomas Kizer, Lieutenant Colonel in the Fifth Division; William Moore, Quarter Master, Vinal's Battalion; James S. Christie, Major, Aid on Gen. Mason's Staff, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; Edwin Barton, Major; Sampson Runyan, Captain Fifth Division; Horatio Banes, Brigadier General, Fourth Brigade; James Cheshunt, Colonel Fifth Division; Samuel Bechtle, Captain in Fifth Division; T. J. Barton, Captain Fifth Division; William T. Hough; Major Fifth Division.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the years 1846-47, a call was made upon the people to furnish men for the army of regulars and volunteers, which was to invade Mexico for the acquisition of Texas, and the extension of the Southwestern frontier.

It is not known how many men were in the Mexican war from this county. The State furnished four regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, besides a number of organizations of the cavalry and artillery arms.

There were probably sixty or seventy companies in all, yet there is but one of these muster rolls on file at the military headquarters of the State.

It is related by some of the older people that twelve or fifteen men volunteered for this service, at a general muster of the militia, held at or near "Boston;" but there is no record or account of it now known to exist.

From the statement made by those who served in those campaigns, it is thought that not more than eight or ten men went out from Clark County to the Mexican war, and they went out one at a time, and into different companies.

It must be remembered that the county was Whig in politics, and as such the people were not in sympathy with the war, farther than to maintain the honor of our national arms. The following names are of those who represented this county in that war. The list is short and unsatisfactory, and is no doubt incomplete:

Andrew F. Boggs—see note with United States Naval list.

Biddle Boggs was one of the leading spirits here, who raised a company for the service in Mexico, but failed to get it accepted. Entered the service as Wagonmaster; had charge of the ammunition train at the battle of Buena Vista; received the thanks of Gens. Taylor and Wool for services in that engagement.

Edward Boggs was enlisted from Kentucky, but was a resident of this county.

Other names are George Cox, Isaiah Cheney, Daniel Harsh, James Botten, Adam Evans, ——— Hoover.

Capt. Simon H. Drum, U. S. A., was brought here for final interment, after his fall, during the assault on the city of Mexico. See United States Regular List.

Vincent Nowotny, of Springfield, was one of the party of half a dozen soldiers who bore Capt. Drum off the field.

In 1857, the militia interests were again revived, and the laws tinkered with upon the general plan of the old system, but without any of the margins for fun which preserved that system so long. The State was divided into divisions and brigades, and a general officer elected or appointed in each; in many of these subdivisions not a soldier existed except the Brigadier himself. Under this arrangement, J. F. Whiteman was chosen Brigadier General, and died in office during the year 1857 or 1858. There were three companies of uniformed militiamen in the county then, viz., the Springfield Light Artillery, Springfield Zouave Cadets, and one company at Tremont. On the 27th of November, 1858, John M. Deardorff, commanding the artillery company, was chosen Brigadier General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Whiteman. James C. Bonondor succeeded to the command of the Artillery. For the names of those who served as staff officers to both Gens. Whiteman and Deardorff the reader is directed to another paragraph. From the poll-book of this election it is learned that Deardorff had 123 votes, and that one Samuel Bowlus had ninety votes; the Judges were Scott Martin, J. B. McKinley and John C. Miller, with W. R. Munroe Clerk. This poll-book is an interesting paper, as it contains the names of 213 citizens of this county, who were connected in some way with the militia interests of the period that witnessed the outbreak of the great rebellion. Some of those who voted then are now resting in soldiers' graves with their names and deeds recorded upon tablets more enduring than the flimsy scroll which reveals the martial spirit of their youth. Young gentlemen who then called each other "Howard," or "Phil," or "Ed," or "Dave," or "Joe," are now wearing the well earned and honorable titles of the higher grades of actual war, which distinctions have been sealed by the iron stamp of conflict. These men were unconsciously learning the alphabet of a language which three years later was destined to echo back the jarring of Sumter's walls with an eloquence that forced the admiring attention of the civilized world.

During the period from this election to the spring of 1861, the organizations are said to have performed the yearly rounds of camp duty. The Brigadier and his full staff were on hand, and "reviewed" the three companies. One well-known citizen relates that it cost him about $100 for his outfit, and something more for pocket money, for one half day's experience in camp. A year later, he was furnished with all the experience he desired, and was paid $13 a month and "board" besides, war having changed the market value of nearly everything.

Gen. Whiteman's Staff—Brigade Adjutant; Samuel Shellabarger, Brigade Inspector; Rodney Mason, Judge Advocate; J. J. Snyder, Brigade Engineer; William G. Boggs, Chaplain; Jerry Kleinfelter, Quartermaster; A. Denny Rogers, Aid.

Gen. John M. Deardorff's Staff—J. Warren Keifer, Brigade Adjutant; George Spence, Judge Advocate; John H. Littler, Brigade Inspector; J. V. Ballantine, Brigade Engineer; William G. Boggs, Chaplain; William Reed, Quartermaster; John C. Miller, Aid.

The city history contains an account of the shock experienced here, as elsewhere, at the attempted disruption of the nation in 1861. It only remains to trace the workings of that great wrong, upon the hearts of the people of this county, to some of the results which were incidental, and yet of a nature so general and broad as to fairly include them in the list of subjects pertaining to the county proper.

To enter into all the details of labor, in a hundred forms, which was

Wm. Foos

SPRINGFIELD

engaged in, by the citizens of this county, on account of the war, would of itself form a history of great extent. Aid societies—the Sanitary and Christian Commissions—collections of food and clothing, maintaining a proper "rest" for sick and weary soldiers, extra hours of hard labor on account of being short of help, etc., to a distant end, were all attended to by our people in a manner that is pleasant to think of after a lapse of fifteen years, because those duties were well done.

Other portions of the work will contain more or less of the details pertaining to different parts of the county.

COUNTY MILITARY COMMITTEE.

During the administration of Gov. Dennison it was decided to appoint a standing committee, of able and responsible men, in each county of the State, which committee should have principal charge and direction of military matters in and for that county. The raising of funds for bounties, enlisting recruits, looking after the families of those who were absent, and a score or more of other duties were performed by this body. It was a good labor gratuitously rendered. The gentlemen who composed the committee in this county were: John B. Hagan, Chairman; D. A. Harrison, Secretary; Alexander Waddle, Samuel F. Sterritt, Charles M. Clark, William S. Meranda, J. Kreider Mower* and perhaps one or two others whose names have not been learned. The records and papers of this committee cannot be found, though much effort has been put forth to discover them. No officer was commissioned by the Governor, or other action taken, in any case, until the matter had been subjected to the scrutiny of this board, which also co-operated with the Sanitary Commission, and with the Provost Marshal's department.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT FROM 1863 TO 1866.

All Sheriffs were, by virtue of their office, made Deputy Provost Marshals, and to them was assigned the duty of catching and returning to duty all of that class of sinners known as bounty jumpers, deserters and shirks generally. The Sheriff was virtually in command of the whole body of enrolled militia, and straggling volunteers and regulars besides. James Fleming was Sheriff of this county then, and his old papers are rich in data for many a "yarn." A few of the most general specimens are given as illustrating the strength of the law in time of war, and also the duties which devolved upon the Sheriff.

Here is one of "Uncle Sam's prizes," drawn by a citizen of this county:

[No. 461.] PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SEVENTH DISTRICT, STATE OF OHIO, / SEPTEMBER 29, 1864. \

To ——— ———, GERMAN TOWNSHIP, CLARK CO.:

Sir—You are hereby notified that you were, on the 29th day of September, 1864, legally drafted in the service of the United States for the period of one year, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, and the act amendatory thereof, approved February 24, 1864. You will accordingly report, on or before the————, at the place of rendezvous, in Columbus, Ohio, or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the Rules and Articles of War.

BENJ. NESBITT,
Provost Marshal Seventh District of Ohio.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, / COLUMBUS, JULY 12, 1863. \

Whereas, this State is in imminent danger of invasion by an armed force—

Now, therefore, to prevent the same, I, David Tod, Governor of the State of Ohio,

*This was the composition of the committee at the close of 1863.

and Commander-in-Chief of the militia forces thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby call into active service that portion of the militia force which has been organized into companies within the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Montgomery, Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Warren, Greene, Fayette, Ross, Monroe, Washington, Morgan, Noble, Athens, Meigs, Scioto, Jackson, Adams, Vinton, Hocking, Lawrence, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Clark, Preble, Pike, Gallia, Highland and Perry. * * * And it is further ordered that all such forces residing in the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Greene, Pickaway and Fairfield report forthwith at Camp Chase to Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, who is hereby authorized to organize said forces into battalions or regiments, and appoint temporary officers therefor. * * * Each man is requested to furnish himself with a good, serviceable blanket and tin cup. They will remain on duty, subject to the orders of their commanding officers, until further ordered from these Headquarters. In organizing the forces into battalions and regiments, the Volunteer Companies will, as far as practicable, be organized separately from the enrolled militia. The commanders of companies will provide their respective commands with subsistence and transportation to the camps indicated, giving the parties furnishing the same suitable vouchers therefor. The commanders of the several camps will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of Ohio, every morning, the number of men in camp. It is confidently expected that this order will be obeyed with alacrity and cheerfulness. It is issued upon the urgent solicitation of Major General Burnside, Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Ohio.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the [L. S.] State of Ohio.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

The foregoing is the copy of so much of Gov. Tod's order calling out the forces to capture John Morgan, as relates to this county.

The following telegram pertains to the same, and every able-bodied man in the county, at that time, was included in the call:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM COLUMBUS, JULY 12, 1863.

Send all your organized companies, whether militia or volunteers.

TO JAMES FLEMING. DAVID TOD.

The "Cornstalk" militia were prepared for duty in the field by orders like this which follows:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, [SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 77, VOL. 7.] COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 18, 1863.

The several companies of enrolled militia in Clark County, organized and unorganized, and the districts mentioned herein, and recognized as representing a company, are *permanently designated by letter*, as shown in the margin of this order, and will, until further order, constitute First Regiment of Militia, in Clark County.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Sheriff of said county will proceed, immediately on the receipt of this order, to cause the election of field officers for said regiment in the least time practicable, and as soon as a commandant is elected for said regiment and qualified, deliver this order to him.

Should the exigence of the public service require any act or acts to be done by a commandant of said regiment before a field officer is elected and qualified, such act or acts will be performed by Captain Dixon A. Harrison, of Co. E, who is hereby detailed to command and required to perform all the duties of commandant, and especially those required under Sec. 22d of the Militia Law, until a field officer is elected by the regiment and qualified, and will then turn over the command and proper papers, and report in writing all official acts done by him under this detail to the ranking field officer of the regiment, and will also report his proceedings in writing to these Headquarters.

By order.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

It may be remarked to the patrons of this work that all of the above are printed from the identical papers as "copy."

The next sample was one of those "unkind" bits of official meddling which caused many a soldier to sing "The Girl I left Behind Me."

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

JAMES FLEMMING, DEPT'Y PROV. ML.:

Sir—The Secretary of War has ordered that all officers and enlisted men absent from their commands shall return to the same immediately, and all leaves of absence and fur-

loughs are *revoked*, except as to commissioned officers absent on sick leave, on orders, or by virtue of certificate of disability duly filled as required by the Regulations of the War Department.

You will make special effort to secure prompt and thorough compliance with this order. All men who are absent from General Hospitals will return to the hospitals from which they were furloughed. All others will report to their respective posts, companies, or regiments, if the same are within convenient reach; if not, they will report to the General Rendezvous in this city, to be forwarded thence as soon as possible.

The intention of this order is to put every man belonging to the military service on his proper duty or at his post at once.

You will see that every facility is afforded for the prompt and convenient return of all those who comply with this order, and all who make themselves deserters by failing to report will be arrested and brought to these headquarters.

Very resp'y, your obd't serv't,

BENJ. NESBITT,

Capt. and Prov. Ml. 7th Dist. Ohio.

In the summer of 1863, the whole militia force of Ohio was mobilized to a limited extent; the State was divided into company districts and officers chosen. The result here was as follows, so far as Captains were elected. See also orders on another page:

First Regiment, Company A, William Blakeney; Company B, W. G. Michael; Company C, John D. Petticrew; Company D, Reuben Rose; Company E, Dixon Harrison; Company F, Benjamin Dye; Company G, William Wright; Company H, J. R. Bretney; Company I, M. Castle.

Third Regiment—Company A, J. C. Gillett; Company B, J. H. Tuttle; Company C, J. T. Warder; Company D, J. D. Keifer; Company E, Alfred Miller; Company F, Eli Kizer; Company G, J. V. Ballentine; Company H, Henry Seitz.

Second Regiment—Company A, Henry Huben; Company B, Findley Shartle; Company C, John E. Layton; Company D, H. C. Cross; Company E, Henry Snyder; Company F, Thomas Minich; Company G, John Spence; Company H, Henry Kell.

Fourth Regiment—Company A, George Kennedy; Company B, N. Conway; Company C, L. W. Ellsworth; Company D, Joseph Wilcox; Company E, William Simpson; Company F, George H. Forbes; Company G, Thomas W. Brown; Company H, T. P. Miller.

This force of one brigade went into camp once or twice, and the next winter the law was changed, which ended the trouble for the time being.

AID SOCIETIES.

The people of this county are somewhat noted for the readiness with which they engage in almost any philanthropic work. Reform movements of many sorts have from time to time found advocates among the citizens here, and when the importunate demands of war were made, not only for the best blood of the North, but for lint and bandages to stanch its flow, this feature of the popular character found ample scope for exercising itself.

The first local indication of the coming of this avalanche of benevolence, so far as can be learned now, was the announcement from the pulpit of the High Street Methodist Church, that the "Mite Society" of that congregation would thereafter devote its energies to the pressing needs of the camps and hospitals of the volunteers; this announcement was made on Sunday, October 20, 1861. To be sure there had been blankets and provisions collected before that date, and much other work accomplished, yet the peculiar characteristics of the well-known "Soldiers' Aid Societies" seem to indicate that there was one principal source from which they emanated, viz., the outflowing of the currents of Christian patriotism from those reservoirs of moral force known

as the "churches." From this time to the end of the war, these currents became wider and deeper, until, in 1862, the perfectly organized and thoroughly established United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions became one of the grandest combinations for the accomplishment of good to mankind that the world ever saw. To assert that Clark County did more than any other county of the same class would savor of the spirit of boasting; to say that less was done would not be true, therefore the record must be examined.

In the autumn of 1863, the project of holding a fair for the benefit of the above commissions was launched by the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* (in its issue of November 7), in an editorial entitled: "Who speaks for Cincinnati?" To this came responses from far and near which resulted in an organization of all minor societies into auxiliary subdivisions. This county was set in motion by a "call" from certain prominent workers here for a meeting of ladies, which was held at the house of Mrs. R. D. Harrison, on the 3d of December, 1863. At this meeting, over which Mrs. Maj. William Hunt presided, and of which Miss Mary Clokey was Secretary, the following gentlemen were chosen as committee men, etc., to represent this county at the fair, at Cincinnati.

E. B. Cassily, President Clark County Auxiliary; John W. Baldwin, Vice President; John C. Childs, Treasurer; C. M. Nichols, Secretary.

Executive Committee—William Hunt, John Howell, W. N. Chamberlain, Dr. B. Neff, S. W. Sterrett, Perry Stewart, Israel Stough, W. D. Baker, J. M. Benson, Harmon Spencer, John Snyder, E. S. Weakley, John Minich, H. C. Houston, Washington Ward, K. McLeman, William Warder, A. P. L. Cochran, James Torbert, John Carpening, A. L. Runyan, John Law, George H. Frey, David King, Marsh Steele, R. L. King, William Wright, A. C. Black, Joseph Cathcart, R. D. Harrison, Asa S. Bushnell, G. S. Foos, James A. Bean, John C. Miller.

These gentlemen were to collect and arrange the donations from this county. E. B. Cassily, R. D. Harrison and two or three others were chosen to represent the county at the fair. In addition to all this a score of smaller groups were at work. Here is a sample of one of these:

YOUNG LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY FOR THE GREAT WESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

MRS. J. S. GOODE, *President.* MISS JENNIE KING, *Secretary.*

MISS ANNIE CUMMING, *Treasurer.*

Managers:

MRS. S. A. BOWMAN, MRS. G. W. BENNS, MRS. JOHN FOOS, MISS SARAH BAKER, MISS EMMA TORBERT.

For several weeks the good work went on, and, at the close of the fair, the prize was awarded to Clark County as having made the largest donation of any county represented. This prize was a beautiful silken banner, upon which was inscribed, "This banner is awarded to Clark County, whose people contributed $5,580. The Great Western Sanitary Fair paid $234,000 to the Sanitary Commission, Cincinnati, December, 1863."

This banner was given to E. B. Cassily as representative of the county interests. Where it is now is not known, but it is supposed to be in safe keeping, in the absense of any proper place to deposit such articles.

So without boasting, it can be said that our people, as a whole, did excel in the high labor of doing for the needy, during the dark days of civil war.

It should perhaps have been stated that the first record of any work of this nature was the begging and collection of blankets and provisions for the volunteers in Camp Clark. The committee in charge of that duty was composed of John C. Miller, J. W. Baldwin. G. S. Foos, J. H. Littler, J. L. Petticrew, John B. Hagan.

At this late date, the names of the most prominent workers cannot all be obtained; yet, after a period of four months of constant association with the people of to-day, in a search after such truths as may be found fit for use here, the writer feels warranted in recording the following names as being among those who were leaders in this noble work: Mrs. R. D. Harrison, Mrs. Dr. John H. Rogers (deceased), Mrs. N. Kinsman, Mrs. C. M. Nichols, Mrs. P. P. Mast, Mrs. William Hunt, Mrs. Alfred Williams, Mrs. Nimrod Myers, Miss Fannie Rogers, Miss Mary Clokey, Mrs. Peter Schindler, Mrs. Oscar Bancroft, Mrs. William Wright, Miss Belle Montjoy, Mrs. Col. Sanderson.

CLARK COUNTY'S EX-SOLDIERS.

In the preparation of the following list, great pains has been taken to make it as complete and correct as was possible to do. Nearly all the names have been printed in a newspaper of good circulation, and the benefit of corrections thus obtained; yet, without doubt, many names are omitted—others are spelled wrong, some names are misplaced, etc., but for all this, it is the only list of the men who went from this county, and is as near correct as can well be, until revised, which every year makes more difficult to do. With all its errors, be they few or many, it is, as a whole, better than no list.

The names of deserters, when duly authenticated, have been left out. Soldiers who were discharged for disability are not designated as having been so discharged, for the reason that such items of personal history are known only to the records of the Government.

The following "key" has been arranged to save space, and at the same time to express facts, its use has been extended in some instances, by a combination of the same letters, thus, w—p—d is to be read, wounded, prisoner, died; d—w, died of wounds, etc.

Personal extolment has been avoided except when merit demanded special mention.

SPRINGFIELD ZOUAVE CADETS, (MASON'S) CO. F, SECOND O. V. I. (3 MONTHS).

EXPLANATORY.—Those names with † did not re-enter the service; of those marked with an * nothing is known; those marked with a § are veterans, while those in capitals are those who have given up their lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country. The reference marks should apply to this company only.

By favor of Col. David King, the following extract is made from an old record book, in the handwriting of Col. Edwin C. Mason, now Major in the U. S. A. "A number of gentlemen met in the old Light Guard's Armory, on Monday evening, September 10, 1860, and organized the Springfield Zouave Cadets. A committee of three was appointed to draft a Constitution, who at a subsequent meeting reported the following, etc."

The next spring found this corps ready to respond to the call for 75,000 men. It was the first company in Ohio to offer its services after the firing upon Fort Sumter, and was one of the pioneer bodies which led the van of three hundred and ten thousand men in Ohio's tribute to the Union.

The following record of the officers and men of Co. F, Second O. V. I. (3 months), has, with considerable labor, been prepared by Col. David King and Capt. F. O. Cummings. Some of the members, non-residents of this city, left for their homes immediately upon the mustering out of the company, and it has been impossible to obtain any information respecting them or their whereabouts.

The company, it will be remembered, was organized under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers, and left this city for the seat of war on the morning of Wednesday, April 17, 1861. The record has been prepared with great care, and it is thought it is correct, and it is to be regretted that it could not be fully completed.

Marion A. Ross, who was hanged by the rebels in Georgia, was one of the famous raiding party sent out by Gen. Mitchell, from Tennessee; they were captured, and after a long and cruel imprisonment—with the exception of *five* who escaped—were hanged.

Capt. Ed C. Mason§—Appointed Captain 17th U. S. Infantry, June, 1861; appointed Colonel 7th Me. V. I., August, 1861; appointed Colonel 176th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, promoted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers 1865, now serving with 17th U. S. Infantry in the West.

1st Lieut, David King, promoted Captain Co. F, 2d O. V. I. (3 months), appointed Major 94th O. V. I., July, 1862; promoted Lieutenant Colonel 1863; resigned.

2d Lieut. John G. Clarke,† appointed Regimental Quarter Master, 2d O. V, I. (3 months).

2d Lieut. R. Mason, appointed Lieutenant Colonel, 2d O. V. I. (3 months); appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio September, 1861; appointed Colonel 71st O. V. I. December, 1861.

1st Sergt. H. D. John, appointed 1st Lieutenant, Co. F, 2d O. V. I. (3 months); appointed Captain 86th O. V. I. (3 months); appointed Captain 129th O. V. I. (6 months); promoted Colonel.

Sergt. I. N. Walters appointed 2d Lieutenant 47th O. V. I.; promoted 1st Lieutenant; resigned.

Sergt. Jesse C. Nichols§, Orderly Sergeant 71st O. V. I., promoted 2d Lieutenant Nov. 26, 1862, promoted 1st Lieutenant April 7, 1864, promoted Captain Nov. 20, 1864.

Sergt. H. P. Christie, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. F, 2d O. V. I. (3 months), appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 58th O. V. I., served as Aid de Camp on staff of Maj. Gen. McClernand.

Sergt. R. L. Parker, appointed Captain 60th O. V. I. (1 year), December, 1861.

Corp. R. J. Wright, appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 6th O. V. C., promoted Captain 1864, now U. S. C.

Corp. F. O. Cummings§, Sergeant Major 60th O. V. I. (1 year), promoted 1st Lieutenant April, 1862, mustered out November, 1862, re-enlisted in 44th O. V. I., discharged for promotion, and appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 176th O. V. I. Sept. 23, 1864, promoted Captain and Assistant Adjutant General July 17, 1865, served on staff of Gen. E. C. Mason.

Corp. AB. TUTTLE, appointed 2d Lieutenant 17th Ohio Battery; died at Vicksburg, Miss., 1863.

Corp. George A. Ege, appointed 1st Lieutenant 17th Ohio Battery; resigned and appointed Master's Mate on gunboat; resigned.

Corp. HEZ. WINGER, appointed 2d Lieutenant 44th O. V. I. August, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant 1862; promoted Captain 8th O. V. C., 1864; resigned and died from the effect of wounds received at Liberty, Va., in July, 1865.

Corp. S. N. Schaeffer†.

Private James Ambrose§, appointed 1st Lieutenant 2d O. V. I. (3 years); promoted Captain.

Private J. B. Brandt, appointed Captain 114th O. V. I.

Private D. N. Badger§, appointed 1st Lieutenant O. V. I.; promoted Captain; promoted Major 8th O. V. C.; afterward Major in U. S. A.

Private George H. Birch.*

Private George Bean, Sergeant 16th Ohio Battery, discharged, appointed Master's Mate on gunboat, resigned.

Private Earl Beadford§, Sergeant 16th Ohio Battery, afterward Lieutenant 15th Infantry U. S. A.

Private W. W. Blandin.*

Private Charles Berg, appointed 2d Lieutenant 19th U. S. Infantry.

Private J. M. Bennett.†

Private Lewis Baird§, Sergeant 31st O. V. I.

Private Ham Cushing, Sergeant 124th O. V. I.

Private H. Cole.†

Private E. P. Christie, Clerk U. S. Paymaster's Department.

Private William Carey.†

Private O. S. Chancellor§, Orderly Sergeant 16th Ohio Battery; promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Private C. R. Cover§, Lieutenant 46th O. V. I.

Private O. S. Clarke, Orderly Sergeant 17th Ohio Battery.

Private T. B. Douglass, Sergeant Major 44th O. V. I.; promoted 2d Lieutenant 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1862.

Private W. H. Davis.†

Private J. M. D'Armond.

Private R. D. Evans.†

Private H. H. Fisher, 1st Lieutenant, 4th O. V. C.

Private C. S. Forgy.†

Private C. C. Fried.†

Private George W. Forbes, Sergeant 60th O. V. I., discharged 110th O. V. I.

Private H. H. Henry§, Sergeant 31st O. V. I., promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Private Wm. H. Hamilton. 2d Lieutenant 20th Ohio Battery, resigned.

Private Edgar Hamilton§, Major —th N. Y. Mounted Rifles, promoted Colonel.

Private Asa Hatch, 2d Lieutenant 153d O. N. G.

Private George H. Hollister, Sergeant Major 2d O. V. I. (3 years), promoted 1st Lieutenant, Aid de Camp on staff of Gen. Scribner, promoted Captain, resigned.

Private D. E. Humphreys.*

Private H. W. Hahn, Drum Corps, 16th O. V. I.

Private Fred W. Huffman.†

Private George D. House, Sergeant 67th O. V. I.

Private W. H. Irwin, appointed 2d Lieutenant 129th O. V. I. (6 months), promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Private I. Kindle§, Sergeant 5th O. V. C.

Private John W. King, musician, Brigade Band, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Army Corps.

Private J. W. Kills, appointed 1st Lieutenant 31st O. V. I.; Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Private A. O. Lynn, Sergeant 74th O. V. I., promoted 2d Lieutenant 10th Tenn. I., promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Privates Jonas Leas, Sergeant 10th Ohio Battery.

Private John Lindell.*

Private Tom W. Maple§, 16th Ohio Battery.

Private C. N. Moyer§, Sergeant 32d O. V. I.; promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Private H. J. May. 17th Ohio Battery.

Private A. S. Moore§, appointed Captain

44th O. V. I.; promoted Major 1863; promoted Lieutenant Colonel 8th O. V. C. February, 1864; promoted Colonel, April, 1864.

Private George Murdoch, 1st Lieutenant 6th Ohio Battery; resigned.

Private S. J. McConnell, Sergeant Major 71st O. V. I.; promoted 2d Lieutenant; promoted 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant; promoted Captain, Acting Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Gen. Rousseau.

Private CHARLES McCOOK, killed at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Private J. R. McGarry.†

Private B. P. McCoon.*

Private I. N. Mitchell, 2d Lieutenant 16th Ohio Battery; promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Private D. S. McCOY, killed at Port Gibson, La.

Private E. Myers.†

Private W. Myers§, Sergeant 10th Ohio Battery.

Private G. H. Moulton.*

Private Geo. A. Morris§, appointed 2d Lieutenant 31st O. V. I.; promoted 1st Lieutenant; promoted Captain.

Private W. S. Meranda,† died at home.

Private Wm. Newcomb, appointed 1st Lieutenant 10th Ohio Battery; promoted Captain, resigned.

Private H. J. Nitchman, 8th O. V. C.

Private J. D. Quthart, Sergeant 66th O. V. C.

Private —— Osborne, Sergeant 17th Ohio Battery.

Private Oscar Pool, 2d Lieutenant 154th O. N. G.

Private J. Peetry, 2d Lieutenant 95th O. V. I.

Private Quincy A. Petts.†

Private MARION A. ROSS, Sergeant Major 2d O. V. I. (3 years), taken prisoner and hanged by the rebels in Alabama.

Private John Raffensperger, 4th O. V. C.

Private I. S. Richmond§, Corporal 16th Ohio Battery.

Private George Rabbitts.†

Private W. K. REYNARD, Sergeant 10th Ohio Battery, died at Andersonville, Ga.

Private E. SPALDING, appointed 2d Lieutenant 115th O. V. I.; promoted Captain, killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

Private W. D. Stillman.*

Private J. M. Sheeder.†

Private E. G. Squirer.†

Private Wm. Sykes, Sergeant 44th O. V. I.; promoted 2d Lieutenant; promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Private H. C. Thomas†, lost at sea in steamer Golden Era while en route for Algiers.

Private Wm. Thomas, Drum Corps 16th O. V. I.

Private T. W. Thomas, Sergeant 5th O. V. C.

Private L. W. Tulleys, appointed Orderly Sergeant Co. F, (3 months); appointed Captain 44th O. V. I.; promoted Lieutenant Colonel, resigned.

Private D. W. Todd, 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster 86th O. V. I. (3 months); appointed Lieutenant Colonel O. N. G.

Private Moses Toland d—d, 60th O. V. I.; discharged and re-enlisted in 2d Ohio H. A.

Private Frank J. Tedford, appointed 2d Lieutenant 74th O. V. I.; promoted 1st Lieutenant; promoted Captain and Brevet Major, Acting Assistant Inspector General on staff of Maj. Gen. Miller.

Private J. S. THATCHER, Sergeant 17th Ohio Battery; died of disease while in service.

Private Moses Wilson, Sergeant 139th O. V. I. (6 months); private 152d O. N. G.

This company participated in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, CO. D (VANANDA'S), FORMERLY OLD SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This company was a regularly established body of militia, before the breaking-out of the war; in its ranks was some of the best blood of the county. It promptly responded to the call to arms. The 16th of April found it at Columbus, where it was mustered into the service of the United States for three months. On the 3d day of May, following, it was re-organized for three years. Gen. J. Warren Keifer was a private in this company when it left Clark County. He was chosen Major during the organizations at Columbus. This article is compiled from data furnished by Maj. James C. Vananda. It is somewhat confused as to three months' and three years' men, but is believed to contain every name of both services.

EXPLANATION.

k—Killed in action; p—Prisoner; w—Wounded; pd—promoted; d—Died in service; dd—Deceased; m—Missing.

Captain, James C. Vananda, p Major.
First Lieutenant, Joel E. Thompson.
Second Lieutenant, Stephen D. Carpenter. p First Lieut.
First Sergeant, John P. Barcafer. p Lieut.
Sergeant, William R. Monroe. pd Captain.
Second Sergeant, Samuel Stephenson. p
Third Sergeant, Newton A. Grabill. p
Fourth Sergeant, Charles A. Maxwell. p Lieut.
Corporal, James Kirkpatrick.
Corporal, James Hammond. w
Corporal, John Hass. w
Corporal, John P. Maxwell.
Corporal, William C. Quirk. w
Corporal, Martin M. Herr.
Corporal, Aaron Herr. w
Corporal, Henry C. Knaub. k
Wagoner, Jacob Click. w

Burgess, James H.
Baker, John Wm. W. k
Brothers, Francis M. w
Baugh, Peter.
Brody, Samuel D. d
Carl, James.
Carlton, Robert w
Carpententer, Francis M.
Coffee, George W.
Coon, Benjamin F.
Carrigan, John N.
Dolphin, Joseph A. w
Donevan, John
Davis, John W.
Erwin, William H. H. d
Laybourne, Joseph W.
Lowe, John. d
Lohnes, John P.
Linehan, John.
Marshall, Roberts. w
Miller, Edward,
Neer, Malon k
Norris, John
Peck, James H.
Peters, Murry S.
Perry, Herman
Paul, Oscar J.
Partier, William k
Quirk, Jasper M. w
Runyan, William w

Eipper, Henry
Emmons, Issor T.
Fisher, Daniel M
Ginevan, Reuben H.
Ginevan, William E. w
Gonnon, Thomas
Herold, Amos J. w
Happ, Henry
Harris, Joseph W.
Huffman, Absalom G.
Henkey, Belthaser
Heigley, Jacob
Hyer, Absalom
Hass. George w
Jones, Riley
Keller, George w d
Keller, John P.
Kibbie, Louis
Lamme, Gustavus B. w
Louis, Cyrus B.
Riddle, Alonzo S. w
Runyan, George w
Ropp, Henry
Rienhart, Zedakiah
Strobber, George w
Stiles, James A.
Shank, Joseph W. d
Shaffer, Samuel w
Storkdal, John A.
Smith, Rufus H. w
Shaffer, Philip w
Snediker, Thomas
Tarbbutton, John E.
Wirrick, Martin V. w
Wingfield, Samuel
Wingfield, William w
Wise, Jacob
Weigland, Charles A. k
Wills, George
Yarnell, Thomas H.
Vananda, Wm. H.

THREE MONTH'S MEN.

Azel B. Smith, 2d Lieut.
Henry F. Rhoderick, Sergt.
John Arnett, Corp.
Oliver Atkinson
Thomas Brown
William W. Boyd
James H. Beck
John H. Babb
Adam Burnett
David Cummins
John W. Coffin
William Clark
Robert Davis
Daniel W. Ellis
Preston Ferrington
Henry Gardiner
George Hardane
Milton Hardane
Lemuel Hullinger
Michael W. Hatfield
Aaron Herr
John Purdon
Thadeus S. Rinert.
Solomon Kline
Peter Lanes
Cyrus B. Lewis
Martin Marmion
Lander S. Mayne
John McGruth
John O'Minturn
Ira B. Miller
George W. Poling
Mark Peters
Jacklin H. Philips
William P. Quirk
John H. Stitzel
William Underwood
James Wasong
Jacob R. Williamson
William Ward

C. F. Berry, J. Carr, D. Feigley and C. C. Gibson were also members of this command, but whether for three months or three years is not known.

16TH O. V. I. (THREE MONTHS), KNOWN AS THE JEFFERSON GUARDS.

This regiment was one of the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, upon the outbreak of the war. Co. E was from Springfield, and contained many first-class men, among whom were quite a number of students from Wittenberg College. The late *Capt. Levi M. Rhinehart*, of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, who was killed by the Indians, February 20, 1865, was a member of this company, and was promoted to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster for the three months service. Seth R. Arbogast was also a member, but being sick with fever, was unable to muster; so his name is not borne upon the official rolls. Of the one hundred and four men who composed this company, forty-three became commissioned officers during the progress of the war. Two were Captains, killed at Gettysburg, while many others have become prominent in the ministry and at the bar. The Sixteenth Regiment served in Western Virginia, was in the battles of Philippi, Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford. In the early part of May, 1861, the ladies of Springfield prepared a fine set of silken colors, and presented them to the Sixteenth; these colors were afterwards transferred to the three years' organization. Gen. Carrington also presented this (three months') regiment with a splendid flag, finely wrought with silken embroidery, which cost over $300.

The above sketch is from notes furnished by Col. Philip Kershner, late Captain of Co. E, three months' service. The period of service was from the 23d day of April, 1861, to the 18th day of August, 1861.

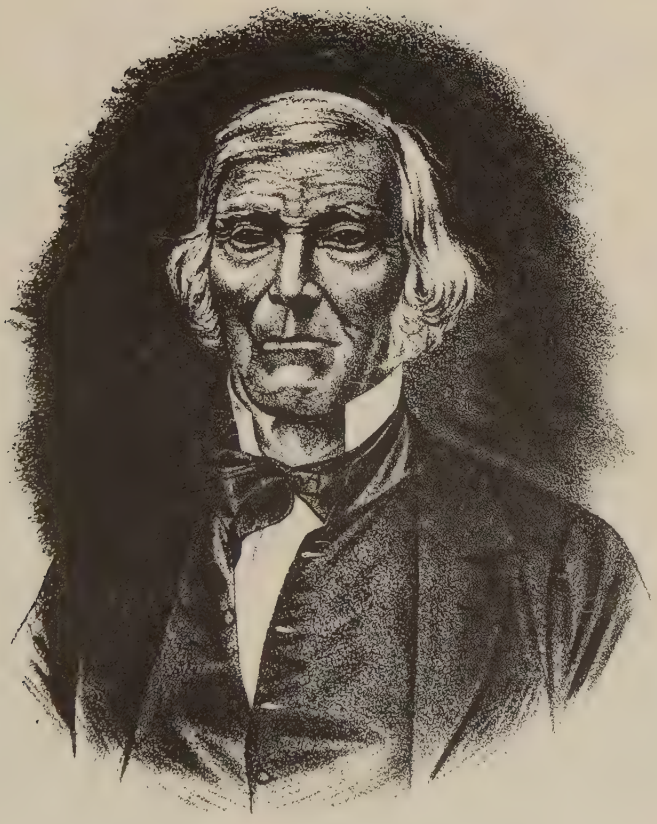
CO. E (PHILIP KERSHNER'S) 16TH O. V. I. (THREE MONTHS).

Captain, Philip Kershner, pd Lieutenant Colonel 16th O. V. I. three years.
First Lieutenant, William H. Wade, pd Captain 31st O. N. I.
Second Lieutenant. Forrest Pool, dd.
Ensign, Lewis Morton, pd Lieutenant Colonel 97th Ill. Vols.
First Sergeant, William H. Doll.
Second Sergeant, James Swype.
Third Sergeant, Russell P. Twist.
Fourth Sergeant, Thomas A. Cord.
Fifth Sergeant, Jesse C. Trimmer.
First Corporal, James Cowan.
Second Corporal, Alfred Miller.
Third Corporal, Wm. Harris.
Fourth Corporal, Nelson J. Starrett.

Arbogast, Wm. H.
Ahlers, August.
Aelair, Wm. H.
Albert, Geo. R.
Bell, Wm. M.
Berry, Frank M.
Banwell, Wm. N.
Baker, Brinton.
Burkholder, Barton T.
Conway, James.
Clark, George.
Clifford, Wm.
Conklin, John L.
Cushman, Henry C.
Chambers, John T.
Drumm, Andrew B.
Drummond, Wm.
Doll, James.
Drake, Saml. P.
Davy, J. O.
Dugdale, Wm. H. pd Srgt. 8th O. C.
Elder, George.
Floyd, Geo. W.
Golden, John
Gibson, Andrew
Gibson, Wm.
Grange, George W.
Good, Martin M.
Grau, Albert W.
Hockman, Frederick
Herrigan, Bernard
Humphries, Geo. W.
Holl, James M.
Hubert, Albert
Henderson, John M.
Hawke, Peter M.
Hedrieth, Philip
Hart, Daniel
Hallenbeck, Aaron E.
Irvin, Coryington S.
Icenberger, Alexander
Jones, Simeon C.
Johnson, Eli C.
Kimbert, Daniel
Kooker, Nicholas F.
Kindle, Wm. F.
Kurtz, Daniel
Kyle, St. John.
Lattimer, Samuel.
Leffel, James.
Leuty, George.
Lee, Hiram M.
Long, John C.
Lynn, Osborn S.
Ladley, Oscar D., pd Capt. Vols., 1st Lt. 22d Inf. U. S. A. d
Lawrence Delaney.
Lawrence, Milo.
Mahler, Martin.
Menach, John H.
Miller, Thos. P.
Miller, Saml. G.
McRean, Geo. I. dd
McKinney, Tully.
McCarty, Wm.
Neely, James S.
Patton, Jos. P.
Peters, Matthew H.
Phillips, Edwin R. pd Capt. 6th Ky. Cav.
Paden, James
Roberts, Thos.
Rhiend, Henry
Rogers, Leonard
Richardson, James
Smith, Ira B.
Steelman, Henry
Stewart, Oscar.
Snyder, Jacob
Stephens, Henry
Stiener, Benjamin
Slaughter, Martin
Salsberry, Jas. 10th O. B.
Soaper, Stephen
Toland, David
Williams, Jacob
Wissinger, Daniel, jr.
Widdicomb, John
Welder, Charles R.
Williams, Hamilton
Walker, Wm. H. H.
Warner, Lewis
Vance, James

SIXTEENTH O. V. I. (THREE YEARS.)

Major, Philip Kershner. pd Lieutenant Colonel.
First Lieutenant, Absalom Finch. Regimental Quartermaster. pd Captain. dd.
Principal Musician, William H. Boyd. pd Second Lieutenant.



Samuel Barnett

(DECEASED)

SPRINGFIELD

Captain, William R, Monroe. d
First Sergeant, Henry A. Jaco.
Corporal, Richard Larimer.
Bugler, William Thomas.
Drummers, Harvey Horn, Charles Myers. d

COMPANY F.

Preston P. Farrington	George B. Albert
Alexander Rodgers	Harvey H. Holmes
Malilow Miller	Jeremiah Owens
William B. Thomas	William Talman
E. Waldason	Jacob B. Kane
Jacob Williams	William H. Leidigle, Sergt.
Andrew Broughliers d w	Adolphus Juscho
Henry Harvey	George Ludlow p Vet 45th O V I
Thomas Akers	
William N. Johnson d	Melanchon Lacrone
David Mapps w	Ezra Wildison
Benjamin Musselman w	Thomas Ford
Alexander Thomas	Leve T. Kendig d

BAND OF THE SIXTEENTH O. V. I. (THREE MONTHS.)

This band was taken into the service from Springfield. The common practice of the United States service, before and at the time of the breaking-out of the war, was to have a band for each regiment. This custom was adopted by the volunteer regiments in both the three months and three years services, until 1862, when orders were issued that bands should be organized for brigades and divisions only, and that the musicians comprising them should be detailed from the ranks, with some special provisions for the pay and emoluments of the leaders and principal musicians. What is now known as the Seventh Regiment Band has a local history running back, in an unbroken line, for nearly or quite a fourth of a century. Perhaps no other local organization has been mingled with the public affairs of Clark County to the extent that this one has. No celebration, parade, festival, fair or funeral has been quite complete without the presence of "the band." Col. Kershner, in a recent letter, says: "Through the efforts of influential members of Company E, Henry Hawkens Band joined the regiment at Columbus," etc. The band was composed of

Henry Hawkens, Leader.

John Paden	William Stubbs dd
William H. Irvin dd	M. K. Thalls dd
R. V. B Christie	Amos Harnish
Oliver McIntyre	Isaiah Richards
John N. Worthington	Jacob Kills dd
John L. Cushman	Samuel Harmin

The services of the band were paid for by contributions from the officers of the regiment, excepting the small sum of $13 per month, which each man received as "pay," as a private soldier. [See also "Second Brigade Band" for other details.]

COMPANY C (RALPH HUNT'S), FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY

was organized at Springfield, Ohio, April, 1861; mustered into the United States service, for three months, on the 10th of May, 1861; re-enlisted and mustered in for three years, June 8, 1861; was in following engagements: Battles of Shiloh, Stone River and Chicamauga, skirmishes at Camp Ganly, White House, Lavergne and Nelson's Cross Roads. This company contained men from this county, as will be seen from the subjoined roll:

Captain, Ralph Hunt. p
First Lieutenant, John A. Snediker.
First Lieutenant. Frank W. Fee, Regimental Quartermaster.
Secoud Lieutenant, John F. Lamme, pd First Lieuteuant Company H.
First Sergeant, William H. Bosby.
Second Sergeant, Arnold Pfister. w p
Third Sergeant, Samuel C. Duff. p
Fourth Sergeant, James M. Gregg. p d
First Corporal, John V. Perrine.
Second Corporal, Jacob Miller.

Botkins, George W.	Heaton, Jonah transferred to U. S. Art.
Black, Cyrus. Corp. k	
Bush, John H	Jones, Andrew
Busby, Hamilton	Meredith, Williams
Bu kheart, Charles W.	Newcome, William, pd Capt. 10th O. I. B.
Brenell, John M.	
Crouse, J. W., Corp. dd	Owens, Jesse
Conklin, James J	Quigley, Wesley
Cobaugh, William T. d	Schultz, William H
Damee, Frederick	Swanger, Thomas
Foreman, Philip d	Stafford, Williams
Fuller, Thomas	Sullivan, John
Fuller, Irving	Smith, Elnathan C
Hamilton, William, Sergt.	Ward, Curtis
Hay, Henry C dd	Wright, Charles

There may be some names in the above list who were not from this county. Three former members of the company fail to agree as to which names should be stricken out.

FIFTY-SECOND O. V. I.

[NOTE.—For a very complete history of this regiment, the reader is referred to "Reid's Ohio in the War."

was raised and commauded by one of the famous McCook family. No more active officer entered the service than Col. "Dan" McCook. The Fifty-second was mustered in about the middle of August, 1862, and, after one of the most gallant records ever made by a body of troops, it was mustered out at Washington, D. C., on the 3d of June, 1865.

Second Lieutenant, William A. Kaufman.

Best, Samuel A m	Hughes, Charles H
Boney, William	Johnson, Isaac H d
Cashin, James	Marsh, Samuel H
Cordell, Enos	Merritt, Thomas
Frankenberg, J. H. d	Rhoden, John L.
Fritzsimmons, James	Winget Archibald

SIXTEENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was the third light battery recruited in Ohio, which number it would have received had it not been for the dilatory action of the State Adjutant General. It was organized and went into camp at the Fair Grounds, in Springfield, August 20, 1861. Maj. Gen. Fremont accepted it by telegraph for his Department of the Southwest and immediately ordered it to St. Louis. It left Springfield September 5, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service by Capt. Lew Wilson, while on the way to Lawrenceburg, and afterward designated as the Sixteenth Ohio Independent Battery.

It was at Vicksburg, where it expended 6,594 rounds of ammunition, and dismounted seven of the enemy's guns. At Champion Hills, Capt. James A. Mitchell fell, mortally wounded. The Battery was at New Orleans, where, encamped under the famous live oaks, it was the first organization of the Department of the Gulf to muster into the veteran service.

On January 1, 1864, it embarked on board the Alabama for Texas; after four days of storms, it landed at Pass Cavello. Then came a period of short rations. The Battery remained in Texas until June, when it was sent to New Orleans. It was furnished with new guns, harness and horses, and remained at that city until it started for home, July 13, 1865. It was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 2, 1865. During its term of service, this corps marched by water, rail and foot about three thousand eight hundred miles, and used over fifty tons of ammunition.

SIXTEENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Captain, James A. Mitchell. k
Captain, Russell P. Twist.
First Lieutenant, Russell P. Twist. pd Captain.
First Lieutenant, George Murdock.
First Lieutenant, Edward H. Funston.
First Lieutenant, Isaac N. Mitchell.
Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Funston. pd First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant, Isaac N. Mitchell. pd First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant, Daniel Dawson.
Second Lieutenant, Cornolius S. Chancellor.
Sergeant, Chancellor Cornelius S. pd Second Lieutenant.
Sergeant, Bradford, Earl B.
Sergeant, Bean, George.
Sergeant, Mitchell, William K.
Sergeant, Startzman, John.
Sergeant, Dawson Daniel.
Corporal, Partridge, James. pd Sergeant.
Corporal, Robison, Samuel P.
Corporal, Lukins, Jesse H.
Corporal, Forgy, Horatio J. pd Sergeant. d
Corporal, Richcreek, James H. pd Sergeant.
Corporal, Cory, J. P. pd Sergeant.
Corporal, Mitchell, Asa N. pd Sergeant.
Corporal, Daily, Samuel R.
Corporal, Hansil, John.
Corporal, McStafford, Samuel.
Musician, Mitchell, James H. dd
Musician, Funderburgh, Jacob.
Wagoner, McKinney, James L. pd Corporal.
Artificer, Ackerson, Thomas C. pd Quartermaster Sergeant.
Artificer, Arnet, John.
Artificer, Cowan, James.
Artificer, Davis, Robert.
Artificer, Barton, James C.
Artificer, Richmond, Isaac J.
Guidon, Mitchell, Pomeroy A. pd Corporal.

NOTE.—From a memorial roll in the hands of Corporal Pomeroy A. Mitchell, late of the Battery.

PRIVATES.

Anglebarger, Luther H. pd Corp.
Andrews, Joseph d
Baney, Christian dd
Baney, John
Bell, Wales N. k
Baxter, James W.
Bellmer, Henry D. pd Corp
Baker, Henry H.
Berry, Preston dd
Bird, Wallace
Bowen, Jacob W. k
Brier, George W.
Bolinger, James M. pd Corp.
Bormat, Adam d
Campbell, Henry A.
Chatterton, Thomas dd
Clase, Samuel dd
Cress, John H. d
Downey, Bernard
Daron, Henry pd Corp.
Davis, Philip
Devee, Ellison B
Devee, McLure d
Dean, William K.
Dice, John B.
Drewit, William
Drewit, Josiah
Ellis, James C.
Early, William d
Esterline, Jacob
Foreman, William
Forgy, Henry d
Francis, Henry d
Garvin, Elias
Gotwaltz, Christian dd
Gowdy, Joseph pd Corp.
Greaser, George
Greaser, Michael dd
Guyton, Michael
Grove, Samuel dd
Greenleaf, Oscar
Hanger, David C.
Hanks, Wm. H. pd Corp.
Hendrikson, Winfield S.
Hicks, William
Hissinger, Philip
Humphreys, George H. pd Corp.
Hoffman, Jacob
Johnston, Joseph P. d
Johnston, Samuel
Joiner, David
Koler, George dd
Kennedy, Gordon C.
Kinnert, Oscar B.
Lorton, William d
Lowman, Cyrus pd Wagonmaster.
Love, Myron O. d
Muple, George W.
Mernes, William
McLure, James W.
McDaniel, Rickard
McGroth, John
McKinney, William S.
Meridith, Thomas
Miller, George S.
Moffit, William
Mosher, William
Maple, Thomas N.
Norman, Benjamin d
Parsons, Watson
Parks, Ed P. d
Paden, David W.
Poling, George W.
Pumphrey, Joseph M. dd
Rall, Isaiah d
Rall, Jocob
Ross, John d
Runyan, James M.
Reed, Calvin (transferred to Birge's Sharpshooters, and pd to Capt).
Rumler, David H.
Sheets, David
Sheets, John P.
Shellabarger, John dd
Shroyer, George
Siess, Sam'l. pd Lieut. U. S. A.
Smith, John A. A.
Snodgrass, Andrew
Snowden, Frederick d
Snyder, Francis M.
Suddoth, Henry
Sponsler, George d
Torrence, Findley
Tuttle, Daniel
Tuttle, Samuel
Underwood, Thaddeus P. d
Underwood, William
Underwood, Daniel
Vankirk, Theodore D. d
Vanmetre, Alvin C.
Wade, John
Wallace, Charles
Wallace, Reuben A. d
Warwick, William M.
White, Fletcher pd Corp.
Williams, Harrison d
Willson, Samuel R. d
Wysong, James dd
Wright, Silas

RECRUITS.

Guyton, John d
Dunning, John d
Shaw, Robert E.
Casey, Michael
Lamb, John
Garrow, Jacob C.
Crouse, James W.
Nealy, James P.
Stipes, Thomas
Curtiss, Henry I
Henderson, Henry
Underwood, William
Balser, Robert
Davis, Joseph
Leffle, James M.
Lofland, Henry C.
Cox, George W.
Humphreys, Charles
Mitchell, Bartley A.
Schuyer, Henry
Stewart, James A.
Taylor, Watson I.
Esterline, Adam
Sparrow, Emory
Corlow, Josiah
Wingfield, Martin L.
Miller, James M.
Plummer, Joseph W.
Courter, Robert C.
Thear, E. Augustus
Arnet, John
Firewood, Reuben
Anderson, Joseph L.
Shanke, William B.

THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This fine body of soldiers was organized at Camp Chase between the 4th of August and the 7th of September, 1861. Company K, of this regiment contained many men from Clark County. The following is furnished by Sergt. James Walker, late of this company:

COMPANY K, THIRTY-FIRST O. V. I.

Captain, William H. Wade, p to Colonel.
First Lieutenant, John M. Kills, Brigade Quartermaster
Second Lieutenant, Geo. M. Morris, p to Captain. dd
First Sergeant, W. H. H. McArthur, p to Captain.
Second Sergeant, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Sergeant-Major and Lieutenant.
Third Sergeant, Wm. H. Sterrett.
Fourth Sergeant, Nicholas Mahr, k

Fifth Sergeant, Joseph S. Wallace.
Corporal, Hamilton H. Henry, w.
Corporal, Hamilton M. Morris.
Corporal, Lewis E. Baird, w.
Corporal, Daniel Heath.
Corporal, James H. Forbes.
Corporal, George W. Franklin, w. d.
Corporal, Isaac S. Dear, d.
Corporal, Joseph Kist, w.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, Joseph p
Arnett, George w
Allen, David dd
Marcus, Bennett w
Brandenberg, E. k
Basel, Henry
Byers, Henry S. dd
Conner, Wm. M.
Cresswell, Lancelot
Clark, James d
Clark, Wm. E. k
Cooper, Jacob
Clifford, Cornelius k
Downey, Christopher
Dudley, James M.
Degroot, John
Danison, Levi
Forbes, John k
Filler, Charles w
Fassler, Joseph w
Farrar, Charles E.
Gedling Joseph
Gedling, John
Gedling, Samuel
Griffin, Cyrus H. bugler
Gallagher, Cushing
Gibson, Samuel w
Henry, Stephen H. w
Henry, Wm. w d
Hearlman, Stephen A.
Hurst, Abram
Jones, Jonathan w
Kizer, David w
Ketrow, Alfred H.
Kester, John
Lewis, John d
Laffel, Jacob d
Leffel, John
Lohner, Peter
Morritt, John w
Miller, Jacob
Maywood, Walter w
Marion, Frederick w
Millerhisher, Charles
Madden, Michael w
Moffatt, Patrick
Murray, Mongo k
Morris, John B.
McKee, David
McDermott, Andrew k
Nagley, Simeon B.
North, Geo. F.
Oderfreldt, Charles
O'Mohundro, Wm. F.
Peters, Dennis
Ritchey, Calvin T.
Reed, John d
Randolph, John P.
Stites, Corwin
Seckman, Benj. F. dd
Shue, Conrad w
Sowers, Washington.
Slaybaugh, Wm. H.
Shocknessy, Michael w
Scott, Henry
Turpin, Ephraim
Tatmun, Hubble dd
Thayer, Wm. O.
Waggy, George
Weer, Joseph
Wike, Albert
Wilson, Jefferson k
Wheeler, Oscar N. w p
Walker, James C. w
Wright, Samuel p dd
Wooley, George
Young, George W w dd
Horseman, Amos
Conger, James
Hatfield, Joseph w
Kills, Jacob k

RECRUITS.

Abers, Chas. drummer
Bailey, George
Figgins, Uriah
Gibson, Andrew J.
Gerhardt, Sebastian
Murray, James
Oderfeldt, Robert
Rickets, Wm.
Rickets, Henry
Stites, Thomas.
Shinglederker, John

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, O. V. I., AND EIGHTH REGIMENT, O. V. C.

The Forty-fourth was organized at the Fair Grounds, in Springfield, during the summer and autumn of 1861. On the 14th of October, its solid columns, filled with the brave manhood which was to represent Clark County, and her valorous namesake, upon many a field, filed through the streets of Springfield on the march to the front. This regiment having become "localized" by being encamped within the city limits, was looked upon by the citizens as a representative body, and was fostered accordingly; so that, when finally its departure was ordered, there was a great concourse of people to bid them good-bye, and to urge them to do their duty well. This occasion will ever be remembered, by both civilians and soldiers, as the date of the final separation of many ties of kindred and friendship. "The boys" were the recipients of all sorts of good things, ranging over a wide field, so far as variety is concerned. There were bundles of clothing, and bits of advice, packages of this, that and the other, both spiritual and spirituous.

"Loud over field and forest the cannons roar, and the echoes
Heard and repeated the sound, the signal-gun of departure!
Ah! but with louder echoes replied the hearts of the people!"

A well known writer says of the Forty-fourth: "It was one continued advance and retreat, with almost constant skirmishing." The regiment was at Platona, Dublin Depot, Lewisburg, Gauley, Charleston, Dutton Hill, seige of Knoxville, etc. The old iron six-pounder cannon, on the Soldiers' Mound, in Ferncliff, was captured and sent home by this corps.

Their work from enlistment was on the Kanawha and beyond to the country of the Virgina Springs. Participating in the retreat from the Kanawha Valley in 1862, October of that year found them in Kentucky, where, mounted and afoot, their work, until the fall of 1863, was against the hordes of guerrillas, under Morgan, Pegram and others, infesting that State, and not once were they worsted in an encounter. Joining Burnside's force for the invasion of East Tennessee, by superior marching they were first to reach Knoxville, and thus obtained the honorable position of City Guard, participating, however, in siege work when ordered.

On January 1, 1864, the regiment was asked to re-enlist as cavalry. On January 5, of over seven hundred men, six hundred and seventy-six enlisted at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., and, on the 7th, started for Cincinnati. On the 29th, the men were re-mustered, and taken by special train home to Springfield. Their coming was heralded by telegraph, and Clark County gave her boys a soldiers' welcome—a grand procession, a feast and warm greetings, amid the shouts of the multitude and the booms of their prize cannon. From this time, the body was known as the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The entire regiment was with Hunter on the Lynchburg raid, and portions in smaller actions, after the attack on that city. From that time the larger portion of the command was stationed at Beverly, Va., an outpost on the borders of Dixie, rendering faithful service against their old acquaintances, the rebel guerrillas. A small number was with Averill and Sheridan, in the brilliant work in the Shenandoah Valley, in the fall of 1864, against Gen. Early. This detachment joined the main body late in November, 1864, and thereafter, at Beverly, Phillippi, and Clarksburg, the regiment fulfilled the work laid out until ordered to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where they were mustered out in August, 1865.

The following is from rolls, lists and state-

ments furnished by Capt. Todd, Lieut. Miller, Messrs. Watt, Knaub and others.

It is quite difficult to get all of the facts concerning the members from this county, as some were connected with the Forty-fourth, and not with the Eighth Cavalry, and *vice versa*.

It has also been impossible to obtain the *color history*, as the whereabouts of those who know it cannot be learned.

FIELD, STAFF AND BAND OF THE FORTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

Lieutenant Colonel, H. Blair Wilson.
Lieutenant Colonel, August Dotze.
Assistant Surgeon, John H. Rodgers.
Major, August Dotze.
Major, Charles H. Evans.
Quartermaster, Jeremiah Klinefelter d.
Adjutant, James M. Kurtz.
Commissary Sergeant, Joseph T. McIntire.
Commissary Sergeant, Joseph Pearson.
Sergeant Major, Lafayette Bechtle dd.
Sutler, F. L. Houston.
Sutler, George Frankenberg.
Sutler, W. C. Downey.

THE BAND OF THE FORTY-FOURTH O. V. I.,

was organized by Prof. L. R. Tuttle, while the regiment was forming at Camp Clark in the fall of 1861. Drawn from various points, the membership stood:

From Springfield: L. R. Tuttle, leader; Jas. H. Haywood, Chas. S. Ramsey, Alex. V. Sykes, Andrew Watt.

From St. Paris: Jerry Bair, John D. Minnich, Jas. H. Minnich, Daniel R. Taylor.

From Yellow Springs: John D. Hawkins, D. C. Lawrence.

From Clifton: Sam'l W. Wilson.

From Cedarville: Clark W. Cottrell, Mark M. Cottrell, Thos. J. Cottrell, John W. Harvey, James W. R. Cline, Jas. H. Milburn, John W. Booth, Hugh M. Nisbet, Wm. McFarland, John Gibney, J. H. Nisbet, Sam'l R. Hamilton, John R. Crain.

The band served with the regiment through the campaigns of 1861 and 1862, in Kanawha Valley and beyond, until their discharge Oct. 20, 1862, under the new law of Congress abolishing regimental bands as paid auxiliaries of the service. An attempt was made but failed to form a brigade band of seventeen from the old band of twenty-five. In January, 1863, the officers of the regiment raised a fund of $1,000 for purchase of instruments, and deputed Capt. Tulleys a committee to purchase same and secure a teacher. His choice of leader fell upon Andrew Watt, of the old band, who, on the 17th of February, 1863, undertook, at Frankfort, Ky., the formation of a band detailed from the ranks. From a band of twelve (nine horns) the organization grew to sixteen (thirteen horns) before the return to Springfield, in January, 1864, on veteran furlough; at Camp Dennison three more were added, and thenceforward, as the

BAND OF THE EIGHTH O. V. C.

The organization numbered nineteen all told, as follows:

Andrew Watt, leader; John Casad, Lyman Munger, Philip Harper, H. H. Birely, Daniel Genier, Eli M. Long, Joseph McLellan, James Littler, Harman Deam, James T. Flack, Joshua C. Kooken, Timothy Munger, Arthur M. Nelson, Joseph Wilcox, John F. Owens, John W. Booth, J. W. R. Cline, William H. Porter, John Iliff.

At Knoxville, in 1863, the band was specially honored by Gen. Burnside. Reenlisting, and serving on horseback, the band had some singular and unusual experiences, as being detailed by Gen. Wallace to guard a bridge, on the road from Frederick City, Md., to Baltimore, during the panic following Gen. Early's entrance into that section (followed by the battle of Monocacy); a two months' experience as Post band at Relay House, Md., while separated from their command, and a lively series of trips during the fall of 1864, with Gen. Averill's cavalry division (Sheridan's army), in Shenandoah Valley, and also having the honor of furnishing the only music for Gen. Sheridan's masterly and historically famous repulse of Early at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, after Early had nearly routed the Union forces, before the well-known "Sheridan's Ride" occurred, when the tide was turned in favor of the Union army. The men served—as enlisted—until the close of the war, July, 1865, each man being allowed to retain the instrument he had played.

COMPANY C, FORTY-FOURTH O. V. C.

Dunn, Patrick	Kurtz, Jas. M., pd 1st Lieut.
Hughes, John	Babb, Jno. H., pd 2d Lieut.
Cashin, Patrick	Frantz, Henry
Oldham, John M.	Kline, John S.
Koogen, Ned F.	Lynch, Peter
Lewis, Jacob	Murphy, John
Pettigrew, Andrew	Carlos, Patrick
Powers, Michael	Dillon, James.

COMPANY B, FORTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

Gray, William B.

COMPANY C, EIGHTH O. V. C.

The following were members of Co. C, 8th O. V. C., but were not members of Co. C, 44th O. V. I.: Farris, John—dd; Rowelle, James. The rolls from which this is copied do not give all the facts usually found under the head of remarks. This accounts for so great an absence of explanatory letters.

COMPANY D, FORTY-FOURTH O. V. C.

Second Lieutenant, Samuel G. Howell.

Dillon, Michael	Folger, Howell, pd Lieut. dd
Flotters, John	McClintic, John O.
Whalen, Martin	Dugdale William H. Sergt.

COMPANY D, EIGHTH O. V. C.

The following were members of Co. D, 8th O. V. C., but were not members of Co. D, 44th O. V. I.

Corporal, Cornelius C. Buckles.
Corporal, Charles C. Robinson.
Bugler, Frederick A. Stephens.
Smith, Andrew J. Hollepeter.

Beesom, Cornelius C.	Robinson, John C
Crawford, William H.	Ringwalt, David L.

Correll, John
Corters, John
Dearing, Elias W.
De Hart, Charles
Drake, George W. dd
Fogurt, Daniel
Hutchinson, John B.
Longley, Henry C.
Linkhart, Clement W.
Miller, Charles
Pierce, Chandler
Peterson, Edward O.
Sparrow, Samuel C.
Sherer, William H.
Williams, Balvin
Waddle, John
Weakley, William S.
Quinn, Josiah
Grinnel, Isaac, transferred
Hank, George, transferred
Potter, William M. d
Killen, Michael
Miller, Elisha J.
White, Nicander.

COMPANY F (STOUGH'S), FORTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

Captain, Israel Stough.
First Lieutenant, Thomas F. Garlough, pd Captain.
Second Lieutenant, William H. Banwell, pd First Lieutenant.
First Sergeant, Samuel F. Todd, pd First Lieutenant 44th O. V. I.; pd Captain 8th O. V. C.
Second Sergeant, John H. Babb, pd Second Lieutenant O. V. C.
Third Sergeant, William H. Hands.
Fourth Sergeant, Joseph Pearson, pd Commissary Sergeant 8th O. V. C.
Fifth Sergeant, Alexander McConkey, pd Second Lieutenant 8th O. V. C
First Corporal, Daniel D. Alt, pd Sergeant.
Second Corporal, James E. Alt. d
Third Corporal, Henry H. Tuttle, w
Fourth Corporal, Joseph A. Knaub.
Fifth Corporal, James E. Burnett, pd Sergeant.
Sixth Corporal, Michael Lewellyn, pd Second Lieutenant 8th O. V. C.
Seventh Corporal, John M. Stewart, pd Sergeant.
Eighth Corporal, Thomas H. Randall, pd Sergeant.
Bugler, C. Applefillér.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Thomas
Alt, Adam S.
Anderson, John
Anderson, George
Barber, Hiram
Barth, George d
Burnett, J. S.
Botkin, Joseph B.
Botkin, Theodosius
Barrett, Webster
Brenkman, Adam
Collison, James A. k
Click, Joseph A.
Click, Benjamin F.
Cox, John H.
Cox, George W.
Cox, George W. Jr.
Craig, Henry dd
Demory, Jacob W.
Dill, John
Dunn, Peter p
Eppert, Henry,
Furgeson, Benjamin F.
Furgeson, Enos N.
Furgeson, James S.
Furgeson, Nathaniel
Fisher, Joseph H.
Frink, John M.
Garlough, Benjamin W.
Goff, James L.
Garlough, Benjamin W.
Grisso, Joseph d
Grove, Jacob
Harris, William A.
Hall, James M.
Hamilton, Harry
Herron, Charles A.
Hundley, Andrew P. d
Hunt, Alexander
Icenbarger, Gabe C. dd
Jacobs, Henry A.
Johnson, George F.
Kitchen, Erasmus J.
Kimble, Madison
Knott, Samuel, pd Sergeant.
Longbroke, William
Lott, Thomas E.
McCafferty, James
McIntire, Jos, pd Com. Segt.
Miller, John T.
Miller, Willis N. k
Myers, Fred
Near, Josias
Nave, Jacob H. w d
Neal, Joseph
Oates, Richard
O'Roke, Thomas
Otter, Joshua
Page, Isaac
Poland, Samuel
Poland, Absolom L.
Porter, William H.
Richmond, Robert
Ropp, John W.
Ropp, John R.
Runyon, Francis M. k
Roberts, Thomas
Rhodes, Samuel
Shobe, Martin
Shorknessy, Thomas
Siefret, Jacob k
Stewart, John M.
Stewart, George W.
Stevens, George C.
Vicory, Merrifield
Way, Henry W.
Waldron, John
Waltman, John W.
Webb, Findley
Weigle, Benjamin F.
Wood, Elnathus
White, John, w pd Sergeant.

RECRUITS WHO JOINED THE COMPANY IN 1862.

Buffenbarger, George W.
Foster, William
Gordon, David
Hatfield, M. E.
Lott, James T.
Luse, J. F.
Luse, J. H.
Loper, William
Johnson, Firth
Knott, Peter
Kizer, Wash.
Lott, Jacob M.
Lafferty, C. C.
Littler, J. M.
Rhodes, Hiram
Tiernan, Francis

The following were members of Co. F, 8th Ohio Cavalry, and were not members of the 44th O. V. I.:

Canaday, Joshua
Bumgardiner, Andrew
Bumgardiner, David S.
Cooper, James
Corbitt, James
Ervin, John W.
Ervin, James
Ferryman, William
Grove, Samuel H.
Gordon, Daniel F.
Griest, Nathan
Getz, Harrison W.
Giddy, James
Hinckle, John
Huffman, George R.
Huffman, William
Hale, Henry M.
James, Americus
Jones, George F.
Lott, James F.
Morningstar, Christopher
McConkey, Amos
McMahon, Edward
Neer, Amos
Neer, Levi
Nason, Luther
Overholser, George
Porter, Levi M.
Paige, Joseph L.
Pearson, Samuel H.
Runyon, Newton
Runyon, George
Runyon, Samuel
Shorkey, Barry H.
Show, Cyrus
Stagle, James F.
Polands, Owen N.
Wiat, Ira
Ward, Isaac
Waltman, William E.
Waight, John F.
Zimmerman, Henry
Neagley, Henry C.
Overholser, Jeremiah
Yeazell, Henry.

Transferred to other Companies:

Bradley, Thomas
Ballard, Henry W.
Camp, Anthony S.
Dunovan, George
Elder, Findley,
Fultz, Emanuel
Friermood, John
Fhat, John
Hawley, Dennis
Hunter, Levi
Johnson, John E.
Mitchell, James
Miller, Henry B.
Pearson, Benjamin
Pease, Charles O.
Sircle, William
Sidenstick, Newton
Smith, John
Collison, Arthur k
Day, John d
Gedling, Jacob d
Dawson, John S. d
Geifert, Jacob
Shoemaker, Edward d

CO. H, FOURTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

First Lieutenant, August Dotze. pd Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel. w
Second Lieutenant, Edward Retter.
Sergeant, Arnold Schulte. drowned.
Sergeant, Peter M. Hawke. pd First Lieutenant. w
Sergeant John Kruft.
Corporal, Anthony C. Rockafield. pd Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
Corporal, Isaac Oldham
Corporal George Swadner.
Corporal, John Schram. pd Sergeant. k
Musician, Louis Scudder.
Musician, John Bertch. d
Musician, John Butler. k
Musician, Simon Bidon.
Musician, William F. Barcafer. w
Musician, Peter L. Batdorf. w
Caywood, George
Casmody, John A.
Cunningham, Peter. lost sight.
Dershner, Samuel w
Droter, George
Engle, George w
Fritche, Paul
Frank, Vallentine k
Frank, Peter G.
Genier, Daniel
Goehring, John p
Grimer, George w
Honker, John p w pd Corp. dd
Harrison, Edward L.
Henzel, Martin d
Helfrich, Nicholas
Kline, Amos w
Kaiser, Jacob p
Krefer, Fred J. w
Laetzsche, William p
Leitschuch, Jacob w
James Souders pd 1st Lieut. pd Capt. Co. H.
Helmer, Stephen
Kerl, Henry p
McCullum, Henry k
Miller, Daniel M.
Mouk, John
Martin, David B. p w
Nolty, Adam k
Newton, Charles
O'Brien, J H. d
Oswalt, William p
Rathfon, John
Redish, Peter k
Smantz, Gus drowned.
Emmelman, Henry
Waltz, Adam
Ritter, Daniel k
Ripper, John
Reinhardt, Gideon d
Stitz, August drowned.
Schlegelmellig, Carl d
Mark, Henry w

Muller, Peter p
Normon, Thomas w
Weimer, Fred p
Wirks, Daniel
Weimer, Jacob w

NOTE.—The above roll has been inspected by Col. Dotze, and marked accordingly. During his captaincy, Col. Dotze commanded Company E, which was the first company of this regiment to re-enlist.

The following were members of Co. H, 8th Ohio Cavalry, but were not members of Co. H, 44th Ohio O. V. I.:

Sergeant, Michael Spangler. w p
Corporal, George Peyton.
Corporal Samuel Shaffer. w
Kauffman, Abraham d
Troutman, Jacob p
Barcafer, John W.
Baenke, Henry k
Barton, James dd
Craig, William k
Shoura, Frederick
Childs, Jos k
Dye, James w
Ebehart B. p
Stork, John p
Serklebach, Valentine k
Weaver, John dd
Lannon, Gustavus B.
Kendig, Daniel p
Roe, Samuel
Needles, William
Broungart, George k
Edmondson, Levi
Gibbons, William w p
Bowers, Jacob dd
Brookmeyer, William m
Hays, Charles k
Hook, John w dd
Huffman, William
Hoke, Simon P. pd

COMPANY I (WILBER F. CUMMINGS'), FORTY-FOURTH O. V. I., KNOWN, AT THE TIME, AS SPRINGFIELD ZOUAVES.

Captain, Wilber F. Cummings, d Captain U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867. Died at Mobile, Ala., October, 1867.
First Lieutenant, Charles H. Evans, pd Major Eighth O V. C.
Second Lisutenant, Hezekiah Winger, pd Captain O. V. C. dd
First Sergeant, Joseph D. Miller, pd Second Lieutenant.
Second Sergeant, William Sykes, pd Second Lieutenant.
Third Sergeant, Albert T. Miller. dd
Fourth Sergeant, George W. Cable, pd Captain Eighth O. V. C.
Fifth Sergeant, Lafayette Bechtle, pd Captain Eighth O. V. C.
First Corporal, Ly. H. Wood, pd First Lieutenant O. V. C.
Second Corporal, William H. H. Walker.
Third Corporal, Franklin Cooper.
Fourth Corporal, George W. Nelson, w pd Second Lieutenant Eighth O. V. C.
Fifth Corporal, John H. Johnson.
Seventh Corporal, Harmon Doam.
Eighth Corporal, James H. Leaf.
Musician, Edward W. Greene.
Musician, Rufus Gelwicks.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Azariah J
Baker, James G. dd
Baker, Samuel M
Brokaw, Isaac M. dd
Birney, John
Boyd, Thomas
Bradford, Edwin M.
Byrd, Rollin
Brown, Fenjamin F.
Boosinger, Augustus
Confer, Henry
Collins, James J.
Cross, Thomas
Cost, John W.
Compton, Charles
Cox, John C
Criley, Alfred H.
Criley, John M.
Carr, Walter
Cummings, Fin. O., pd Capt. Gen'l Staff
Cunningham Edward
Davis, William H. H. dd
Dear, John S.
Elliott, William C. dd
Foster, John M. pd 2d Lieut.
Frye, Oscar B., pd 2d Lieut.
Graham, John A.
Mee, William dd
Malden, William P.
Maggart, Samuel O.
McCartney, Harrison H.
McLardie, John
Michael, George
Newlove, Henry O.
Norton, Charles
Nunnemaker, Ephraim
Nieberger, Samuel
Nieberger, Christine dd
Otstot, William T
Pierce, William. dd
Persinger, Jacob
Plummer, William H.
Plummer, Greenberry
Ream, Samuel
Ream, William H.
Rockenfield, Aaron
Rogers, Thomas B.
Rogerson, Joseph
Res, Samuel
Raymond, Harvey
Runyan, Benjamin F.
Richards, Henry A.
Seymour, Manly T.
Seys, Clement T.
Shank, Daniel B. dd
Graham, Johnson D. dd
Greenwood, Stephen dd
Greenwood, Theodore
Grogg, David w
Girard, Aaron dd
Harrison, William H
Henshaw, Henry T.
Jacobs, David G.
Jacobs, Edward N.
Jones, Benjamin A. w
Johnson, Thomas
Kefaver, William H.
Keplinger, Ed. J.
King, Oliver H.
Kurtz, James M. pd 1st Lieut.
Koontz, Aaron
Krumm, Jacob
Laybourne, David
Lisk, Hahnaman J.
Long, Eli M.
Lapham, John dd
Moore, Alden P.
Moss, Henry H.
Murray, Richard
Shopp, Montgomery O.
Shaffer, James B. dd
Silk, Michael
Snyder, George
Shirar, Lewis dd
Titus, Harlan E.
Titus, Cloud M.
Torrence, Samuel W.
Walker, Edward C.
Way, John B. d p
Welchans, Peter
Weaver, John P. w
Whiteley, John dd
Whiteley, Clark
Wirick, Wilson S.
Whitty, William
Wolf, Richard
Welsh, Patrick
Wones, Edward
Way, David B
Weigle, John S.
Weish, William drowned
Way, John D.

This company re-enlisted January 5, 1864, as Company I, Eighth O. V. C., and was discharged at the close of the war.

NOTE.—The above is from a finely-prepared copy of the official rolls, furnished by Joseph D. Miller, late Second Lieutenant of this company.

COMPANY I, EIGHTH O. V. C.

The following were members of Company I, Eighth O. V. C., but were not members of Company I, Forty-fourth O. V. I.

Barton, Albert A.
Black, Adam V. d
Clayton, William H.
Carton, Jacob
Conroy, Michael
Dean, Henry
Goe, Bernard V.
Griswald, John D.
Howett, Joseph R.
Hickee, John F.
Hullinger, Lemuel
Hullinger, William
Hoffman, Jacob
Johnson, Thomas
Kissenger, Michael
Lewellyn, Jeffery S.
Lappville, Michael
Miller, Augustus C
Miller, Augustus
Mort, Josiah
McCartney, James F.
Morris, John M.
Norton, Frederick A.
Plummer, Fountain
Proctor, Elias G.
Pringle, Thomas A.
Ruhl, Melancthon
Rust, Nathaniel
Rust, Daniel
Sagers, William
Smith, James K.
Stipp, Joseph A.
Stipp, Samuel F.
Schrodes, Winfield S. d
Trousdale, John E.
Tomlin, Joseph C.
Welshans, David
West, John
Wones, William
Woodward, John
Young, Samuel
Zirkle, Cornelius d

NOTE.—From a copy of an official roll, which omitted most of the explanatory remarks.

FIFTH REGIMENT, O. V. C.,

first known as the Second Ohio Cavalry, and raised under the direction of Gen. Fremont—upon his removal, Gov. Dennison changed its number to the Fifth. Its rendezvous was Camp Dick Corwine, near Cincinnati. It left for the field February 28, 1862, and was mustered-out October 30, 1865. About ten pages of Reid's valuable work are devoted to the outline history of this corps. As will be seen from the following, furnished by Sergt. Isaac Kindle, Clark County was well represented in the Fifth Cavalry. Most of the men from here were in Company C, though there was a few in other companies. Capt. J. H. Hyde, from Greene County, was the first commander of Company C.

COMPANY C (HALSEY'S) FIFTH O. V. C.

Captain, Irving Halsey.
Second Lieutenant, Joseph P. Patton, pd First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant, James C. Slatery, pd Quarter Master.
Sergeant, Isaac Kindle.
Sergeant, George W. Parsons.
Sergeant, Andrew B. Drumm.
Sergeant, Clark George, dd.
Sergeant, Smith Gideon, dd.
Sergeant, T. W. Thomas.
Sergeant, John Dee.
Corporal, Alexander W. Pagett.
Corporal, David W. Pagett.
Corporal, John Conner.
Corporal, Thomas Crawford.
Corporal, John Prothero.
Corporal, Christ Manigan.
Corporal, William J. Ward.
Saddler, A. F. Crosset, lost at sea.
Blacksmith, Patrick Condron, dd.

Thomas, P. W.
Johnson, Josiah
Patton, John
Kreiner, Jacob
Afflich, William
Collins, William
Devlin, John
Golden, Eugene, dd
Harding, Samuel, dd
Henry, Thomas
Kindle, William F.
Keffler, Jacob
Kelly, Patrick
Miller, Robert M.
Mormion, Henry
Morat, Frank P.
Ninskemp, Nicholas, Jr.
Nelson, John W.
Ridenour, Edward T.
Shrigley, Thomas J., dd
Swope, William J.
Welsh, Michael
Walter, Isaac N., U. S. A.
Pettibone, John
Finley, John S.
Ridenour, Linas J.
Denison, James, d
Cunningham, F. E.
Fowler, De Joinville
Pilcher, Jonathan
Kelley, Michael
Wertz, Charles H.
McGowan, Joseph
Hawke, John
Bradley, Charles A.
Bradley, Daniel, d
Minnich, Robert B.
Jordan, John
Shannon, George
Neeley, James
Morath, Joseph
Landis, S., dd Soldiers' Home.
Hundley, Harvey
Schrader, Jacob H.
Boyre, Thomas
Ramsey, William
Walker, John
Johnson, Paschal A.
Greiner, George
Little, Samuel
Schmit, John
Simmons, Jones
Rushfort, Michael
Passe, Ubalde
Hover, John H.
Fiester, J.
Harshburg, Henry
Crothwate, ——— k
Clark, Robert
Hasey, James.

Some of the above were not members of Company C, but belonged to the regiment.

ELEVENTH O. V. C.

was organized from a battalion intended as a nucleus for the 6th Ohio Cavalry. It was ordered to the "far West" in April, 1862, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth soon after, when the greater portion were sent 700 miles farther on to Fort Laramie; then began a campaign, which for hardship, privation, exposure and all that goes to make a soldier's life uncomfortable, was not experienced by any other body of volunteer troops from this or any other State. The reader will find a good account of all this in Reid's "Ohio in the War."

The family of the late Capt. Thomas P. Clarke are residents of this city, and were, during a portion of the time, with him in the field. From them a narrative of the details has been obtained, but the limits of this article forbid any extended use of the same. Capt. Levi M. Rinehart was killed by the Indians, while on duty with this corps, and through the personal efforts of Capt. Clarke the body was cared for, and by him brought to friends here, and buried in Fern Cliff. The 11th was mustered out in July, 1863, being the last troops in service from Ohio. This county furnished the following-named men for this regiment:

CO. F, SIXTH BATTALION—CO. C, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Captain, Thomas P. Clarke, dd.
Sergeant, John M. Herriman.
Sergeant, William H. Morris.
Corporal, James S. Rice.
Corporal, William Powell.
Bugler, Ira B. Smith.

Brown, John W.
Baker, Enoch
Cook, Albert L.
Cowan, John S.
Drake, Thomas C.
Franklin, Hiram
Heckman, Absolom
Hagerty, Michael
Jones, Newton B.
Kimball, William
Madden, Peter
Myers, William
Micholland, John
Mason, Nathaniel
Perry, John
Reynolds, James D.
Rathburn, David
Rathburn, Thomas
Stewart, David
Warren, Thomas
Durkee, Thomas H.

COMPANY G.

Captain, Levi M. Rinehart, killed by Indians.

Bretney, H. Clay
Andrus, Ezra
Rockerfield, D. E.
Finch, S. I.
Cook, Charles A. B.
Garrett, John A.
Kaove, William P.
Kelly, George P.
McCluskey, Joseph
Roddy, Michael
Tallman, Stanley W.
Dellinger, John
McMeen, John
Meed, Alfred w
Gallagher, Cushing
Petters, William
Holbrook, Calvin B.
Ingersoll, Oscar E.
Palmer, Daniel I.
Warrell, William
Coan, Patrick, k
Dellinger, L. C., w
Gearheart, George
Lyman, Samuel E.
Main, Peter
Osborne, George P.
Rhodes, John, w
Ward, Timothy, Sergt.
Drum, Thomas d
Came, William w
King, Thomas p

THE FIRST OHIO CAVALRY.

Contained men from this county, the greatest number of whom were:

Stanford, Samuel W.
Kuhn, Jacob
Snyder, Curtiss
Moore, James
Bixby, Samuel E.
Cummings, D. H.
Bayhen, Jacob
Townshill, T. W.
Johnson, John
Mooney, Patrick
Newgarten, Henry
Randolph, Edward L.
Springer, Gustave
Hedrick, Charles
Bird, Benjamin F.
Bowers, George
Hill, Charles

SIXTIETH O. V. I.

Nearly the whole of one company of this regiment (Parker's, Co. E.), was recruited in Clark County, and commenced duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1862. On the 25th of February, 1862, the Sixtieth was mustered into the United States service, and, on the 27th of April, 1862, it was sent to the field, and about that time it joined Gen. Fremont's forces at New Creek. The record of this regiment was one of active duty during its period of service.

COMPANY E, SIXTIETH O. V. I.

Captain, Richard L. Parker.
First Lieutenant, Finley O. Cummings.
Second Lieutenant, Levi M. Rinehart.
First Sergeant, Christie J. Holloway.
Second Sergeant, Samuel Lyle.
Third Sergeant, George Forbes.
Fourth Sergeant, Levi W. Reagle.
Fifth Sergeant, James Leffel.
Corporal, James S. Harr.

Corporal, George Roush.
Corporal, Martin Finch.
Corporal, R. Friermood.
Corporal, George Bryan.
Corporal, Owen Ingersoll.
Corporal, Louis Valequette.
Corporal, David Storer.

Becker, John	McAllister, Walter
Burk, Thomas	Mercer, David
Bailey, Charles H.	O'Neil, Michael
Bell, Wells A.	Patton, Moses
Condron, Thomas	Peneton, Jacob
Cave, Jacob L.	Rogers, Hamilton
Condon, Patrick	Reigle, Henry
Drum, Thomas	Rockafield, Daniel
Donivan, John	Radin, Michael
Dalrymple, Louis	Stephenson, Edwin
Farris, William	Sitz, Henry
Gardner, George W.	Smith, Riley
Givens, James	Stratton, Solomon
Greenwood, Thomas	Tean, John
Gleddle, Thomas	Todd, Thomas C.
Green, Clark	Weigel, Henry
Houchins, John	Woodward, John
Hensley, Peter	Young, William
Hill, Henry	Ellster, Barrett
Hord, Oliver W.	Runyon, Charles
Hickey, John F.	Toland, Moses
Heart, Hugh	Ritter, Joseph
Johnston, Jackson	Todd, James
Kiblinger, Aaron	Tucker, Charles
Kiblinger, Abram	Mugphy, James
Kiblinger, Benjamin	McCord, Robert
King, Thomas	Ragan, Michael
Livingstone, William	Smith, James
Littler, John L.	Boll, Charles
Lingle, Clay	Henry, Henshaw
Marion, Thomas	Luna, John

Tume, Michael

FIFTY-FOURTH O. V. I., CO. F (PIATT ZOUAVES).

This regiment contained a few men from Clark County. It was mustered into service in the fall of 1861, and left Camp Dennison for the field February 17, 1862, with 850 men. After a long and faithful term of service, it took part in the grand review in Washington, in 1865, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., August 15, 1865. The Clark County men were

First Lieutenant, James Jardine. pd Captain.

Ed Simpson (afterward Sergt 3d U. S. Cav.)	Henry Leuty
John Steelman dd	Daniel Wissinger, Jr.
John Leuty dd	Alexander Icenbarger dd
	John Icenbarger
	David Eibe w
David B. Hedrick	L. B. McCollum

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH O. V. I.

was organized at Camp Chase, during the fall and winter of 1861–62. Left the State February 10, 1862, and arrived at Fort Donelson on the 13th of February. Its commanding officer was the first to enter the fort, and, with his own hands, hauled down the first rebel flag the regiment ever saw. The Fifty-eighth took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Helena, Milliken's Bend, Haines' Bluff, Greenville, Johnson's Landing, Arkansas Post and Grand Gulf. It served as marine guard on board the ironclads of the Mississippi flotilla, and was in that portion which run the gantlet of the Vicksburg batteries on the night of the 16th of April 1863. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Chase, on the 14th of January, 1865.

FIFTY-EIGHTH O. V. I.

Lieutenant, Herman Oderfeldt, d w

Beigleman, Frederick	Mumma, Jacob
Brutzen, Peter	Shewalter, John
Butsch, John	Driscol, George. Sergt
Bechtle, Barnard	Cook, Jerom
Bold, Valentine	Hager, Adam
Bollman, August	Frank, Peter
Brown, Joseph	Ludlow, George. Veteran Sergt.
Eisenbach, Abam	
Fassler, Henry k	Davidson, Upton
Kepler, John	Troutman, John
Kalt, Nicholas	Davidsen, Otho dd
Leibler, Nicholas	Heil, John
Huyel, Albert d	Shuman, William
Hannason, William	Woodrow, David
Selzer, John	Arnett, Andrew
Brown, Joseph	Bennett, Milton dd
Knox, Solathiel	Harris, Dora
Hause, John M.	Broom, Louis A.

THE SEVENTY FIRST O. V. I.

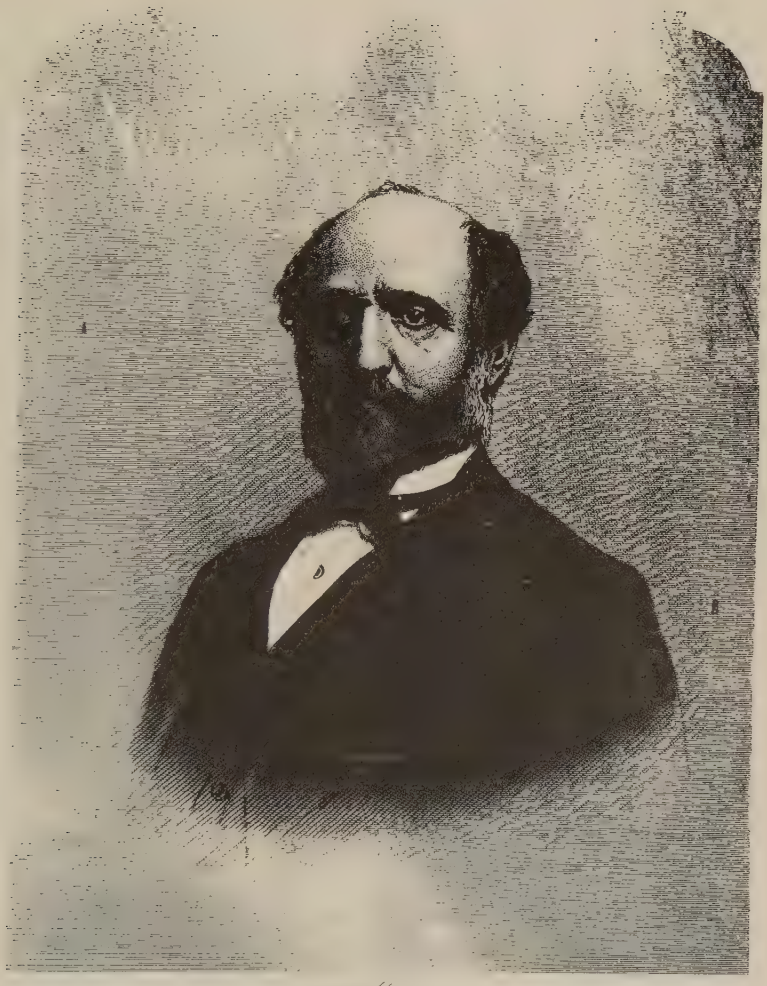
was organized at Troy, Miami County, Ohio, in February, 1862. Rodney Mason, of Springfield, who had served with the Second Ohio, three months, regiment, as Lieutenant Colonel, was appointed to the Colonelcy. The history of this corps is a particularly varied one, yet always full of all that goes to make a soldier's record good. During its engagement at and near Pittsburg Landing, no regiment on earth could have behaved more gallantly. For a long period the Seventy-first was charged with the special duty of protecting the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, during which it was engaged in many a tedious round with the hordes of guerrillas, which infested the lines of communications. No more thankless task can be assigned to soldiers than this. It took an active part in the battle of Nashville, and there lost one-third of its number in killed and wounded; it was also in the battles of Franklin and Jonesboro. After this it was sent to Texas, and remained until it was ordered to Camp Chase, where it mustered out in January, 1866. This work is not the place to express opinions; if it were, much might be said of the injustice rendered this brave body of soldiers.

SEVENTY-FIRST O. V. I.

Colonel, Rodney Mason.
Captain, S. J. Houck.
Captain, J. C. Nichols.
Captain, W. H. McClure.
Captain, Sidney A. Smith.
Captain, Wm. S. Wilson.
Captain, E. P. Ransom.
Captain, S. J. McConnell.
Quartermaster Sergeant, W. G. Nichols.
First Sergeant, Webb, Ellis.
First Sergeant, Thadeus Kennart.
Sergeant, J. O. Sheets.

Joseph Sheets	J. T. M. Stafford
John Lemmon	David Meredeth
Wm. Lemmon	Thomas Morgan
Isaac Lemmon	John McKernan
H. C. Hatton	D. Kennedy
John Anglebarger	James McBeth
Hunt Robinson	Charles Rankin
Henry P. Bradbury	Daniel Lanbaugh

NOTE.—The above list of names is from Capts. Wilson and Sidney Smith, and being from memory, may not be complete.



John H. Thomas

TENTH OHIO BATTERY

was organized and mustered into the service on the 2d of March, 1862. It formed a part of the reserve forces during the siege at Corinth in the spring of 1862. In October, 1862, the Tenth held an unsupported position just north of Corinth, and by a vigorous service of "grape and cannister" mowed down three columns of rebels, when it was obliged to retire, to avoid the flanking movements of the enemy. In this affair, three men were wounded, and William H. Bretney lost his horse. While at Fort Ransom, one of the guns broke its stock and another its axle; these were repaired by Artificers Wheeler and Cline, while under fire from the rebel sharpshooters. The battery was "all over the South," and made the march from Clifton to Acworth, a distance of about five hundred miles, in twenty-four days, without losing a man. It was placed in position in front of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 10th of June, 1864, and was engaged every day for a month, in that position, and at Nickajack Creek, after various other marches and rounds of post and garrison duty, the battery was mustered out at Camp Dennison, on the 17th of July, 1865, and discharged on the 21st.

TENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Ambrose A. Blount, First Lieutenant. See Seventeenth O. I. B.

Leas, Jones, Sergt.
Newcomb, William, pd 1st Lt.
Ringwalt, Levi
Switzer, Jacob
White, Robert L., Sergt.
Hill, N. C. M.
Kurtz, Daniel w
Ryon, William
Elwell, Wm. H.
Sparrow, Richard p
Siefret, Adam d
Myers, Wm. N., Sergt.
Bretney, Wm. H. (bugler.)
Peck, Benj. F.
Worthington, James
Wheeler, J. M., Artificer
Wright, David, Sergt. d
Wright, George W.
Knott, Samuel J,
Arthur, Wm. R.
Wike, Nathan
Dolan, Nathaniel
Renard, Wm. K. pd

SEVENTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

was organized in Xenia, and at Camp Chase, Ohio, during the fall and winter of 1861–62. It left for the field on the 20th of April, 1862, and arrived at Nashville on the 24th of the same month. It was in several skirmishes near this point, and went into the battle of Stone River on the 29th of December, and there remained until the night of January 3, 1863. It lost about thirty per cent of its effectives here. The regiment participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, etc. The corps re-enlisted and arrived at Xenia, on the 27th of January, 1864; were in the engagements at Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and many other battles and skirmishes. It was mustered out July 10, 1865. The Seventy-fourth was commanded during the early part of its history by Rev. Granville Moody.

First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Drummond, pd Captain.

Powell, John P., killed while on duty as a member of the Springfield Fire Department at the burning of the Lutheran Church steeple, June 24, 1873.

Pearson, Com
Duckson, Robert
Focht, Samuel D.
Frock, Henry
Illeys, Michael
Jelly, John
Leeman, Thomas
Shellabarger, Saml., jr.
Filbert, Jacob C.
Costello, Patrick
Drummond, Mark
Drummond, Nible
Gaines, Robert K.
Greaser, Jacob
Stewart Joseph
Winget, Samuel S.
Green, Charles
Beeson, Cornelius

Simpson, Geo. W., drummer.

EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This was a three months' regiment, called out by Gov. Tod, in May, 1862, under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. It was organized at Camp Chase on the 11th of June, 1862, and on the 16th, left for Clarksburg, W. Va., where it was stationed during most of its period of service. From this point, various detachments were thrown out over the surrounding country, to watch and guard the approaches to that point, where were stored large amounts of Government property. The service performed was of that order requiring activity and watchfulness, combined with promptness of execution. The Eighty-sixth was mustered out at Camp Delaware, Ohio, on the 25th of September, 1862. Company B, of this regiment, was raised in Clark County.

CO. B, 86TH O. V. I. (THREE MONTHS).

Captain, H. D. John, pd Colonel 129th.
First Lieutenant, James M. Belle.
Second Lieutenant, D. W. Todd, pd First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.
First Sergeant, Richard Montjoy, pd Second Lieutenant.
Second Sergeant, James F. Elcook.
Third Sergeant, Chandler Robbins.
Fourth Sergeant, Nathan Taylor.
Fifth Sergeant, John A. Whiteside, pd First Sergeant.
First Corporal, Covert C. Marsh.
Second Corporal, Hamilton Cushing.
Third Corporal, John Rohrer.
Fourth Corporal, John Rea.
Fifth Corporal, George Feidgt.
Sixth Corporal, William Linhart.
Seventh Corporal, Theodore P. Harris.
Eighth Corporal, William S. Obrien.
Musician, George H. Vinal. dd
Musician, Milton I. Harrison.

Ackerson, Edward
Anthony, Charles
Baker, Henry
Bailey, Girard
Barr, Andrew
Brunner, Charles
Briatha, Edward
Banaman, John
Bosart, N. Louis
Caldwell, W. James
Copes, William
Corey, William R.
Crooker, Frank
Clingman, P. Alonzo
Case, J. Alfred
Drake, W. George dd
Dunlap, Charles
Elder, Wallace
Einerick, M. Charles
Finch, Albert
Fhasher, Jacob S.
Funk, A. John
Foinshill, C. Henry
Geiger, Francis M.
Gibbs, Redin
Holdemen, W. George
Hamilton, James
Hatfield, James
Muma, John
Myers, Agustus dd
Morris, H. Oli
Nemsgear, Nicholas
Oldham, Joseph F.
O'Neil, Dennis
Parshelle, M. James
Palmer, Samuel
Parlis, John
Pitty, John
Quinn, Henry dd
Rust, Nathaniel
Rowling, ——
Raffensperger, John
Reily, John dd
Simpson, Joseph
Sull, Elias
Stiner, L. Martin
Spar, M. Wm.
Smith, M. Daniel
Slough, Abraham
Steinacty, S. Wilson
Shryock, I. Eldreth
Steel, A. Tieford
Spencer, Myron dd
Sterzenback, George
Street, C. William
Thresher, Frederick

Hershburg, Louis
Herschler, Louis
Humphries, Charles
Hayes, Henry
Hirshman, John
Knouse, B. Addison
Lafferty, William D.
Lawrence, W. Rawlin
Loyd, Edward
Markwood, J. Thomas
May, William
Minagan, Dennis
Welchaus, James, pd Corporal
Trounsdle, C. John
Tieman, Isaac
Toland, C. Jerry
Thomas, A. Simeon
Toland, M. Owen
Theyer, M. Oscar
Vallentine, Walter
Woodrow, David
Wons, A. Edward
Welsh, William
Wiley, A. Isaac
Ziegler, Moses

NINETY-FOURTH O. V. I.

This Company was organized at Camp Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, under the immediate supervision of Col. Joseph W. Frizell. The officers were appointed on the 22d of July, 1872, and, so vigorously was the recruiting prosecuted, that in just one month 1,010 men were mustered into the United States service.

On the 28th of August, without uniforms or camp equipage, and never having been drilled as a regiment, it was ordered to Kentucky to resist the approaching columns of Kirby Smith. The colors of the Ninety-fourth are emblazoned with the battle names of Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Sherman's march to Atlanta, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkin-Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, and some half a dozen others. It was the first body of troops to enter Raleigh, N. C., was in the grand review at Washington, where it was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, with an aggregate of 338 men, "All that were left of them, left of" one thousand and ten.

Clark County contributed Companies A and G of this regiment. Col. David King went out as Major of this corps, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

The following is from official rolls, field notes, and statements from Capts. Winger and McConkey, and others:

COMPANY A (PERRY STEWART'S, AFTERWARD AMAZIAH WINGER'S), NINETY-FOURTH O. V. I.

Captain, Perry Stewart.
First Lieutenant, Hezekiah Kershner.
Second Lieutenant, Amaziah Winger. pd Captain.
First Sergeant, Henry C. Cushman. pd First Lieutenant.
Second Sergeant, George Elder pd Second Lieutenant.
Third Sergeant, William H. Arbogast.
Fourth Sergeant, George W. Hardacre.
Fifth Sergeant, Levi Kolp.
First Corporal, John Symonds. k
Second Corporal, John V. Pursell. w
Third Corporal, Thomas C. Hirst. w
Fourth Corporal, Jacob Volmer. p
Fifth Corporal, Samuel Shellabarger. d
Sixth Corporal William A. Roberts.
Seventh Corporal, Andrew C. Glace. w dd
Eighth Corporal, Jacob A. Henkle.
Teamster, Cyrus Rhodes.
Musician, Frederick Baugh. dd
Musician, Valerius C. Gelwicks.

Alexander, William J.
Albin, Lemuel k
Babb, Jacob S. d d
Baker, William C. d p
Baker, Rudolph
Bennett, Lucius A.
Bruner, Adam
Babb, Peter k
Hoffman, Martin
Hoover, Michael
Huffman, Peter
Hughes, Patrick
Jenkins, Daniel
Kauffman, Abraham
Kingore, Samuel B. w
Kitchen, Ed N
Bruner, John
Conrad, G. W.
Clum, George
Collis, John S.
Colison, I. M.
Conklin, David J.
Cowan, Samuel S.
Colison, Samuel R. dd
Crane, Charles A.
Detrick, George
Detrick, Samuel
Dessenberg, John
Doyle, Thomas
Dudley, Nathan T.
Elder, W.
Elder, R. N.
Filbert, T. P. k
Faux, J. C.
Faux, James
Fell, Williams
Filbert, Jacob C.
Gorden, Olly k
Gram, Joseph
Grisso, George
Hagan, Augustus
Hensley, Adam
Haynes, William H.
Harris, Samuel,
Hardacre, Milton k
Harrington, John dd
Heffley, Charles
Henkle, Clark
Henslee, Peter H.
Heneley, John
Herr, John
Herman, William H.
Leedle, Richard
Lohnes, George, k
McKinlee, David E.
McKinney, Tully p
Minnich, Joseph
Minnich, John L.
Mills, Thomas D.
Miller, Samuel
Moore, William, Jr.
Patterson, David
Pool, Roswell A. dd
Parks, Charles
Rickett, Robert k
Shay, Timothy
Schaeffer, Joseph W
Schrader, William d
Schuman, Joseph S.
Sidenstick, Daniel
Sidenstick, J. H. k
Simpson, George
Snitz, George
Sparr, Andrew J. w
Stewart, James
Swabb, Solomon
Taylor, Elijah
Twist, George W. w
Varvel, John P.
Walker, Robert J.
Walker, Joseph S.
Winger, Benjamin D. d
Winger, Granville
Whitmyer, Adam R. w
Wooley, Samuel
Ward, Timothy
Young, Daniel
Young, Melcolm

NOTE.—The above is copied from the *Republic* issued the day that this company returned. It has been inspected by Capts. Winger and Perry Stewart, and pronounced correct.

CO. G (GIBSON'S, AFTERWARD M'CONKEYS), NINETY-FOURTH O. V. I.

Captain, Charles U. Gibson. pd Major
First Lieutenant, Nathan M. McConkey. pd Captain.
Second Lieutenant, Morrison M. Markwith. pd First Lieutenant.
Sergeant, George W. Wilson. pd Second Lieutenant.
First Sergeant, Hiram L. McConkey.
Sergeant David B. Hale.
Sergeant, Marfiitt Hawkin.
First Sergeant, James B. Cross k
Sergeant, Benjamin Golden. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Corporal, Aaron S. Turner.
Corporal, William Jones.
Corporal, John W. Ball.
Corporal, Eli Ropp.
Corporal, George W. Harris. d
Corporal, William Kills. wd
Corporal, Harrison Willson.
Corporal, Isaiah Wood. w
Corporal, Franklin B. Turner. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Wagoner, Levi McClintic. d
Thomas B. Finney.

Bymaster, George W. w
Cremer, Samuel G.
Evans, William
Fuller, Absalom J.
Harnish, Jacop p
Hartley, Samuel
Jones, Sandusky
Judy, Jesse
Lintner, Julius
Lockhart, John
Mickin, Michael
McCorkle, George W.
Near, William H.
Pearson, George L.
Ropp, John W.
Roberts, Isaac M.
Turbutton, Jesse
Wiltison, Edmund B.
Wilson, Henry
Wilson, John
Bumgardner, George W. p
Ritchie, John S. p
Cremer, Andrew d
Cox, Melyn d
Davis, Archibald d
Demoy, Jacob M.
Dulany, John W. d
Harden, Thomas d
Johnson, John W. d
Jones, Sylvester d
Laybourn, Henry V. d
Muma, Christian d
Palmer, Francis M. d
Rohrer, E. d
Stephenson, Joel d
Stephenson, Alexander d
Young, William R. d
Barringer, Benjamin
Bumgardner, Isaac
Clayton, William H.
Evans, Jesse M.
Ferguson, Enos N.
Fisher, Joseph H
Hammon, Jacob

Waltman, Joseph p
Bell, Wales M. k
Dutro, John k
Lockhart, James k
Taylor, Stephen D. k
Beason, George W. d
Beason, James V. d
Harris, William J.
Hoover, John
Melona, James
Price, Isaac D.
Slusser, George
Wallace, William
Wingfield, Felix w

TRANSFERRED TO V. R. C.

Everhart, William C
Lang, James
Near, James
Roberts, Daniel M.
Smallwood, William
Tavender, Flavius
Wilson, John

ENLISTED AS VETERANS.

Brielry, Henry C.
Shanks, William B.

NOTE.—The above is from a very complete and well preserved official duplicate, furnished by Capt. McConkey.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO (BLOUNT'S) INDEPENDENT BATEERY.

This Battery was organized at Dayton, Ohio, by, Capt. A. A. Blount, and mustered in the United States service at that place on the 21st of August, 1862. It entered the field on the 3d of September, to assist in repelling an expected attack from Gen. Kirby Smith. It was present at the destruction of O. & S. Railway, and at the five days' fight at the Chickasaw Bayou; it participated in the capture of Arkansas Post. where it suffered much from disease, poor rations, and no surgical attention. It is next found with the Thirteenth Army Corps, in the campaigns against Vicksburg, and was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and forty-seven days in the siege of Vicksburg; after which it took part in the demonstrations against Jackson, and went with the Thirteenth Army Corps to New Orleans, where it arrived about the middle of August. It was in the fight at Grand Coteau, November 3, 1863, where it lost twenty-five men, twenty-one horses, one gun, and one caisson. Next it took part in the capture of Fort Morgan, and was in the expedition against the city of Mobile. While in the service, the Seventeenth was in ten battles and sieges, fired 14,000 rounds ammunition, lost upward of forty men by death, and marched more than ten thousand miles by land and water. It was one of the organizations which received the thanks of the Ohio Legislature for services at Arkansas Post, and was honorably mentioned in the official reports of Gens. A. J. Smith, McClernand, Burbridge, Washburn and Col. Owen, by the last, for special services at Grand Coteau.

Captain, Ambrose A. Blount.
Captain, Charles S. Rice.
First Lieutenant, George A. Ege.
First Lieutenant, William Hunt, Jr.
First Lieutenant, Absolom H. Mattox.
Second Lieutenant, William C. Howard.
Second Lieutenant, Jeremiah Yeazel.
Second Lieutenant, Abner Tuttle. d
Second Lieutenant, Absalom H. Mattox, pd First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant. Wm. Hunt, Jr., pd First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant, Frank H. Houghton.
Second Lieutenant, Solomon R. Strayer.
First Sergeant, Clay H. Osborn.
Quartermaster Sergeant, John Fry.
Sergeant, John L. Kyle.
Sergeant, John Osborn.
Sergeant, Martin Mahar.
Sergeant, John E. Tuttle.
Sergeant, Emanuel Mitzell.
Corporal, John Huffman.
Corporal, John B. Croft.
Corporal, Henry J. May.
Corporal, Wm. A. Yeazell.
Corporal, William Roller.
Corporal, Jacob Stoler.
Corporal, Upton Elifritz, pd First Lieutenant O. N. G.
Corporal, Isaiah Richards.
Corporal, John Sultzbaugh.
Bugler, William Eby
Artificer, Robert B. Canfield.
Artificer, Frederick J. Funk.

Arthur, Joseph
Berker, Solomon P.
Brand, James
Barcafer, Clemens
Barr, Andrew
Boyer, Adam C.
Bukingham, Oliver M.
Clark, Oliver T. dd
Condron, Thomas
Cunningham, P. dd
Chamberlin, Usiah
Doyle, Frank
Davy, Thomas P.
Elifritz, Charles
Fry, Henry
Freeman, John F.
Fareman, Samuel dd
Gorden, Giles
Hyle, Samuel
Hause, Samuel B.
Judy, David
Juppenlatz, Fred. D. dd
Kendig, Martin
Kiger, Moses
Kelley, Charles W.
Breneman, Henry M.
Bishop, Benjamin
Burns, Bernard
Dalie, John G.
De Lang, Alfred
Dolon, William
Gallagher, James
Hooren, Alfred
Harrison, William H.
Jackson, Augustus
Kennedy, John
Levick, John P. p
Livingston, William
May, John A.
Nicholas, Sebastian C. p
Nixon, Morris H.
Nixon, Martin
Prince, James K.
Pry, Jacob B.
Quinn, John p
Rodgers, Hamilton A. dd
Reed, John
Shockey, Valentine
Scranton, James H. p
Sultzbach, Henry
Shipman, Hampton dd
Stover, Martin L.
Sprecher, G[illegible]
Sparrow, Eli [illegible]
Teach, Matt[illegible]
Troxel, Robert [illegible]
Ulery, Abraham
Venrick, Henry J
Venrick, Levi
Vinal, William H
Warner, William
Weeks, Charles E.
Whitmyer, Israel dd
Webb, John dd
Welsh, John B.
Wright, J. Clayton
Smith, Samuel B.
Wheatly, F. H. dd
Lowery, James M.
Martin, William C.
Mason, Frank
Nall, Henry
Tucker, Albert J.
Woodall, John
Wood, Charles
Snyder, Edwin dd
Smith, William
Shockey, Isaac dd
Shockey, Joseph dd
Teach, Isariah
Thompson, Henry
Thatcher, John L. dd
Allbright, Solomon
Butler, John S.
Bumcrats, Samuel M.
Brant, Cooks
Bumcrats, James S.
Coffee, Jeremiah
Clindeh, Andrew
Dwane, Edwin dd
Fitch, Charles
Goudy, William A. d
Heaslett, Abram E.
Kiblinger, Jacob
Ledbetter, Joseph
Moody, Peter d
McKanny, Patrick d
Nowlon, William
Phares, James
Canada, Matthew
Hardman, Nelson
Wentz, Charles R.
Brown, William, pd Major
Davy, George F.
Foley, James W. dd
Fry, George W.
Gotwals, Christian dd
Haley, Michael dd
Haley, Luke
Harrison, John F.
King, Mathew
Mills, Thomas
Potter, B. Charles dd
Perry, John
Robbins, Chan. Jr., pd Lieutenant U. S. Col'd Troops
Shorkey, Jacob M.
Scott, John
Shottler, Fredrick dd
Venrick, Adam dd
Wilker, William D.
Wood, William J.
Wolf. John W.
Alexander, William J.
Crawford, Eli
Hunt, William F.
Lodge, William N.
Littler, Nathan C.
Moody, James
McGlynn, Thomas
Mitchell, Charles E
Rue, Walter
Shoupe, William A.

NOTE.—The data for the above are from rolls, notes and statements, furnished by Corporals Upton Elifritz and Isaiah Richards, late of this command.

FORTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Forty-fifth O. V. I. was mustered into service on the 19th of August, 1862. It was first engaged at Dutton's Hill, March 3, 1863, next at "Captain West's." It was one of the regiments sent up from the front to help capture John Morgan. During this movement, the Forty-fifth lost one man, with several wounded. At Philadelphia, Tenn., several were killed and wounded, and many captured by the enemy. In Knoxville, at Bear's Station, Resaca, in many of the actions which marked the Atlanta campaign; at Lovejoy's Station, New Hope Church, Dallas, Lost Mountain, in front of Kenesaw Mountain, and many other points, the Forty-fifth upheld the standard of the nation, and each man made good the oath that he had taken at the outset, "against all their enemies whatsoever." In November, 1864, the Fourth Corps, to which the regiment belonged, participated in the battle of Franklin, and afterward in the two days' fight in front of Nashville. The regiment was mustered out on the 15th of June, 1865, within two months of the expiration of its term of service.

Sergeant, Jacob D. Amos, pd Lieut.

Arlengrouse, Joseph
Bradford, A. pd 1st Lieut.
Botkin, Wallace k
Botkin, William dp
Bassford, John L.
Brenner, Daniel, Corp.
Bennett, William
Bussard, Peter p
Botkin, A. S.
Coon, Wm. H., Corp.
Campbell, Andrew
Clarke Wm. B.
Courter, David I.
Cook, Henry F.
Cramer, James
Dinsmore, F. H.
Daniel, John M d
Dillow, Peter
Estep, William d w
Estep, John W. p
Franklin, Benjamin w
Franklin, John N. d
Franklin, David L. W.
Franklin, William M. w
Glover, James H. pd Q. M. Sergt.
Garrard, Joseph
Garrard, James
Hammer, Jacob
Holmes, Cyrus L. pd Com. Sergt.
Henslee, L.
Hodgson, Isaac
Hinkle, George W
Hunt, Josiah J. B.
Henry, William H.
Heaton, T. J.
Heaton, Marion
Hiltebrun, Eli M p
Hart, Joseph E. w
Harrison, Whittaker d
Heaton, Amos dp
Jones, William W.
Jitt, William H.
Moore, Chauncy D.
Morningstar, Jacob
Morris, Thomas P.
Macmanama, James p
McDaniel, John
Meyers, Joseph k
Morris, Wm. H., Corp.
O'Brien, Thomas pd Sergt.
Powell, Kelso drowned
Patterson, Francis w p
Randall, Milo
Steele, Joseph H.
Stanford, George W.
Smith, Charles W. J. d
Sparks, George pd 1st Lieut.
Troxall, William H.
Ward, Daniel D. p
Wilson, Jasper N. w
Webb, Findley

RECRUITS CREDITED TO CLARK COUNTY.

Berkley, James A.
Bair, John W.
Barr, John
Brown, Thomas (not mustered in)
Fiechtner, John I
Galloway, Omis
Horr, W. P.
Loy, Frank
Millington, Anton
Otterson, William
People, Van B.
Strausburgh, William
Stouder, Nicholas
Spencer, Harry C.
Spangleberger, John
Simon, A. R.
Waight, Austin L.
Ward, George
Ware, Joel
Wilkinson, Joseph
Yeager, George W.

THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

In September, 1862, the rebel forces, under Kirby Smith, made a demonstration in front of Cincinnati, which, at that time, was in a comparatively unprotected condition. Immediate preparations were begun for the proper reception of the attacking force. Business was suspended, and the city placed under the strict requirements of martial law. Every one was armed with something, and assigned to duty, either in the ranks of the militia, or in the gangs of laborers on the earthworks. Gov. Tod called upon the citizens of the State to rally to the defense of its Southern border, and the "Squirrel Hunters came by thousands." The command of the city and environs was given to Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, who, upon taking his leave of the district, after the threatened danger had been averted, issued the address from which this quotation is made: "You were appealed to. The answer will never be forgotten. Paris may have seen something like it in her revolutionary days, but the cities of America never did." The Legislature passed a resolution of thanks, and authorized the issue of a finely executed lithographic discharge certificate to every one of the minute-men who rushed to the rescue.

Clark County furnished a great number of men during this short call. As little effort was made to keep any record of the impromptu organizations, the only data to be had is from the mouths of those who participated in the movement, and an occasional scrap from some private note book. From one of the latter, in possession of W. J. Irving, the following roll is taken:

Captain, Luther Brown, dd commanding the Provisional Battalion.
Lieutenant, Edward M. Doty, commanding the company.
Lieutenant, Martin Carey.
First Sergeant, William J. Irving.

Ashley, M. M.
Archford, T.
Arbogast, Harvey
Alexander, A. J.
Allers, A.
Buffington, S. K.
Burnett, W. R.
Bancroft, ——
Buffington, B. V.
Baker, J. E.
Brown, Lew
Bockway, F.
Brain, W. G.
Bacon, Charles H.
Blakeney, W.
Bancroft, L.
Burnett, Theodore
Bretney, Clay
Crooker, H. E.
Crooker, C. J.
Craig, W.
Cooper, J. M.
Coles, F. E.
Carrigan, J.
Compton, D.
Compton, C. H.
Cochran, A. P. L.
Castle, Mart
Christey, R. V. B.
Croal, A. B.
Clark, Lew
Cushmer, D.
Coleman, J. Lamar
Dawson, H.
Dean, A.
Driscol, George W.
Dorwin, L. C.
Johnson, E.
King, C.
Kennedy, M.
Keller, Jerry
Kershner, L.
Ludlow, F.
Ludlow, J. W.
Lowry, J. W.
Lock, W. B.
Littler, J. H.
Leffel, F.
Michael, W. G.
McIntire, A. H.
McIntire, S. S.
Martin, J. C.
May, J.
McLean, D.
Miller, C. J.
Moody, J.
Meenick, R. B.
Miller, C.
Moore, Morrison
Myers, Edward
McCormic, F.
Muzzy, R. H.
Neill, W. W.
Nixon, H. M.
Nelson, H.
Neely, D. W.
Nash, M.
Peterson, H.
Phillips, H. Z.
Phillips, Jason W.
Powell, S.
Powers, J. W.
Paige, A. J.
Pierce, C. H.

Dunlap, A.
French, Q. A.
Foos, L. M.
Foos, G. S.
Flemming, J.
Foley, H. C.
Funk, J.
Fisher, C.
Green, G. W.
Green, F. W.
Humphreys, J. W.
Harrison, J. M.
Himes, J. M.
Hubbells, R.
Holt, C. B.
Huffman, A. O.
Hayward, J. N.
Hass, G. W.
Huckins, J.
Humphrey, A. J.
Hatch, Asa
Hartstoon, Fred
Pool, Rodd
Runyon, A. L.
Roderick, C.
Shaffer, S. N.
Stewart, John
Sheader, John
Spencer, R. K.
Skilman, Phi
Smith, Nelson
Spicer, ——
Shaw, W.
Smith, Ed.
Simpson, Ed.
Steelman, W.
Turner, G. W.
Tolland, Moses
Williams, E. A.
Wood, Samuel
Wait, Oscar
Wright, W.
Ward, Washington
Ward, John
Worthington, John.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Piqua, Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1862. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, then Major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed to the command, and promoted to the rank of Colonel. October 19, it left for the field. During its term of service, the regiment was in twenty-one engagements, and sustained a loss of seven hundred and ninety-five men, in killed, wounded and missing. The late Maj. Luther Brown went out as Captain of Company I, and served to the end of the war. The data for the roll, and history of this company, are from Reid's "Ohio in the War," and notes furnished by Sergt. Charles H. Berry, late private of this command.

COMPANY I (LUTUER BROWN'S), ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain, Luther Brown, w, pd Major, dd
First Lieutenant, William A. Hathaway, k
Second Lieutenant, Thomas I. Weakley, p Capt.
First Sergeant, Henry H. Stevens k
Second Sergeant, Albert H. Hubbard.
Third Sergeant. Erastus Layton
Fourth Sergeant, John W. Steelman, w
Fifth Sergeant, William T. Soward
First Corporal, Edward McGilton
Second Corporal, David King, w
Third Corporal, Matthew Overpack, k
Fourth Corporal, Washington S. Grimm,
Fifth Corporal, William Wise, w
Sixth Corporal, Joseph S. Dover
Seventh Corporal, Isaiah C. Reese
Eighth Corporal, James D. Dickerson

PRIVATES

Aspinall, Thos. B.
Aspinall, Richard B.
Anderson, Martin, w
Berry, Chas, H.
Berry, Thos. S., w
Biggs, John
Boyd, James D.
Barr, Elias A. w
Barr, Jacob
Barr, Saml., w and d
Baird, Robert L. k
Cox, John W.w
Chatterton, John w
Clayton, Thomas d
Clouse, John
Davidson, Henry d
Fry, Jacob d
Forbes, Wm., d and p
Ginavan, Alexander
Maxson, Simon, w
McCord, Ogden
Munk, John, k
McGilton, James
McAllister, Malcolm, d
Overpack, George, w
Polhemus, Aaron, w and d
Petty, John, k
Raffensperger, Peter
Remy, Greene P.
Reese, Hiram C.
Robertson, Wm. A. w
Ruffin, Chas. d w
Ruffin, Saml
Sprowl, Elias
Stirkle, Benj.
Stirkle, Henry
Spahr, Joshua L.
Shellenberger, Jonas N.
Gummer, Ruben M.
Harris, Ezra C. w
Hubbard, Bernard S.
Honafinger, John H.
Hurst, John V. w
Hutchinson, Henry
Kuro, James E.
Kaufman, Henry, w
Kelley, James, w
Kingore, Charles
Lamme, Edwin H.
Leighman, Christian
Lipencott, Darius
Lipencott, John R.
Littlejohn, George W., w
Lowman, Leroy B.
Ludy, Samuel, k
Martin, Andrew J.
Motts, Elias, k
Metcalf, Samuel
Metcalf, Swithen, w and d
Shrader, Isaac
Skillman, Philander
Sensabaugh, John
Sleutz, Henry
Snyder, Peter, w
Troxell, George W., d
Trout, Henry S.
Warfield, Jos., drowned
Waldron, Thomas
Williams, Isaac, d
Walder, William L.
Walker, Jessie S., d
Wentz, Samuel P.
Wentz, Elden, w
Wissinger, John, w
Wallace, Hugh M.
Yonker, Henry
Yonker, Chas., w
Yetter, Amos, w
Seigler, Moses, k

RECRUITS RECEIVED APRIL 8, 1863.

Saylor Gardner
Scott Cory
Joseph Kelley
Richard Sparrow
Absolom Sparrow d
Avery Griffith k
Jules R. Bruce
James Cunningham
John Ward
Zachariah Hooper
William Racy
Barney Quinn
Ezekiel Maxwell, w

NOTE.—One man lost, at the Wilderness. June 6, 1865, who enlisted under an assumed name.

THE COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH.

After its organization, and before the regiment left Ohio for the front, the ladies of the city of Piqua presented to the regiment a beautiful stand of colors. On receiving them from the hands of the ladies, the regiment gave a pledge that they should never be dishonored while in their keeping. Nobly was that pledge kept. For three long, eventful years, in camp, on the toilsome march, on the field of mortal combat, midst the smoke and thunder of more than twenty battles, the colors of the One Hundred and Tenth were never dishonored by desertion of their defenders, or the touch of an enemy's hand. The stand of colors presented by the ladies were carried from 1862 up to the spring of 1864, when the colors, or battle-flag, torn and battle-stained, was by a vote of the regiment presented to Gen. J. Warren Keifer. The banner received from the ladies, and the new flag obtained in 1864, were carried to the close of the war. The colors of the One Hundred and Tenth were carried on the fields of Winchester, June 13, 14 and 15, 1863, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines' Mills, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, June 22, 1864, Monocacy, Charlestown, Smithfield, Winchester, 1864, Flint Hill, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, March 25, 1865, Petersburg, April 2, 1865, Sailors' Creek and Appomattox.

Twice the colors of the One Hundred and Tenth fell from the hands of its slain defenders. Three times was its staff pierced by the enemy's bullets, and sixty balls passed through its folds, but no enemy's hand ever dishonored or defiled it by a touch. It waved in triumph over the glorious fields of Cedar Creek, Richmond and

Appomattox, being one of the first to cross the works at Cedar Creek and Richmond.

When the regiment was mustered out in 1865, the colors then carried were deposited at the State capital, where they now are.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH O.V. I.

Captain, Nathan S. Smith.
Captain, William A. Hathaway. k
Captain, Henry H. Stevens. k
Captain, John T. Sherar.
First Lieutenant, John Cannon.
Second Lieutenant, Paris Horney. p d

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant, George O. McMillen. pd k
Second Sergeant, Amos Shaul. pd w
Third Sergeant, Samuel Robinson. w
Fourth Sergeant, Russel B. McCollum. p
Fifth Sergeant, Francis M. McMillen. w pd
First Corporal, Darwin Pierce. w
Second Corporal, James T. McKinnon. w p
Third Corporal, James Lambing.
Fourth Corporal, George W. Little. w
Fifth Corporal, Finley B. Newson.
Sixth Corporal, George W. Hamilton. w p
Seventh Corporal, William Sheets.
Eighth Corporal, William Hamilton.
Musician, George L. Mull p

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Harmon p
Anderson, Isaac w p
Arbenz, Solomon w p
Akers, George W w
Arbogast, Eli p
Anglebarger, David
Bennett, Joseph F. d
Bennett, Henry L.
Bennett, Enoch M. p
Brown, John p
Clemens, Wilson M D w
Cheney, William w
Coss, John w
Canada, Samuel pd
Cavanaugh, John w p
Conway, Patrick
Chancellor, James M. w p
Cory, Josephus N p
Clark, Joseph P.
Curl, John
Cyster, John G.
Day, William
Dwyer, Michael k
Daily, Harrison H.
Deffendan, Thomas w p
Edwards, Robert H
Griffith, James W. w pd
Griffith, John T. k
Hope, James w p
Hope, Christopher p
Huffman, George d
Hoffman, William k
Hicks, Thomas J.
Hendrix, John k
Johnson, David L.
Kinert, William E.
King, Spencer p
Long, John T
McKinnon, Joseph H. w
McCormick, Patrick w p
McKinney, K M w p
Maywood, Walter
Marshall, Freeman
Neer, Joseph w
Osborn, Jacob R
Obenchain, Samuel w
Pierce, John L. p
Paullin, Charles
Peters, Samuel
Polley, Daniel D J w
Reeder, Louis J k
Ross, David
Sweet, Bynner B.
Schickedantz, Joseph
Stewart, William
Sheets, James H. p
Scheetz, Francis w p
Smith, Thomas k
Smith, Benjamin w
Scott, Leonard p
Scorse, Alcetus J p
Truitt, George P. k
Thorp, Wilber B. pd
Trumbo, Levi M. d
Taylor, Morrison
Vance, Thomas w p
Willhide, Thomas C. p
Welch, Patrick w
Warrington, John W w
Wiley, Robert W. p pd

RECRUITS.

Bricker, Amos
Bricker, Cornelius
Coss, David d
Cooper, Joseph
Clancey, John w
DeHaven, Jesse
Eppinger, Oliver
Forbes, George W. p
Hope, Luke d
Hankins, Charles p
Hill, William
Kennedy, John d
Longshore, John
Marsh, Milton w
May, Chrisian w
Morgan, George W.
Newton, Franklin
Powell, William w
Suman, Eli J.
Sewin, Amos d
Thomas, Noah w
Thomas, William B. w
Wheatley, Joseph H. k
Watson, Charles
Whiteman, John k
Wheatley, Charles k

At the storming of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, Sergt. Francis M. McMillan captured twelve prisoners, two pieces of artillery and one flag. This gallant act received honorable mention in general orders. Sergt. was promoted to the rank of Sergeant Major of the regiment.

NOTE.—This roll, remarks and color history is by Russel B. McCollum, late First Sergeant in command of this company when mustered out.

BAND OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Leader, Henry C. Hawken.

McIntire, Samuel C. dd
Irvin, William H. dd
Christie, R. V. B.
Harrison, William H.
Allers, August
Worthington, John N.
Cashman, James L.
King, John dd
Daly, James
Dungan, Jahiel dd.

This body was one of the standard organizations from Clark County. It was mainly composed of the same men who formed the band of the three months' regiment (Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), and, after the war, became what was known as Hawken's Band. In the fall of 1876, the members of this band enlisted in the National Guard of Ohio as musicians, and were thereafter known as the *Seventh Regiment Band*.

In the early part of March, 1881, the entire outfit of the Seventh Regiment Band, consisting of instruments, uniforms, music and other property was destroyed by fire, and the organization ceased to exist.

From a former member of this band, the following details have been obtained:

"The band, sixteen strong, left Springfield for Columbus on the 23d of November, 1863, in charge of Provost Marshal James Fleming, who was the Sheriff of this county. The party arrived safely, and, with no *desertions*, it was quartered at the American Hotel for a time. After being mustered into the service, the band was quartered at the Todd Barracks until it could be sent to the brigade. During their stay in Columbus, the members of this body received special attention from Gov. Tod and other high officers, from Columbus to Washington, D. C., and the boys found themselves at the *Soldier's Rest* in a crowded and uncomfortable condition.

One of the men found an Irishman trying to crowd him out of his place on the floor, and gave him to understand that he was awake, and realized what was going on: 'Am I crowding yees?' says Pat; '*Yes you are,*' says the horn-blower. '*I don't care a d——n if I am,*' replied the Irishman, who, being the strongest, preserved his position, and there was one less in that bed. At camp distribution, the band found themselves, with two or three hundred others, standing in a drizzling rain, in front of the tent of the commanding officer, who was to assign them to quarters. One of the men, who was nearest the door of the tent, spoke up promptly, 'Where you going to put *us* fellers?' 'A-going to put you where we please when *we* get ready,' was the reply, and he did put them into a lot of old bell tents with plenty of mud, where one or two

of the boys began to play for amusement. This brought an officer to the spot, who introduced himself with, 'Why in h—l didn't you tell us you had a band along? and you would have had better quarters.' He then gave them quarters in a house, where they were during the cold New Year's of 1864."

On the 4th of January, 1864, the band joined the brigade at Brandy Station, and were quartered with the 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From this until the close of the war, the band followed the tide of war, and were mustered out upon the disbandment of the volunteer forces.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, August 10, 1863, and was mustered in for the term of six months. It formed a part of DeCourcy's Brigade, at the surrender of Cumberland Gap, and was on garrison duty at that point until the 2d of December, when it went into the engagement at Clinch River. During the winter following, the regiment suffered severely from cold, disease, want of rations, etc., though not to the extent that other troops that were brigaded with them did. From Reid's "Ohio in the War," the following extract is taken: "The partial exemptions of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth may well be attributed to the untiring efforts of its commander, Col. Howard D. John, and its faithful Surgeon, Dr. James W. Smith, of Wellington, Ohio."

The regiment was mustered out at Cleveland, from March 5 to 11, 1864. Company C, of this organization, was mainly from this county, and was commanded by the late Capt. Richard Montjoy.

COMPANY C (MONTJOY'S), ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH O. V. I.

Captain Richard Montjoy. dd
First Lieutenant, William J. Irvin.
Second Lieutenant, Charles Anthony. pd Captain Ohio National Guard.
First Sergeant, Charles H. Pierce.
Second Sergeant, H. H. McCartney.
Third Sergeant, Wilson Steinmetz.
Fourth Sergeant, Moses S. Wilson.
Fifth Sergeant, L. N. Crossland.
First Corporal, A. J. Clingan.
Second Corporal, Frank Crooker.
Third Corporal, T. J. Markwood.
Fourth Corporal, E. J. Stewart.
Fifth Corporal, G. W. Drake.
Sixth Corporal, W. R. Corey.
Seventh Corporal, L. D. Wheeler.
Eighth Corporal, David Martin.
Musician, Frank F. Frye.
Musician, M J. Harrison.
Musician, W. J. Irwin.

Alexander, W. J.
Bradford, Ed
Brown, Ed
Brown, George
Binkley, Ringgold
Bell, James
Burnett, Theodore
Corbett, Mark
Crossland, Allen
Carlisle, H. T.
Davidson, O.
Daily, Orson
Faren, Jacob
Fitzharris, M.
Hays, A. H.
Hayward, George B.
Hill, George A.
Hershberg, Henry
Johnson, Lewis
Lankanan, John
Lasbourn, L.
Lemmon, T. C.
Logan, W. C.
May, W.
Morehead, J. W.
McCreight, D. B.
McCartney, J.
McCormick, W.
McDougal, J. W.
McIntire, O. K.
Matson, Asa
Nitchman, John
O'Brien, Richard
Porter, J. N.
Phillips, H. G.
Powell, Samuel
Pratt, Horace
Poppert, Frank
Pence, A.
Palmer, Theo
Runyan, L.
Robins, M. J.
Shaffer, J. D.
Smith, W. C.
Smith, W. G.
Shipps, Robert
Swope, W.
Shaffer, Abe
Sykes, Alex V.
Snyder, J.
Schmidt, John
Spitual, Jacob
Scott, William
Sherman, John W.
Taylor, N. R.
Tavanner, N.
Temple, C.
Trimmer, David
Taylor. H. N.
Vinal, Geo. H. pd Sergt. Maj.
Wallace, J. W.
Wheeler, J.
Weishael, Washington
Worthington, William
Wolf, D. R.
White, J.
Whitcomb, G. W.
Waggle, B. F.
Warner, E. A.
Zimmerman, H.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The two silken colors of "Regulation" pattern were issued by the State to Col. John while in camp at Cleveland; the National color was pierced by a bullet during the Chinch River affair. Company C being the color company, its commander retained the color in his possession, after the return of the regiment.

NOTE.—This roll was copied from the field-book of First Sergeant Charles H. Pierce, of this Company.

FIRST OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY

was organized from the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the summer of 1863. August 12th of that year is the date of its muster, as an artillery corps. It was composed of twelve companies, with five officers and one hundred and forty-seven men each, and an aggregate strength of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine officers and men.

During its recruitment, it constructed the extensive earthworks around Covington and Newport, making Cincinnati one of the strongest fortified cities in the Union. After a tedious march of nine days, through the deep snow and extreme cold, the regiment arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., the 9th of March, 1864. In August, it was one of the principle forces employed against Wheeler, to protect the rear of Sherman's army. Among other affairs in which this regiment participated, was the plan of trapping the rebel guerrillas, by taking possession of the fords at night, and ambushing them; in this way Capt. Norman and his whole band of "Bushwackers;" were killed or taken prisoners. The First Heavy Artillery was with Gen. Stoneman in the advance of 1865, and after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, it was stationed in the mountains of Georgia and South Carolina until it was ordered to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was mustered out and discharged on the 1st day of August, 1865.

NOTE.—From official rolls and data furnished by W. W. Burnett.

COMPANY K, FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Wallace,

Vongilder, James
Waldron, John
Wildasin, Jas. K. P.
Owens, Samuel H.
Judy, Patrick
Wike, Albert
Frock, Daniel d
Fergason, Benjamin
Toland, Moses dd
Linaweaver, Wm. Corp.
Howell, Frank
Biser, Theodore
Burnett, Wm. W.
Cline, Henry
Farrel, Alexander
Ford, Wm. C.
Gilmore, Michael
Knott, David P.
Lacrone, Lewis
McCullough, George W. Corp.
McLellan, Abram
Byon, Michael
Sheets, Henry,
Sheets, Samuel
Strayer, John F.
Strayer, Edward L.
Moser, Isaac
Burk, Wm.
Cary, Joseph P.
Hill, Samuel, Sr.
Hill, Samuel, Jr.
Hill, Robert
Smithson, Wm., dd
Hermon, Chas.
Jones, Edwin, d
Lowen, Henry
Cline, John L., Sergt.
Custer, Geo. L., Corp.
Castello, Patrick, Corp.
Copes, Wm., Corp.
Blair, John F. dd
Cordell, Israel.
Flynn, John. dd Soldier's Home.
Gellespie, Henry P. dd
Ingersoll, Albert L.
Lockhart, Jas. W.
Miller, Robert M.
Mendenhall, Jas. Corp.
Reid, Nelson
Rickert, Christian
Sayler, John W.
Store, Edwin R.
Thompson Wm. H.
Knott, John, d
West, Stacy.

FOURTH OHIO CAVALRY.

Baker, Jonathan F.
Coss, Samuel
Nye, Ephraim
Underwood, A. H. p
Warner, Philip, pd Capt.
Hedrick, P. L.
Landaker, Isaac
Shafer, James
Coss, Washington.
Fryer, Thomas
Pierce, Jacob
Warner, Lewis. w
Hedrick. John, pd Capt.
Hartwell, William
Landaker, Gideon.
Sprague, Charles.
Williams, H. K., pd Lieut.

THIRTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

The Thirty-Fifth Battalion of Ohio Militia of 1863, grew out of the efforts of Gen. Charles W. Hill, Adjutant General of Ohio, under Governor Tod, to organize the militia of the State in such a manner as to make it fit for some kind of service in case of urgent need. Little progress had been made, however, when the "urgent need" came in the shape of the celebrated "Morgan Raid." Then there was "hurrying to and fro;" the whole body of enrolled militia south of the National road was in a blaze of ardor. Companies, battalions and regiments were improvised, and turned loose after the raiding rebels. The force from Clark County was ordered to report at Camp Chase, which it did, and performed as much service as any like body of troops during that particular campaign.* After Morgan was captured, and the troops dismissed, the awakened interest was preserved by the organization of the Thirty-Fifth Battalion. This was done in the month of October, 1863 (this date is somewhat uncertain, as no record has yet been found of it), at the court house, in this city, and resulted as follows:

Colonel, Israel Stough.
Lieutenant Colonel, Edward M. Doty.
Major, Thomas W. Bown.
Adjutant, John B. Hagan.
Quarter Master, Richard D. Harrison.
Surgeon, D. M. Murray.
Sergeant Major Jason W. Phillips.
Quarter Master Sergeant, Joseph Miller.
Commissary Sergeant, Joseph D. Wood.

Company A, from Springfield, 75 men. Captain, Asa S. Bushnell; First Lieutenant, Richard L. Parker; Second Lieutenant, Asa Hatch.

Company B, from Springfield, 62 men. Captain, Ed. E. Ritter; First Lieutenant, Aaron Cochran; Second Lieutenant, William Reid.

Company C, from Pitchin and Clifton, 83 men. Captain, Albert Miller; First Lieutenant, Thomas E. Stewart; Second Lieutenant, Harvey H. Tuttle.

Company D, from South Charleston, 60 men. Captain, Alfred Bown; First Lieutenant, Elijah G. Coffin; Second Lieutenant, William Hudson.

Company E, from Medway, 63 men. Captain, J. L. McKinney; First Lieutenant, Jacob L. Kauffman; Second Lieutenant, James S. Horr.

Company F, from Lagonda, 73 men. Captain, Charles A. Welsh; First Lieutenant, Benjamin H. Warder; Second Lieutenant, M. L. France.

Company G, from ————, 63 men. Captain, John E. Layton; First Lieutenant, Ira B. Miller; Second Lieutenant, C. S. Forgy.

Company H, from Enon, 72 men. Captain, Henry C. Cross; First Lieutenant, Jacob Hanes; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Esterline.

Total, 551 men.

During the winter of 1863–64, the companies were drilled, uniformed and partly armed, so that the following spring the corps was ready to receive the christening of "Ohio National Guard," which the Legislature had bestowed upon the organized militia of the State during the session of that winter. On the 25th of April, came the memorable order from Gov. Brough for thirty thousand National Guardsmen from Ohio for one hundred days' service. The Thirty-fifth Battalion was ordered to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and condensed from eight companies to six. The corps was then distributed into three different regiments, and re-lettered as follows: Two companies to the One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment (D and I); two companies to the One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment (E and K); two companies to the One Hundred and Fifty-Third Regiment (E and F), and one company to the One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Regiment, which see. This disposes of the Thirty-Fifth Battalion, and brings us to the One Hundred Days' men of 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

Major, Thomas W. Bown.
Acting Adjutant, Jason W. Phillips.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on the 12th of May, 1864, and left for the field on the 17th. At Fayetteville, the regiment was infested by "Bushwhackers," and frequent dashes were made upon the pickets, making constant watchfulness necessary to prevent capture. On the 7th of September, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was mustered out.

COMPANY D (MILLER'S) ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain, Alfred Miller.
First Lieutenant, Thomas E. Stewart.
Second Lieutenant, Harvey H. Tuttle.

* The reader is referred to the orders of Gov. Tod, and other paragraphs, in another part of this article.

JAMES LEFFEL (DECEASED)
INVENTOR
SPRINGFIELD.

First Sergeant, John E. Stewart.
Second Sergeant, Webster Barrett.
Third Sergeant, Francis M. Berry.
Fourth Sergeant, John S. Anderson.
Fifth Sergeant, William L. Lafferty; Acting Sergeant Major.
First Corporal, David Tuttle.
Second Corporal, Solon Stratton.
Third Corporal, Francis M. Porter.
Fourth Corporal, Samuel W. Wilson.
Fifth Corporal, Columbus W. Baker.
Sixth Corporal, Wallace Elder.
Seventh Corporal, Oliver Anderson.
Eighth Corporal, Michael D. Wolf.

Anderson, David
Ander, William
Baldwin, William
Bishop, Jonathan
Boolman, Isaac
Bare, William
Cooper, James
Cooper, Jacob
Confarr, William W.
Dean, Aaron H.
Evans, Job
Evans, William E.
Estle, William H.
Estle, Charles A.
Elder, Russell T.
Edges, Robert D.
Fry, Franklin W.
Fry, Jacob R.
Forrest, William
Frasier, William
Hatfield, William H.
Hess, Thomas
Harris, John T.
Hall, Nehemiah
Hitchcock, Jesse D.
Huntington, Hugh K.
Highwood, James
Hause, Abel
Ilaff, James B.
Knott, William A.
Kempton, William J.
Knisly, David M. C.
Kiler, George W.
Leffel, Henry
Laybourne, Abel
Laybourne, William H. H.
Little, William H.
McKeehan, James
Mills, Jacob
Miller, Benjamin
Miller, Thomas P.
Murray, John
McMillan, George
Morath, F. J.
Nagley, Sampson W.
Nave, John G.
Nave, Enoch K.
Negus, Albert
Painter, Emanuel
Porter, Robert
Quinn, Henry
Runyon, James M.
Stewart, David W.
Stewart, David
Stewart, Matthew S.
Snodgrass, Owen
Sellers, Gustavus W.
Shaffer, Michael H.
Sanders, Michael
Todd, James S.
Tuttle, Isaac
Truesdale, James
Taylor, N. K.
Tyler, William
Turnbull, Alonza E.
Varbel, Richard D.
Weigel, Benjamin T.
Wolf, Amos
Wheeler, Elliott
Warner, Simeon
Wise, John
James, T. Todd dd.

COMPANY I (BOWN'S), ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Captain, Alfred Bown.
First Lieutenant, Valentine G. Newman.
Second Lieutenant, E. G. Coffin.
First Sergeant, W. E. R. Kemp.
Second Sergeant, John G. Warner.
Third Sergeant, William H. Bird.
Fourth Sergeant, Charles H. Wentz.
Fifth Sergeant, Silas H. Corry.
First Corporal, Absalom M. Griffith.
Second Corporal, James P. Shipton.
Third Corporal, Lemuel Ray.
Fourth Corporal, Harrison Wiggins.
Fifth Corporal, Gideon Landaker.
Sixth Corporal John H. Gholson.
Seventh Corporal, Hugh J. Webster.
Eighth Corporal, George F. Patterson.

Andre, Darius
Alexander, James
Bridwell, John
Breeden, James H.
Booth, Robert C.
Bush, Dorrydon
Breeden, W. H.
Brown, Stephen
Boring, Zeller
Burke, Martin
Botkin, Granville
Campbell, Eli
Clominger, Philip
Carton, Thomas C.
Condon, Charles
Cole, Henry P.
Davis, George B.
Levasy, Alexander
Lycon, Goodwin
Miller, Charles W.
Miller, Joseph E.
Mitchell, John
Mathewson, Charles
Mort, John
Morris, Ben F.
McKinnon, Daniel F.
Nunley, John
Pratt, H. T. L.
Peters, Oliver K. dd
Pringle, J. C.
Pringle, J. W.
Pierce, Darlington
Ramsey, William
Roland, Absalom
Dyer, Joshua
Davidson, McLean
Davis, John W.
Edwards, William dd
Elsworth, W. A.
Galtz, Jacob
Highwood, Edward
Heiskill, John
Hedrick, Lewis
Horshell, Edward
Hays, John
Hellman, Amos
Henthorn, Henry C.
Henry, Elliott C.
Jones, Martin
Johnson, William E.
Jones, Jenkin S.
Justice, John S.
Jackson, William
Kay, George W.
Kemp, C. T. M.
Long, James
Roe, Charles T.
Roberts, John
Richardson, Alonzo
Rogers, William P.
Robinson, John A.
Richardson, Elisha
Smith, Isaac M.
Sayres, Theodore
Sharpe, James
Sharpe, William
Smith, John C.
Sloane, Nathan T.
Thompson, George W.
Tabb, George S.
Tomlinson, John
Vandoosen, Belden
Webb, Joseph
Wells, Robert
Willson, Ben F.
Wood, Henry
Winters, Aaron
Sharp, Charles T. dd

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G.

Lieutenant Colonel, Edward M. Doty.
Chaplain, Rev. Thomas S. Guthrie.

This regiment was taken into the service at Camp Denison, about the middle of May, 1864. There is any amount of written evidence of the work of this regiment, but many dates are omitted. It commenced duty at New Creek, Va., immediately after, where it had guard and picket duty to perform. At Martinsburg, a part of the corps had a period of experience in "spade duty." Next as a guard for a train of wagons on the march to the front. It reached Beverly, Va., with a loss of two men killed, having marched 430 miles in twenty-three days. The One Hundred and Fifty-second was also on duty at North Branch and Cumberland, Md. It was attacked by the rebel forces several times, but never was defeated. It was mustered out at Camp Denison, on the 2d of September, 1864, and, on the 5th it was discharged.

COMPANY E (BUSHNELL'S), ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND, O. V. I.

Captain, Asa S. Bushnell.
First Lieutenant, Richard L. Parker.
Second Lieutenant, Asa W. Hatch.
First Sergeant, Madison W. Powell.
Second Sergeant, George W. Driscol.
Third Sergeant, Joseph Harrison. dd
Fourth Sergeant, Isaac W. Trimmer.
Fifth Sergeant, James M. Cooper.
First Corporal, Bushrod Spencer.
Second Corporal, Percy D. S. Dyer.
Third Corporal, Clement T. Seys.
Fourth Corporal, Rodney Strain.
Fifth Corporal, John H. Johnson.
Sixth Corporal, A. P. Linn Cochran.
Seventh Corporal, John C. Miller.
Eighth Corporal, Clifton M. Nichols.
Drummer, Albert B. Lewis dd

Albin, Cyrus
Albin, Joseph P.
Baker, Henry E.
Bretney, Edward V.
Bretney, John R.
Best, Benjamin F.
Brown, William L.
Bruce, George A.
Blair, Joseph A.
Burnett, Theodore
Clapp, Chester H.
Crooker, Frank M.
Clokey, Mitchell J.
Cross, Nathaniel J.
Cartmell, Thomas
Huffman, Ogden A.
Lee, Hiram M.
Ludlow, Cooper
McCartney, James T.
Miller, Joseph
Moone, William P.
Moone, Samuel P.
Martin, Peter L.
Oldham, J. L.
Putnam, William R.
Rayner, Richard
Rodgers, Lon
Rawlins, George C.
Ruhl, Albertus M.
Segrove, David W.

Drury, Jonas
Duddy, John
Diehl, Wallace
Davidson, James
Folger, Charles E.
Grimes, William H.
Grant, William H.
Hamilton, William W.
Huben, Daniel J.
Hill, George A.
Hindes, James M.
Templeton, James T.
Thompson, James B.
Thornton, Edward
Wildisin, John
Whiteridge, Oliver B.
Willis, William H.
Winger, George W.
Wilson, Charles M.
Wilson, Moses S.
Wood, Charles A.
Wright, William N.
Fitzpatrick, John d

COMPANY K (WELSH'S), ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND O. V. I.

Captain, Charles A. Welsh.
First Lieutenant, Benjamin H. Warder.
Second Lieutenant, Martin L. Frantz.
First Sergeant, Joel Funk.
Second Sergeant, Deluna Lawrence.
Third Sergeant, William W. Neale.
Fourth Sergeant, Andrew K. Benson.
Fifth Sergeant, Jacob L. McClellen.
First Corporal, John Pennell.
Second Corporal, John Shinn.
Third Corporal, William B. Locke.
Fourth Corporal, Miner C. Tuttle.
Fifth Corporal, Clay Whiteley.
Sixth Corporal, James A. Bird.
Seventh Corporal, Charles E. Gillen.
Eighth Corporal, Walter Hitchman.

Anderson, Samuel
Allen, Albert
Arbogast, John A.
Arbogast, Isaac
Butler, James
Beard, Willis H.
Bird, John A.
Bird, Havens.
Cornell, John W.
Dennis, John W.
Doty, Levi
Dynn, Joseph H.
Elston, William
Fox, Richard
Frey, T. Frank
Gad, John
Gallagher, Michael
Graham, Timothy
Gedling, Samuel
Greenwood, Thomas
Gillett, Alden H.
Gates, Henry
Hays, Allen
Harte, Abraham
Hendrickson, David
Hardacre, Jonas
Huffman, James D.
Ingland, Isaac
Ireland, George W.
Kershner, Daniel
Kershner, Benjamin F.
Lancy, Cephes
Laner, Henry
McMann, James
Meenach, Joseph
Maxwell, Harry
Markwood, Thomas
Mote, Elias
Nelson, Richard C.
Ogden, Charles
Osmand, Martin L.
Oldham, John C.
Palmer, Edward
Perks, James
Plummer, Fountain D.
Rodgers, Robert
Rice, Edward
Shryock, Eldred
Saunders, David
Smith, William G.
Stevens, John H.
Stevenson, Easton M.
Stevenson, Henry
Sassaman, Samuel B.
Tuttle, Albert
Tuttle, William H.
Taylor, Algernon
Thresher, Isaac
Ulrick, John W.
Bulmer, John
Winkly, Joel
Wragg, William H.
Ware, James
Welsh, William
Way, Aaron
Warvel, George H.
Huffman, Ruben
Kimball, William H. d
Jacob, Cyrus.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

Organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 12, 1864, with Col. Israel Stough as its commander, and Rev. Lucien Clark as Chaplain. At Harper's Ferry, Va., and along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and under Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred, during guard and picket duty, was the period of service this regiment expended. During the affair at North River Mills, on July 3, 1864, a detachment of the 153d became engaged, and lost several officers and men killed and wounded. It was mustered out in the latter part of July, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio. The entire regiment was engaged August 2, 1864, losing two men killed, and the Colonel, and eighty-one men prisoners.

COMPANY E (M'KINNEY'S) ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD O. V. I.

Captain, J. L. McKinney.
First Lieutenant, Ira B. Miller.
Second Lieutenant, J. E. Layton.
First Sergeant, Henry Harnish.
Second Sergeant, A. Martin.
Third Sergeant, A. H. Miller.
Fourth Sergeant, J. C. Degroot.
Fifth Sergeant, J. P. Jenkins.
First Corporal, J. M. Miller.
Second Corporal, Levi Kauffman.
Third Corporal, D. C. Minnich.
Fourth Corporal, Jacob Hershey.
Fifth Corporal, Michael Garst.
Sixth Corporal, Henry Martin.
Seventh Corporal, James Allen.
Eighth Corporal, J. T. Forgy.

Alspough, John
Atkinson, John
Albin, Gabriel
Bremzer, Isaac
Brehm, Philip
Burns, J. G.
Boyd, Wm. W.
Burns, James
Brown, Samuel
Baker, Ambrose
Bair, Solomon
Croft, George
Corey, William
Creevy, John D.
Campbell, James P.
Dilly, J. L.
Deaton, N. E.
Dingess, William
Frankhouse, George
Frantz, Israel
Frantz, D. O.
Frantz, George
Forbes, H. G.
Garver, E. A.
Garst, Elias
Harnish, H. B.
Harnish, J. G.
McNeal, Thomas
Heck, David P.
Hershey, Jefferson
Howett, Peter
Everet, Watson
Hill, Robert B.
Hughs, A.
Hill, L. W. T.
Jones, Amos.
Johnson, W. F.
Jenkins, David
Kauffman, John
Kline, Tobias
Klinefelter, Alexander
Kingore, John H.
Leffel, Henry
Harr, James S.
Lamme, John W.
Lough, John
Lattourette, Robert
Duly, William
Leffel, Joseph
Layton, Thomas
Layton, Orrin A.
Layton, Ezra N.
Lafferty, Samuel J.
Myers, D. O.
McLauren, Duncan
Miller, A. Smith
Neff, Warren
Omert, Jacob
Plants, Robert
Ream, William
Spidel, John
Shepherd, Jacob
Stonebarger, Wm. L.
Stroup, John E.
Serface, James A.
Stitzel, Lewis
Trumbo, William
Bretz, Jacob
Trowbridge, J. W.
Trousdale, Joseph A.
Wingard, Wm.
Wise, George
Widsey, John
Wilson, Timothy
Way, Michael
Wallace, James H.
Youler, Philip
Scourse, William dp
Dehn, Joseph d p

Company E, was engaged all day July 4, 1864. at South Branch Bridge, loosing two men, prisoners.

COMPANY F (CROSS') ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD O. V. I.

Captain, Harrison C. Cross.
First Lieutenant, Jacob Hanes.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel Esterline.
First Sergeant, Aaron W. Hempleman.
Second Sergeant, Samuel S. Taylor.
Third Sergeant, J. W. S. Reed.
Fourth Sergeant, Mark Drumond.
Fifth Sergeant, James T. Akin.
First Corporal, John Shellabarger.
Second Corporal, James B. Fenton.
Third Corporal, William Pottle.
Fourth Corporal, Daniel Baker.
Fifth Corporal, John Partington.
Sixth Corporal, Martin Randolph.
Seventh Corporal, Ephraim S. Beard.
Eighth Corporal, Ezra D. Miller.

Asper, David S.
Baldwin, John W.
Bymaster, George K.
Kalisher, William
Leffel, Andrew D.
Leffel, Martin J.

Baker, Robert D.
Baker, Jasper W.
Brodheck, Martin
Coffield, Arthur k
Click, Samuel S.
Epley, John D.
Frock, Jerry
Feeser, John G.
Finley, Perry
Forluck, Nicholas
Forgey, John S.
Frock, Henry
Grisso, John
Gordon, Henry
Gordon, Harrison
Gordon, Ezra
Ginnavan, William C.
Hardacre, Hugh B.
Heck, Henry
Howet, John A.
Hupman, John W.
Hursh, Cyrus
Humpleman, Isaac I.
Jones, Andrew
Judy, Samuel H.
Knott, John McC.
Koch, Franklin
Leffel, Jerry
Love, R. Paxton
Musselman, Michael
Mathews, Henry C.
Miller, Jonn P.
Martin, Andrew
Maple, Jacob
Morris, George W. dd
McCann, Thomas
Miller, Cornelius
Miller, Harrison
Miller, Samuel S.
Neff, Joseph
Pelts, David
Partington, Charles
Peterson, Alex
Richardson, Newton
Stitzel, George
Shirey, George
Stillwell, Thomas
Shaver, John
Stiles, John H.
Stillwell, John
Shepherd, John W.
Winget, Wm. H.
Welshaus, Jesse H.
Taylor, Watson k

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL GUARD.

In the sketch of the Thirty-fifth Battalion, the statement was made that it was reduced to six companies, relettered, etc. The battalion was condensed to seven companies, six of which were disposed of as stated, while the seventh company (Retter's) was united to the Fayette County Battalion, which was designated the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth regiment, and was mustered into the United States service on the 19th of May, 1864. This corps was assigned to duty along the railroads in Kentucky, with a main detachment at Cynthiana; there they had a sharp fight with the rebel cavalry and lost some prisoners, Col. Garis being severely wounded, and some eight or ten men killed, and as many more wounded. Another detachment of this regiment captured one hundred horses, seventy-five stands of arms and twenty-six prisoners. The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth was armed with old-fashioned Harper's Ferry muskets, of an inferior quality. On the 6th day of September the regiment was discharged and paid off, after serving twenty days beyond the expiration of its term of service.

COMPANY K (RETTER'S), ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Captain, Edwin E. Retter, dd
First Lieutenant, Louis H. Mark
Second Lieutenant, William Reid
First Sergeant, Edwin O. Kershner.
Second Sergeant, John Kraft
Third Sergeant, Wm. P. Dick
Fourth Sergeant, Joe. Horseman.
Fifth Sergeant, Geo. W. Conner
First Corporal, Henry S. Adams
Second Corporal, Wm. L. Wertz
Third Corporal, James H. Wilson
Fourth Corporal, Otho Davidson dd
Fifth Corporal, John H. Furgeson
Sixth Corporal, Cornelius Wones
Seventh Corporal, Matthew P Shackey
Eighth Corporal, George Niroad
Musician, Alfred Mead

Allen, Frank
Affleck, Wm.
Affleck, Henry
Kershner, Nathaniel G.
Lindsey, Thomas J.
Lines, Jesse L.
Allen, Clement
Boncuther, Geo. W.
Boy, Wm V.
Bowman, Fredrick
Beebe, Walter
Barnzhoff, Ezra
Bellew, Patrick
Brenkman, Adams
Baught, John H.
Clark, Wm.
Cary, Cyrus
Cannon, James W.
Coffe, Joseph A.
Chalfant, Wm.
Coble, Jacob
Depez, Solomon
Depez, Milton
Frey, Henry
Fisher, Joshua
Goldsburg, Samuel L.
Goldsburg, Wm.
Heidy, Henry
Heidy, Simon L.
Hildebrand, Samuel F.
Han, John C.
Harris, Christie
Hickey, Patrick J. dd
Hallan, Sam
Jellicer, Francis
Jones, Raymond W.
Kirkpatrick, W.
Kirkpatrick, Samuel
Leuty, George
Mitchell, Brody
Mowen, Hiram
Mead, Wm. O.
McCollough, Robt.
Myers, Henry
Moffett, Amos D.
May, Wm.
Mann, Enoch
Newland, James M.
Neil, John
Oday, Wm. H.
Printz, Isaac C.
Prioty, Elias
Reid, Wm.
Rhoderick, Henry F.
Rauler, Emanuel
Ringwalt, Jacob
Rowe, Wm. H.
Rowe, Harmon A.
Smith, Wm. C.
Sellers, James N.
Stahessel, John H.
Smith, Edward D.
Swope, Chas. C.
Tassinger, Noah
Tassinger, Joseph
Vannes, Albert
Worthington, Wm. C., pd Corp.
Walter, Ben F.
Wriget, Jasper

This roll is a transcript from the official roll on file at Columbus.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

was one of the regiments raised under the last call of President Lincoln, to serve for one year. It was organized at Camp Chase, on the 21st of February, 1865, and was at once ordered to Nashville, Tenn. It performed garrison duty, and was frequently brought in contact with the rebel guerrilla forces. A number of prisoners were taken, at the expense of a few casualties. The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth was composed of fine material, many of the members having served three years, and there is no doubt but it would have made an excellent record had the immediate termination of the war not required it to be mustered out of the service, which event took place at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 27th of September, 1865. Clark County was represented by the following named men:

COMPANY E (MOLER'S), ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

Captain, J. Douglass Moler.
First Lieutenant, Joseph Blair

Allen, William
Betzold, J. J.
Bare, W. H.
Cephas, Laney
Collins, James
Gregg, James M.
Greenwood, T.
Hill, John
Kirkpatrick, Samuel
Kills, I
Needles, W. M.
Mead, William O.
Maslon, Thomas
Nave, Enoch
Peters, Daniel M.
Stratton, S.
South, Eli
Taylor, N. R.
Teatch, David
Wildasin, John
Wallace, Elder
Wilson, William
Weathershine, S
Warren, John F.
Wheeler, Oscar W.
Weigel, Washington

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH O. V. I.

was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, on the 25th of March, 1865, and immediately ordered to Western Virginia,

where it was assigned to the Ohio Brigade at Winchester. After this, it was on duty at Baltimore, and a part of it at Fort Delaware. Nearly all the officers had seen service during the war, while more than two-thirds of the men had been members of other regiments. The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth was mustered out on the 11th of September, 1865, at Baltimore. Clark County was represented by

Second Lieutenant, James H. Arbogast. pd 1st Lieut.

Berlew, Horace	Jones, Martin
Buzzard, Washington	Koshon, Daniel
Burt, George	Sower, John M.
Circle, Thomas	Nicholas, William
Cofnwall, Thomas W	Oldham, James
Cornwall, George	Overholser, Peter
Delaney, Thomas J.	Prickett, Henry
Feaster, Henry	Ruhl, John L.
Flemming, Henry C.	Rymon, William
Godfrey, William	Schoetager, Jonathan
Jones, James	

FOURTH OHIO INDEPENDENT CAVALRY BATTALION

was composed of five companies, and mustered into service for six months. It was discharged about the first of March, 1864.

First Sergeant, Joseph Simpson.

Burnett, William B.	McCoy, George
Gardiner, John	Simpson, Edward
Leuty, George	

THE THIRTEENTH MISSOURI BAND

was composed in part of men from Clark County, of whom the following is a correct list:

Leader, John N. Worthington.

Hornish, Amos	Rodgers, Lou.
Irwin, W. H.	Spaulding, Saul
Loy, Robert	Widdicomb, J. A.

The rest of the members were detailed from the ranks. The organization was completed late in the fall of 1861, at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., where the regiment was also quartered.

On the morning of January 27, 1862, the Thirteenth left St. Louis, going by rail to Smithfield, Ky., where it remained a short time; thence to Fort Henry, but arrived too late to take part in the action, as the gunboats had accomplished all the work. Next was a twelve-mile march across the country to Fort Donelson, and was present at the surrender of that work. The band was the first to enter the fort, and made its walls resound with "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," etc. The band was with the regiment at Shiloh, and at the evacuation of Corinth. Soon after, an order was issued doing away with all regimental bands, and the musicians were discharged and sent home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names of those who are known to have been in the service, but whose regiments or corps are in many cases unknown:

J. Warren Keifer, Major 3d O. V. I.; Colonel 110th O. V. I.: Brigadier General of Volunteers; Brevet Major General of Volunteers.

Dr. Henry H. Seys, Assistant Surgeon 3d O. V. I. (Captain); Surgeon 15th O. V. I. (Major); Medical Director 3d Division, 4th Army Corps; Medical Inspector, Army of the Cumberland, and served on the staff of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas.

Dr. John H. Rodgers, Assistant Surgeon 44th O. V. I. (Captain); Surgeon 104th O. V. I. (Major).

Dr. Wilson G. Bryant, Assistant Surgeon 122d O. V. I., Surgeon 192d O. V. I (Major); Special Post Medical Director; Special Medical Inspector, Department Shenandoah.

In the fall of 1863, Gov. Tod organized a company for special duty at the "White House" in Washington, as a guard for the President. The company consisted of one man from each county in the State, and was called the Union Light Guard. The company was mustered in at Columbus on the 12th of December, 1863, and was mustered out at Washington, September 9, 1865. Clark County was represented by ALFRED JORDAN, of Springfield.

Ludlow, J. W., 16th Ind Vols.	Kitell, Alex
	Lambert Burrel
Douglass. T. B., Sg't. Maj.	Landaker, Daniel J.
Sterret, Jacob R., 11th O. V. I. w p d	McKinney, Thomas
	McKinnon, David
Boyd, G. W., Ind. V. dd	Ross, John
Olds, C. L., 17th O. V. I. Hospital Steward.	Rickinson, Joseph
	Smith, John, 26th O. V. I.
Arthur, Smith	Smith, Philip, 26th O. V. I.
Bray, Thomas	Truesdale, John C.
Conway, John	Tomlinson, John
Coss, Frank, 7th O. V. C.	Trowbridge, Samuel
Dean, Joseph	Vance, Thomas W.
Ellsworth, Wells J.	Warner, John
Edwards, William	Wise, John
Finn, John	Warner, Joseph
Finn, Patrick	Winslow, Alfred
Hunt, J. S. B.	Wise, Saul
Hedrick, — 4th O. V. I. w	Yarnell, David
Hedrick, Joshua	Young, M. H.
Highwood, E. d	Gearhardt, Wm. 106 O. V. I. dd
Highwood, James	
Hause, Abram	Chapman, Thos., U. S. C.
Hughs, Ben	Broadwell, Elias, U. S. A.
Hill, Littlejohn	Creager, Ed, U. S. A.
Jones, Martin B.	Brown, Wm. Jr., U. S. A.
Knott, Clinton	La Rue, George, U. S. A.

Poppert, Frank, 129th O. V. I., Battery M, 2d U. S. Art., 7th O. N. G.

Hawthorne, Frank, U. S. A. 7th O. N. G.

Powell, William A., Co. A, or B, 66th O. V. I.

Stine, Christopher C., 23d O. V. I.

Lathrop, D. Brainard, U. S. V. Telegraph Service, killed at Yorkstown, Va., by a torpedo; the first man killed from Clark County.

Parsons, J. W., U. S. V. Telegraph Service.

Boggs, Biddle, clerk, U. S. Revenue Department, Quartermaster's Agent for purchase and delivery of property; on staff of Gen. Fremont, as chief wagon-master; 2d Lieutenant and Brevet Captain 80th U. S. Colored Troops; mustered out 1867 (See Mexican War).

Ludlow, Charles, Sergeant Co. A, 32d O. V. I., promoted Hospital Steward same regiment.

Alexander, William B., d 12th O. V. I.

Rea, William, 11th O. V. I.

Lillis, James, 13th O. V. I. Co. D, w p

Needles, William, Co. H, 8th O. V. C., E, 184th O. V. I., D, 6th U. S. Infantry.

Hardman, Peter N., Co. I, 8th O. V. C., Co. B, 18th U. S. Infantry, promoted Sergeant Major 2d U. S. C. reenlisted.

Kline, ——, not known.

Story, Jonathan, D, 154th O. V. I.

Waldron, Abraham	Hendrick, Daniel, 66th O.V.I
Ward, George	Gibson, John, 134th O. V. I.
Smith, John	Langhlin, David, 26th O. V. I.
Davis, Archie	West, Samuel, 178th O. V. I.
Smith, Philip	King, Isaac, 154th O. V. I.
Brown, John	Harris, James, 176th O. V. I.
Stevenson, Thomas	Orbogast, C. R., 179th O. V. I.
Runyon, Lemuel, 81st O.V.I.	Botkin, L., 176th O. V. I.
Everhart, J. A.	Botkin, Granville, 36th O.V.I
Cartmell, T. F.	Taylor, John, 113th ——.

UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS

Sergeant, John B. Dice.
Sergeant, Elias Gorrin.
Corporal, Isaac Kindle.
Corporal, D. W. Pagett.
George W. Maple. Peter Baugh.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO OR FIFTH UNITED STATES COLORED.

Harrison, Wilson, 5th U. S. Infantry (colored).
Huffman, William Wilson, Thomas
Nutter, Abe Wise, Solomon
Waldon, Robert Slogan, John
Smith, George.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

The subjoined list is all that has been learned of this county, who were in this branch of the service:

William H. Hamilton, Paymaster's Yoeman, U. S. Frigate Colorado.
Charles W. Dunlap, Master's Mate, U. S. Steamer Curlew.
Christie J. Holloway, Master's Mate, U. S. Steamer Ozark.
George Eaga, Master's Mate, U. S. Steamer Ozark.
Mell Ewing, Master's Mate.
George Bean, Master's Mate.
Jeremiah Keller, Master's Mate.
Charles D. Wallace, able seaman.
Robert Johnson, colored.
William James.
James McCoy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER BENTON.

William Marot, James Stevens,
D. G. Stoner, E. B. Hinton,
J. W. Reigle, William Morris, dd
Levi W. Reigle, dd Jasper Ingersoll,
H. W. Reigle, William Lower,
Benjamin Gardiner, William Ross,
John Boler, William McCollum.

Denny Monogue, Gunner's Mate, U. S. Gunboat No. 13, Mississippi Squadron.
John D. Lankenau, Ship Silver Cloud, Mississippi Squadron.
Samuel Johnson, entered the navy in 1863, was at New Orleans at the time of its capture by the U. S Naval forces; since missing.

UNITED STATES REGULAR ARMY.

The following is Clark County's contribution of officers to the regular army of the United States. It is not claimed that this is a complete list, as there are no accessible records by which it can be corrected. The names have been collected, one at a time, from various sources, and the individual record has been verified, in each case, by reference to the *Army Register:*

Robert L. Kilpatrick,* Colonel U. S. A., retired. Captain to Lieutenant Colonel Volunteers, Captain to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps, Captain Forty-Second Infantry, Brevet Major, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Colonel, December, 1870.

Edwin C. Mason, Major Twenty-first Infantry, Colonel Maine Volunteers, 1861; Colonel Ohio Volunteers, 1864; Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, 1865. See also Company F, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now in service.

John P. Sanderson,* Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Provost Marshal at St. Louis, Mo.; died October 14, 1864; buried in Fern Cliff.

Simon H. Drum, Captain Fourth Artillery; killed in the assault on the city of Mexico, September 13, 1847; buried in Fern Cliff.

William F. Drum, Captain and Brevet Major Second Infantry, Colonel of Volunteers, now in service.

Wilber F. Cummings, Captain Fifteenth Infantry; died October 2, 1867; buried in Fern Cliff. See also Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Andrew J. Williamson, First Lieutenant Third Infantry; resigned, 1851.

Finley O. Cummings, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; by appointment of the President, July, 1865; mustered out September 18, 1865. See also Second and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Charles W. Hotsenpiller, Captain Nineteenth Infantry; appointed from the army August 10, 1863, where he had risen through every grade from Private to First Sergeant; retired, 1879.

George K. Sanderson,* Captain Eleventh Infantry, now in service.

Oscar D. Ladley, First Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry, Company E, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; private to Captain Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second United States Infantry, pd; died in service, January 11, 1880.

Isaac N. Walter, First Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry. See also Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; retired, 1870.

William H. Vinal, First Lieutenant Sixteenth United States Infantry. See also Seventeenth Ohio Independent Battery, now in service.

Frank S. Rice, First Lieutenant of First Artillery; graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1874, now in service.

William Galloway, late Captain Fifteenth Infantry.

UNITED STATES REGULAR NAVY.

Reed Werden, Rear Admiral, retired; appointed from Ohio in 1834; a son of William Werden, the famous old landlord.

Joseph N. Miller, Commander; appointed from Ohio in 1851; a son of Esquire Ruben Miller, and brother of Judge John C. Miller.

Isaac C. Strain, Lieutenant; appointed to the Naval Academy about 1836; died and was buried at Panama in 18—. Lieut. Strain was in command of the United States Exploring Expedition across the Isthmus of Darien in 1854. The party was composed of twenty-seven men, including officers, engineers, astronomers, etc. The route was from Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic side, to Darien Harbor, on the Pacific. Only ten day's provisions were taken, as the journey was supposed to be only a "tramp" of

* Did not enter the service from this county; but are at present residents of, or are so closely connected with the affairs of the county as to fairly involve them in its history.

thirty or forty miles Being misled by what purported to be the official report of a former English expedition, which proved to be entirely fictitious, the party became lost in the impenetrable jungles and swamps of the country; a great number of them perished of starvation, bites of poisonous insects and fatigue. For a full account of this expedition, the reader is referred to *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Vol. x, 1855.

Andrew F. Boggs, Civil Engineer, entered the service as Quarter Master's Clerk during the Mexican war; was appointed as Assistant Engineer in the United States Coast Survey; was one of the special engineers in Strain's Darien Expedition. He died from hunger and fatigue at Panama, in April, 1854. Mr. Boggs was one of the engineers engaged upon the early railroads of this county, and was at one time an assistant in the office of Col. Thomas Kizer. He was half-brother to Biddle Boggs, of Springfield.

Clarence S. Williams, Naval Cadet, entered the Naval Academy, September, 1880, now in service.

THE CHAMPION CITY GUARD, COMPANY A, SEVENTH INFANTRY, O. N. G.

On the 29th of September, 1873, the first sixteen names on the following roll, were signed to an article known since as the "Old Private Roll;" the organization was named the Springfield Light Guard.

On the 22d of February, 1874, the number of men having increased to about forty, who had purchased arms and a cheap fatigue uniform, the company made its first public parade. On the 30th of April, 1874, the company was accepted by Gen. James O. Amos, and became a part of the "Ohio Independent Militia," as one branch of the Active Militia of the State was then called.

On the 5th of November, 1875, by request of the company, the Adjutant General issued an order changing the name of the company from Springfield Light Guard to the "Champion City Guard;" this was with regard for the combined "Champion interests" of this city, which had made a liberal donation to the uniform fund. In 1876, when the National Guard of Ohio was organized into regiments, the company was assigned to the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, as Company A, which designation it yet holds.

It received the special thanks of the Governor for services at Newark, Ohio, during the "labor troubles" of 1877, where it served for a period of sixteen days.

The company was one of the first in the State to take any interest in rifle practice, and from funds contributed by a portion of the members, Tecumseh Rifle Range, near Springfield, was established and equipped. At this range the first regular system of rifle practice in the present National Guard of Ohio was begun.

EXPLANATION.

Commisfioned Officers in Capitals.

*—Discharged before the expiration of term of enlistment.

pd—Promoted.

dd—Deceased.

ss—Special service in promoting the welfare of the corps.

ft—Served full term of five years.

OFFICERS

CAPTAIN, CHARLES ANTHONY, late Lieutenant U. S. Vols., pd to Second Lieutenant by election, 1877, to First Lieutenant, 1878, Captain, 1879.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, MARK A. SMITH. pd through all the grades from Corporal. (See No. 24.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, pd from the grade of Corporal. (See No. 64.)

CAPTAIN, DRISCOL McKENDRIE, Assistant Surgeon, 7th O. N. G.

PAST OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN, ALDEN P. STEELE, late Captain U. S. Vols., elected four times, resigned 1877.

CAPTAIN, BENNIAH H. WINTERS, resigned 1879.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, JAMES R. AMBROSE, late Captain U. S. Vols., elected three times.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, UPTON E. ELIFRITZ, late U. S. Vols

FIRST LIEUTENANT, BENNIAH H. WINTERS, promoted.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, CHARLES ANTHONY, promoted. (See officers)

SECOND LIEUTENANT, UPTON E. ELIFRITZ, promoted.

SDCOND LIEUTENANT, DANIEL C. PUTNAM, declined.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, JOHN M. WINGER.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, JAMES M. SMITH, resigned

SECOND LIEUTENANT, CHARLES ANTHONY, promoted.

1 Creighton, Hugh J. 13th O. V. I. pd 1st Sergt. *
2 Troupe, Theodore, pd Hosp. Steward 8th O. N. G. ft
3 Folger, Chas. E., 152d O. V. I. ss ft
4 SMITH., JAMES M., pd Co. Q. M., pd 2d Lieut. ss
5 WINGER, JOHN M. pd 2d Lieut. ss
6 Huffman, Wm. S., pd Co. Q. M. first regular marksman 7th O.N G.,ss ft
7 Schindler, Chas. J. ss
8 Schuster, Christian A. pd Sergt. ft
9 Sharp, Joseph P., pd Sergt. ss ft
10 Edmondson, E. C. old private Co only
11 ELIFRITZ, UPTON E.*
12 Kinney, Robt. M., pd Corp., ss ft
13 Matthews, Geo., pd Corp. dd *
14 Kay, Charles S., pd 1st Sergt. *
15 STEELE, ALDEN P. Capt. *
16 Knote, J. Monroe, ss ft
17 Fry, I. Ward, old private Co. only
18 Smith, Wm. A., old private Co. only
19 Kilgore, Henry D., old private Co. only
20 Webb, Frank J. *
21 Whebring, Chas. A. *
22 Quinn, Frank *
23 Fisher, Frank B., drummer *
24 SMITH, MARK A. pd ss
84 Wagner, Frank P. *
85 Bryant, Cush. M. *
86 Gable, Louis D. *
87 Spinning, Wm. V., pd Corp. *
88 Sparks, W. Edward, pd Co. Q. M., ss ft
89 Hirshey, Wm. B., pd 1st Sergt. ss ft
90 Perrin, James H., pd Corp.
91 Russell, Michael C., pd Corp.
92 Wolf, Edward *
93 Howe, Fred M.
94 Dunlap, Chas. J., drummer ss
95 Hayward, Shirrill J.
96 Seagrove, Harry
97 Cathcart Chas. W.
98 Aldrich, Chas. F., pd Sergt.
99 Miller, Joseph J.*
100 Poppert, Frank *
101 Thomas, Wm. F. pd Sergt. ss
102 Olds, Edwin W.*
103 Carman, Nicholas
104 Ballard, Wm. W.*
105 Curtis, John C.*
106 Davis, Charles E.
107 Ridgely, Charles T.
108 Gelwicks, Cli'n. W.
109 Powell, John T.
110 Frankenberg, George
111 Hatch, George E.*
112 Merkley, Charles C.*
113 Trout, Samuel W.*
114 Littler, Ford
115 Grant, Thomas P. pd Sergt. ss
116 Jones, Lincoln S.
117 McBeth, Eben pd Sergt. ss
118 Bugbey, Edward L.

25 Kay, Clarence H. private Co. only
26 Gibson, Wm. J., pd Sergt. *
27 Hansel, Horace *
28 Miller, James M., pd Sergt. lost an arm Mch. 4, 1877, U. S. Vol. *
29 Chase, John C. pd Sergt. fi ss
30 Smith, Robt. M. *
31 Moore, Wm., Sr. pd Sgt. *
32 AMBEOSE, JAMES R., 1st Lieut. ss *
33 Kirkpatrick, T. J. *
34 WINTERS, BENNIAH H. pd Lieut., pd Capt., ss *
35 Rodgers, Geo. G., pd 1st Sergt., ss ft
36 Horney, Geo. *
37 Hayden, Thos., dd *
38 Wissinger, Chas. *
39 Sykes, Edward T., pp Sergt. ft
40 Houcke, Charles W., private Co. only
41 Gillett, George R.
42 Green, Therow, fifer
43 Reck, Hermon, dd ft ss
44 Smith, Chas. L. pri. Co. only
45 Jardine, Robt., pd 1st ss ft
46 Ridenour, John R. *
47 Stout, Wm. A. pd Q. M. Sergt. 7th O. N. G., ft ss
48 Heistand, Wm. P. *
49 Killer, Jacob C. *
50 Wren, James, dd *
51 Wren, John *
52 Netts, John D. *
53 Marmion, Thos. J. *
54 Luibel, Louis, *
55 Miller, Chas. B. *
56 Geisey, Harvey, H. *
57 Craven John *
58 Curtis, Wm. B. *
59 Holloway, Carroll J. *
60 Jackson, Abram W. *
61 Beck, Wm. H., Co. Teamster ss *
62 Hodge, Thos., *
63 Campion, John W., pd 1st Sergt. ss ft re-enlisted.
119 Miller, William
120 Frost, Charles H.
121 Fellows, Walter A.
122 Ridgeley, Hi'm. G.
123 Guseman, Ed G.
124 Grove, J. Augene
125 Delo, Jas. M.
126 White, Wm. H.
127 Delo, Geo W.
128 Davis, John W.
129 Frantz, Chas. C.*
130 Perkins, Wm E.
131 Fisher, James J.
132 Reynard, George W.
133 Wagner, William pd Corp.
134 Casto, Frank
135 Smith, Edgar
136 Baldwin, Henry Jr.,
137 Bratsen, Lewis
138 Barton, Charles J.
139 Bird, Silas V., Jr.,
140 Simpson, Thos. H. pd Corp. ss
141 Curl, Allen D.
142 Kraus, Leon
148 Miller, Amos W.
144 O'Brien, Wm. D. A.
145 Shroeder, F. W.*
146 Byan, Laurance
147 Limbocker, Walt G
148 Gridley, Geo. M. ss
149 McLellen, Frank
150 Fritz, Charles F.
151 Nowattony, Vincent
152 Thomas, H. W. C.
153 Rouse, W. J.*
154 Miller J. H.*
155 Seveers, J. N.
156 Miller, S. W.*
157 Voll, Henry
158 Davis, Chas. F.
159 McRoberts, Wm.
160 Behrends, Simon P.
161 Dodson, Wm. E.
162 Oldham, Edwin
163 Town, Wilber
164 Rightmyer, C. F.
165 Campion, J. W. [See No. 63].
166 Bryan, C
167 Nevins, J. D.
168 Marshall, John W.
64 ELLSWORTH, WM. W. pd Lieut. ss ft.
65 Bruce, Wm. H. *
66 Hawthorne, Frank, U. S. A., pd Corp. ft.
67 Kollefroth, Aug. H.*
68 Carr, Henry C. *
69 Clark, Geo. H. * S. C., pd Corp.
70 La Rue, George W., U.
71 Enoch, Frank P. *
72 Hill, Chas. S. *
73 Steck, Newton A., pd Sgt., ft
74 Rempis, Henry *
75 Stine, Chas. S. *
76 Jolly, Samuel T. *
77 Milot, Monto *
78 Plants, Jerry S *
79 Troupe, Winfield S. *
80 Clark, Wm. H. *
81 Cotter, James *
82 Danaline, John *
83 Monahon, Timothy J. *
169 Berlen, G. E.
170 Shields, Wm.
171 Eggar, Frank J.
172 Printz, Chas. A.
173 Horn, Oliver P.
174 Nowottan, , Ed L.
175 Geiser, John
176 Mosse, Frank
177 Sterling, H. E.
178 Moore, John W.
179 Hedges, Mert M.
180 Harris, John E.
181 Kerr, Fray L.
182 Bushnell, Fred H.
183 Kerr, George W.
184 Lee, Wm. R.
185 Carr, John
186 Dorsey, Wm. H.
187 Myers, Frank
188 Turkington, J. W.
189 Gardiner, Geo. E.
190 Harris, Fred G.
191 Snavely, Geo. W.
192 Nutting, Chas. A.

DUQUESNE BLUES.

This is the name of an unattached company of colored infantry now in service as National Guardsmen. The command was organized in the spring of 1874, and is a model company in many respects. It was intended to insert the entire list of names, but after frequent efforts to get the rolls, without success, this short sketch is necessarily substituted for the entire history.

The company has a fine armory on the corner of Center and Main streets, Springfield. The present officers are

Captain, Henry Harper (now serving on his second term, and the senior Infantry Captain of the Ohio National Guard.
First Lieutenant, Hubbard P. George.
Second Lieutenant, Robert R. Rudd.

It is much to be regretted that the data for a more extended notice of this company cannot be had.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

The name of this able and daring officer is so intimately connected with the name and location of this county that a sketch of his career is given as a necessary part of the history thereof. While there are few historic names better known in the annals of Western frontier life, there is yet a great deal of obscurity to a portion of his labors. The following is quoted from Collins' "Historical Sketches of Kentucky:"

"Gen. George Rogers Clark was born in the county of Albemarle, in the State of Virginia, November 19, 1752. Of his early years and education, but little is known. In his youth, he engaged in the business of land surveying. How long he was thus engaged is not known. He commanded a company in Dunmore's war, and was engaged in the only active operations of the right wing of the invading army against the Indians. At the close of the war, he was offered a commission in the English service, which, on account of the troubled aspect of affairs between England and the Colonies, he declined. In the spring of 1775, he came to Kentucky, drawn hither by that love of adventure which

distinguished him through life. During his visit, he was temporarily placed in command of the irregular militia of the settlements. In the following spring (1776), he again visited Kentucky, with the intention of making it his permanent home. From this time, his name is closely associated with the progress of the Western settlements in power and civilization. He had been early impressed with the importance of this frontier country to the security of the present State of Virginia, and his reflections on this subject led him to perceive the importance of a more thoroughly organized system of public defense, and a more regular plan of military operations than the slender resources of the Colonies had yet been able to offer. With the view of accomplishing this design, he waited on Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and stated the object of his journey. * * * * * * *

Passing over that series of private and solitary adventures in which he embarked after his return to Kentucky, we find him planning an expedition against the British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and sending spies to learn and report upon the situation.

"In December, 1777, Maj. Clark submitted to the Executive of Virginia a plan for the reduction of these posts. The result was a full approbation of the scheme, and every arrangement was soon made, which resulted in the capture of the entire chains of British outposts. Vincennes was surrendered to Col. Clark on the 25th of February, 1779. The stars and stripes were hoisted, and thirteen guns fired to celebrate the victory. Soon after this, Louisville was founded, and he made it his headquarters. In 1780, he built Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi. In June, 1780, 600 Canadians and Indians, under the British Col. Byrd, made a raid from Detroit against the settlements of Kentucky. The expedition was accompanied by two pieces of field artillery, and, on the 22d of June, Ruddell's Station was obliged to capitulate. Martin's Station soon shared the same fate, and the inhabitants, loaded with the spoil of their own dwellings, were driven to Canada as prisoners of war. A prompt retaliation was required, and Col. Clark, being ever ready for a row with the Indians, called on the settlers for volunteers to accompany his little regiment on an errand of punishment. The point of rendezvous was the mouth of the Licking River. Clark, with his regiment proper and some field pieces (variously stated at from one to three guns), came up the river from the falls; when all had assembled, the force was about one thousand men. The Indian town was reached before the enemy was aware of his approach. A sharp conflict ensued, in which seventeen savages were slain, and an equal number of whites. The town was burned and the crops destroyed, Clark's forces returned and were disbanded, and the Indians remained quiet for that season.*

"He was commissioned a Brigadier General in 1781. In 1782, he led another expedition, composed of mounted riflemen, against the Indian towns on the Miami and Scioto Rivers. The Indians fled before them; five of their towns were destroyed and their provisions burned. The effect of this was that no formidable party of Indians ever after invaded Kentucky. This practically closed his career as a public man.

"Gen. Clark was never married. He was long in infirm health, and severely afflicted with a rheumatic affection, which terminated in paralysis and deprived him of the use of one limb. This finally caused his death, in February, 1818. He died and was buried at Locust Grove, near Louisville." Soon after his return to Louisville, he communicated to Hon. George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Virginia, a letter, wherein he related at length the many experiences of his campaign in the Illinois country. This letter was published in 1869, and

*This was the battle of Piqua, which see for a more detailed account; also the article, Clark-Shawnee Centennial, for various remarks and conclusions regarding the same battle.

Yours Very Truly
Eli G. Dial

SPRINGFIELD

is now the principal source of information respecting him. From the press notices of the book we clip the following:

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S SKETCHES OF HIS CAMPAIGN IN THE ILLINOIS in 1778–79, with an Introduction by HON. HENRY PIRTLE, of Louisville, Ky., and an Appendix containing the Public and Private Instructions to Col. Clark and Maj. Bowman's Journal of the Taking of Post St. Vincents.

"A little of the romance which belongs to all French colonial history hangs about Col. Clark's unconscious page, and his sketch affords here and there a glimpse of the life of the *habitans* in the old seventeenth-century settlements of the French at Kaskaskias, Cahokia and St. Vincents; but for the most part it is a plain and summary account of the military operations, and depends for its chief interest upon the view it affords of the character of as brave and shrewd a soldier and as bad a speller as ever lived. Some of his strokes of orthography are unrivaled by the studied grotesqueness of Artemus Ward or Mr. Yel lowplush; he declares with perfect good faith that on a certain occasion he was very much "adjutated;" and it is quite indifferent to him whether he write privilidge, happiniss, comeing, attacted, adjutation, sucksess, feathergy, intiligence, silicit, acoutriments, refutial, and anctious, or the more accepted forms of the same words, as like a bona fide bad speller, he is quite apt to do. * *

"The letter is now printed for the first time. We heartily commend it to all who love to taste history at its sources, or who enjoy character. It is a curious contrast to the polite narrative of Col. Bouquet, but it is quite as interesting, and the deeds it records have turned out of vastly greater consequence than those which the brave Swiss performed."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

From the *Nation:* "A very original and striking Revolutionary character is portrayed by himself in 'Col. George Rogers Clark's Sketch of his Campaign in the Illinois in 1778-79.' * * * Clark's military capacity was certainly of a high order, and it is seldom one reads of a commander possessing such boldness, resources and tact. He understood perfectly, for military purposes, the Indian nature, and how to exhibit at the right time courageous defiance and magnanimity. * * * The operations at Kaskaskias and Vincennes are described in a very graphic but truly modest manner—the march from the former post to take the latter being one of extraordinary hardship and enterprise. The odd spelling of the French, Spanish and Indian names mentioned by Clark, and his ordinary orthography, too, make his narrative quite amusing. Some persons may guess what 'Messicippa,' 'La prary de rush' (La Prairie du Rocher), 'Canoweay' (Kanawha), 'adjutated' and 'adgetation' stand for.' * * * The notes of the editor of this volume add very much to its readableness and historical completeness."

THE SPELLING OF THE NAME CLARK.

It is generally understood that this county was named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark, the well-known military leader and Indian fighter, who defeated the Shawnees at old Piqua in 1780. There is no evidence, except traditional, that he was the individual Clark designated to receive this honor, yet, as it has never been disputed, it will be safe to assume that he was the one. This being true, it follows that the name should be spelled as he spelled his name.

If the petition could be found which was drawn up, and signed by many of the people here, in the year 1814, praying the Legislature to set off and erect a new county, it might, and most likely would, throw some light upon this point; but a tedious search fails to discover the document. The next in order is the result of the petition, viz.: the act of the Legislature authorizing the

erection of a new county, to be called CLARK (see Chase's Statutes of Ohio, Vol. III, Page 2125). Here there is no final "e," neither is it often found in any of the early enactments. In the various official records of the county, the final "e" was not generally used in by far the greater portions of the early entries, though even there will be found a more or less promiscuous use of that letter. There seems to have been no real knowledge of how the name was spelled by Gen. Clark. In fact, the practice of some of the officers of the past, in this regard, amounts to little else than gross carelessness, as there are cases where the name is spelled both ways in the same legal notice, and so in other official papers. Therefore, the county records afford no more evidence of the truth of the matter than the opinions and habits of many of our intelligent citizens.

Having exhausted all accessible sources of information at home, especial efforts have been made to obtain from abroad the opinions and knowledge of those who, by kinship or by situation, are prepared to speak with authority upon this subject. To that end, a correspondence was opened with various persons who were presumed to know the facts, and the following letters have resulted therefrom:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22, 1880.

HISTORIAN OF CLARK CO., OHIO, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO:

Sir—Your letter of December 20, addressed to "Officer in charge of Locust Grove Cemetery," has been sent to me by the Postmaster, with request to answer. They could not find or hear about Locust Grove Cemetery.

I assisted my father, the late Judge Lewis Collins, of Maysville, Ky., in writing his "History of Kentucky," thirty-four years ago. My own "History of Kentucky," which I call a second edition of his * * * was published six years ago. They each contain a life of Gen. George Rogers Clark, which was transferred or copied bodily by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, in their publication of "Col. George Rogers Clark's Sketch of his Campaign in Illinois in 1778–79." This life or sketch closed with saying he "was buried at Locust Grove, near Louisville." You seem to infer that Locust Grove is a cemetery. Not so; it is the name of the farm or plantation on which Gen. Clark spent the latter years of his life. The right spelling is Clark *without* the final *e*. [See the *fac simile* of his signature in my history, Vol. I, opposite page 16.]

The Legislature of Kentuuky, on March 10, 1856, and again on March 10, 1869, authorized and directed the removal of Gen. Clark's remains to the State Cemetery, near Frankfort, and a monument to be erected. But the Clark family objected, and it was never done. About twelve years ago, his remains, together with those of two brothers and the wife of one of them, and other near relatives, were removed to a lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, near Louisville. Hither I went to-day, to accommodate you, several miles, through a deep snow, and after a tedious search, I found the lot and grave. On the small but handsome marble headstone is engraved,

GEN'L GEORGE ROGERS CLARK,
Born O. S. Nov. 9, 1752,
Died Feb'y 13, 1818.

Similar headstones, uniform and simple, mark the other graves. * * *

Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD H. COLLINS, LL. D.

By reference to the biographical sketch of Gen. Clark in this volume, it will be seen that Hon. Henry Pirtle, of Louisville, Ky., wrote the introduction to the "Sketches in Illinois" there mentioned. He, too, was addressed, and in due time the following answer was received:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3, 1881.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 20th ulto., addressed to Hon. Henry Pirtle, was delivered to me as Executor of his estate. My father died in March last, having attained his eighty-second year. I have the original manuscript dictated by Gen. George Rogers Clark, and signed by him. * * * His name, as signed, is Clark. I have inquired of a number of the Clark family, many of whom live here, if the General ever used the final *e* in writing his name, and learned that neither he nor any of the family ever wrote the name otherwise than Clark. You might write to Gen. Mereweather Lewis Clark, or Col.

M. Lewis Clark, of Louisville, Ky.; or to Dr. Jonathan Clark, of Paducah, Ky. The two first are descendants (son and grandson) of Col. Williams Clark, and the latter a grandson of Jonathan Clark, brothers of Gen. G. R. Clark.

Very truly yours,
JAMES S. PIRTLE.

The Clarks mentioned in Mr. Pirtle's letter were written to, and a reply received from Dr. Jonathan Clark ends thus: "Jonathan Clark"—Clark without an 'e.'"

The final "e" is used by only three out of twenty-five of the various authors who have written concerning the early history of the territory where Gen. Clark's deeds are most conspicuous. The only explanation to offer for disturbing this question (for question indeed it has been, and yet is) is a desire to get at the truth, believing that the history of our county is a proper place to present it.

SIMON KENTON.

Inasmuch as portions of this county were the scenes of many of the events in the life of this sturdy pioneer, it is proper to devote some space to such brief sketches as can be procured relative to him. He was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, on the 15th of May, 1755. Of his early years nothing is known, save that his parents were poor and that he was never taught to read and write. At the age of sixteen, he, with many others of about his age, were suitors for the hand and heart of a young lady of that neighborhood. Kenton and a young farmer named Leitchman were the most favored, until finally Leitchman found an opportunity to challenge Kenton to a trial of their mutual prowess in an old-fashioned fight, in which Kenton was defeated This and the loss of the lady's hand he silently endured for a time, but resolved to wipe out the foul blot upon his hopes and pride as soon as he should attain sufficient strength—in other words, "whip him when he got big." In due time, the boy came to be a man, and he determined to delay the hour of retribution no longer. So, having sought out his old enemy, the former rivals clinched in combat once again. Now, Leitchman's hair was long, and as they rolled and struggled, Kenton managed to bring his adversary's head near enough to a small tree to enable him to make a quick turn of Leitchman's scalp-lock around the tree. This enabled Kenton to return with interest the debt he owed his enemy, and so effectually did he do it that Leitchman soon ceased to move. Kenton supposed he had killed him, and instantly fled, and directed his steps Westward. From this time forward for a period of years, he knew no home but the forest or camp. As hunter, scout, spy or guide, he participated in most of the events which transpired upon the then broad field of our Western frontier. During his captivity among the Indians, he was eight times exposed to the gantlet, three times tied to the stake, and as often thought himself upon the eve of a terrible death. He was a companion of George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone, and other noted frontiersmen: also of the celebrated renegade, Simon Girty before Girty joined the Indians. From Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," the following is quoted: "About the year 1802, he settled in Urbana, where he remained some years and was elected a Brigadier General of militia. In the war of 1812, he joined the army of Gen. Harrison, and was at the battle of the Moravian towns, where he displayed his usual intrepidity. About the year 1820, he moved to the head of Mad River. A few years later, he was granted a pension of $20 a month, which secured his declining years from want." In Dr. Ludlow's "Early Recollections of Springfield" is the following article:

"In the year 1802, Simon Kenton lived within the present limits of our Moorfield Township, in Clark County, and made some improvements on the land now owned by the family of the late Maj. Hunt as a residence, and desig-

nated as the Kenton farm. At the time of Kenton's residence there, and at a place about a mile up the run, was the residence of Philip Jarbo, who was a brother-in-law of Kenton, and the two were steadfast companions and friends. Both came into the Territory and to the Mad River country in the year 1790. The run above mentioned crosses the Urbana road near the present farmhouse of Edward Cassily, and was named by Kenton as Jarbo's Run. Kenton's cabin stood a little to the west of the Hunt mansion, and near to Jarbo's Run; the old apple-trees yet standing in irregular order about the Hunt mansion were planted by Simon Kenton. He also planted a peach orchard, which bore fruit before he left the place. But Kenton's roving disposition led him to quit the place in 1806, when he moved to the rapids of Buck Creek, now known as the village of Lagonda. Here he built a grist-mill, and undertook to connect a carding-machine with it, but the enterprise almost failed. The mill was a poor affair, while the bolting-machine was propelled by hand-power. Mr. Caleb Tuttle, who is still living (1871), in Springfield Township, says he often went to this mill when a boy, and well remembers its appearance and location, and many a time he has labored at the bolting-machine to complete his father's grist. While Caleb thus labored, his heart grew light at the presence of a fair 'young damsel whose father worked in the mill.' In after years, she became the wife of Mr. Tuttle. There is also another person living in Springfield who often went to this mill when Kenton was the proprietor. The mill was located just on the narrow gorge of the creek where the turnpike bridge now crosses the stream. Kenton left Lagonda and his mill in the early part of the year 1812, to join the army of his country in the war with Great Britain. He was made a Brigadier General of militia, and joined the army under Gen. Harrison."

As Urbana was then the county seat of Champaign County, which extended over nearly the whole of what is now Clark County, and his first location was only a few miles south of Urbana, it is easy to account for the statement in Howe's Collections that "he settled in Urbana in 1802."

In an appendix to a small pamphlet (1852) by R. C. Woodard, entitled "Sketches of Springfield," we find the following: "My first visit to Springfield and the Mad River country was in October, 1832. I took lodging with Col. Werden, then keeper of the National, for the night. When I entered the two-horse hack in the morning, I found seated therein a very elderly and dignified gentleman, who at the first glance commanded my respect. By his side sat a lady, much younger in appearance than himself. We three formed the load. The lady and myself soon fell into a running conversation, and I found her to be a very agreeable and companionable traveler. Among other facts, she told me that Springfield was so named at her suggestion, on account of the many delightful and valuable springs within and around the plat located for the town. While we chatted, the old gentleman sat in silence, and, as his grave appearance was not of a character to invite conversation, with a young and bashful man, I had to be content, for the while, with looking at him, and wondering who he was! At length, however, when we came into the neighborhood of Maj. William Hunt's, I ventured to ask him if he were 'going far north.' He said, 'No.' The lady then said they were going to their home near Zanesville, in Logan County. This question happened to break the ice a little, and the gentleman became somewhat talkative—in a slow way. He told me he had been to Newport, Ky., to attend a meeting of pioneers appointed fifty years before, but that the cholera had thwarted the meeting. He pointed out along the verge of the road, nearly opposite the Half-Way House, the path along which the Indians had once escorted him, a prisoner, on the way to Zanesfield, to make him run the gantlet, and gave me sundry snatches of detail as to his early

hardships in the backwoods, and adventures with the Indians, so that by the time we came to Urbana, we had all become quite free talkers. All the time, I did not take any hint as to who he was, though I tried hard to study him out, and thought I had been somewhat familiar with his history from my boyhood. When we landed at Urbana, at the house kept by Daniel Harr, Esq., the people collected pretty freely around the hack, all anxious to see and speak to who I now became convinced was a man of eminent distinction. On eager inquiry, I soon learned that I had been traveling with him whom I had, till then, known only in history—the celebrated pioneer, SIMON KENTON, and his excellent lady."

The many incidents of his romantic and eventful life are well detailed by his friend and biographer, Col. John McDonald, from whose work we extract the following description of his personal appearance and character:

"Gen. Kenton was of fair complexion, six feet one inch in height. He stood and walked very erect, and, in the prime of life, weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. He never was inclined to be corpulent, although of sufficient fullness to form a graceful person. He had a soft, tremulous voice, very pleasing to the hearer. He had laughing gray eyes, which appeared to fascinate the beholder. He was a pleasant, good-humored and obliging companion. When excited, or provoked to anger (which was seldom the case), the fiery glance of his eye would almost curdle the blood of those with whom he came in contact. His rage, when roused, was a tornado. In his dealing, he was perfectly honest; his confidence in man and his credulity were such that the same man might cheat him twenty times; and, if he professed friendship, he might.

In the Addenda to Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, under the title, "Clark County," it is stated very directly that Simon Kenton came here in 1799, in company with John Humphreys and six other families from Kentucky. This party made a settlement at or near the confluence of Buck Creek with Mad River, and erected a fort or block-house station; fourteen cabins were raised and partly finished within the cover of this work. At the time Howe visited this county (1846) for notes to his collections, Mr. Humphreys was living, and either communicated the above directly to him, or for him. In a communication from T. McKinnon, of London, Ohio, read at the Clark-Shawnee Centennial, held on the old Piqua battle-ground in August, 1880, he states that, while Kenton lived on the Hunt farm before mentioned, he discovered, among a party of Indians camped near by, one of his former captors, who had grossly mistreated him while a prisoner in the hands of the Indians. Kenton cut a hickory withe and whipped the redskin severely; this affair created no little alarm in the neighborhood, the whites fearing that the Indians would take revenge; but a big dinner for the whole party, served the next day, so appeased the wrath of the Indians that nothing further ever came of the circumstance. Kenton died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days, according to the inscription on the slab at his grave, which is in Logan County, on the head-waters of Mad River.*

From the records of the Common Pleas Court, June term, 1818, the following is taken:

"Be it remembered that James McIllroy, Robert Renick and Zephaniah Platt (the Sheriff having returned *non est inventus* as to Simon Kenton, against whom the *capias ad respondendum* in this case also was issued)," etc. This is interesting as showing the entire uselessness of following Simon Kenton with a

*The statement at the head of this article that he was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, on the 15th of May, 1755, was taken from McClung's Sketches of Western Adventure, but is not comfirmed by the inscription on the tombstone, which fixes his birth at Culpeper County, Virginia, on the 3d day of April, 1755. The latter is undoubtedly correct.

civil writ, unless he was willing to be found. A Sheriff might as well go after a deer.

Kenton's remains were removed to Urbana in 1865, where they now rest.

JOHN HUMPHREYS

was a native of Ireland, Tyrone County, born March 6, 1764; emigrated to America in August, 1780, landing at Philadelphia, and, in October of the same year, he settled in Greenbrier County, Virginia. On the 25th of November, 1790, he was married, to Miss Jane Ward, whose father was killed in an engagement with the Indians at Point Pleasant, Va. In 1793, he removed from Virginia to Mason County, Kentucky, where he remained till April, 1799, when he came to Ohio and settled on Mad River, about two and a half miles north of Springfield, on the same section of land on which he died, his death occurring March 19, 1857, he being ninety-three years of age, and having been a citizen of Clark County fifty-eight years. He was one of the pioneers, and truly an invader of the forests of Clark County; was a valued and highly esteemed citizen, who contributed much by his virtues, as such, to edify the social interests of the community of which he was a member; but, what was better still, he was an earnest, consistent Christian, one whose memory will long be cherished by those who knew him. He professed religion in Ireland, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church in the year 1787, and in that church lived and died, having sustained the life of a professor for seventy years; was one of the two elected to the office of Elder upon the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, July 17, 1819, and duly ordained to that office August 19 of the same year. This office he continued to exercise until superannuation disabled him from performing its more active functions.

Though very aged, he was peculiarly cheerful and happy, possessing an unusual amount of vigor and vivacity, which he retained till death. He was the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity and became heads of families.

He left as survivors six sons and two daughters, fifty-five grandchildren and thirty-seven great-grandchildren—in all, one hundred descendants.

Mr. Humphreys was one of the parties who came here in 1799 with Simon Kenton and made the settlement on the forks of Mad River. (See "First White Men," in another part of this volume.) His grandson, John A. Humphreys, is now one of the business men of Springfield, and has the time-stained "church letter" which his grandfather brought from Ireland nearly one hundred years ago. This unpretentious little document is interesting as having been present during many a scene in the early days of the Western settlements, of which

"No record exists, and no whisper is breathed."

DAVID LOWRY, JR.,

was born in Pennsylvania in November, 1767. He was the third son of David and Lettice Lowry, who came from Scotland. Mr. Lowry came down the Ohio River with a boat-load of locust timber, for boat-building, early in the spring of 1795, and became one of the first white men who settled in this county, as has been stated elsewhere. His first settlement was on the south half of Section 3, Town 3, Range 9. The next was on the southeast quarter of Section 9, same town.

He was married, in November, 1801, to Sarah Hammer; she died in August, 1810. Second marriage was to Mrs. Jane Hodge, February 14, 1811. Mr. Lowry died in September, 1859, aged ninety-two years. His wife died

in 1868. He was a man of great nerve, and not often disturbed by any occurrence. Strictly temperate and never profane, he was a model citizen. His frequent use of the expression "My gramany" obtained for him a friendly nickname, used only by his neighbors as a mark of good-natured familiarity.

JONATHAN DONNEL.

Of this early pioneer, who was the companion of David Lowry, in the first known settlement in this county, but little can be learned now. He was born in Lycoming County, Penn., and came "West" in 1795, during the spring of which year he met Mr. Lowry at or near Cincinnati, and united his interests with those of his new-formed acquaintance, as is stated elsewhere in this work, which resulted in his selection of a portion of Section 33, Town 4, Range 9 (now in Bethel Township), as his future home. In 1797, Mr. Donnel returned to Pennsylvania aud brought out his brother James, who was then but eight years old, this brother grew to manhood under the guardianship of Jonathan Donnel, who was an active business man, and an accomplished surveyor.

He had a family of five children, viz., John, who died in Oregon; Jonathan, Jr., now living in Iowa; Elizabeth, who married Gen. John Keifer; Rachel, who married George Layton; Lucinda, who married and removed to Michigan. Mr. Donnel was engaged in furnishing supplies to the Western army during the "war of 1812," and, through the sudden ending of the war, or some other unknown cause, he lost quite an amount of property; this combined with ill health, brought on by exposure, resulted in a temporary fit of insanity, during which he committed suicide by hanging.

This event transpired in the spring-house, on what is known as the farm of A. Holcomb, near the limekilns in the extreme western part of Springfield Township. The date of this sad act has not been learned, but is generally conceded to have occurred just after the close of the war of 1812, probably in the year 1815 or 1816.

The cause of his death has also been attributed to family troubles, but the best opinions of by far the greater number of old citizens, are that the latter reason is only an unkind rumor, without good foundation. He was buried in the graveyard at "New Boston," and his remains are among those of many other of the early pioneers, whose resting-places are unmarked and unknown in that neglected inclosure of thorns and brambles. (See the article "Boston.")

Donnel's Creek was named in honor of the subject of this sketch, while the village of Donnelsville is supposed to have been so named also, yet the public records show that the town was surveyed by James Donnel and Abraham Smith in August, 1836, and it may be that it was named on account of the latter Donnel.

ISRAEL LUDLOW.

Few names are more thoroughly identified with the lands known as the "Symmes Purchase," or indicated by the mystical M R S (Miami Rivers Survey) found upon the field books of all the old surveyors of this broad quarter of Ohio, than the one at the head of this article.

In 1788, three persons, viz., Matthias Denman, Robert Patterson and John Filson purchased a tract of land, amounting to something less than two whole sections, where the city of Cincinnati now stands, and came to the spot with the intention of laying off a town there. This land was purchased from John Cleves Symmes, who was also interested in the new enterprise. Patterson appears to have been the "moneyed" head of the concern, while Filson, who was an ex-school teacher, general linguist, etc., was to act as surveyor. Denman was a sort of "advance agent" and heralded the scheme to those afar off. In September,

1788, this party, together with a few Kentuckians as escort, undertook to explore the country a few miles north of the Ohio River, when Filson became separated from the main party and was killed by a band of straggling Indians. "The locality of this occurrence was not far from the northern boundary line of Hamilton County, and northeast corner of Colerain Township."

The circumstance of Filson's death seems to have staggered matters "opposite the mouth of the Licking," and the whole party retreated to Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky, where, in the language of one of the party, "another man, Israel Ludlow, was engaged to supply as best he might, the place of Filson;" in December of the same year (1788), the party returned, and, in January, 1789, the first survey of Cincinnati was completed by Mr Ludlow, and his future connection with the land established. From this beginning he became one of the most prominent members of the little colony which huddled around Fort Washington.

He was the surveyor who laid out the city of Dayton, in which he was an interested partner, and for twelve or fifteen years was engaged in dividing the public lands of this "grand tract." Mr. Ludlow's contract with the Government was for $3 a mile for the survey.

From the head-stone which marks his grave, in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, the following inscription is copied:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
ISRAEL LUDLOW,
One of the Original Proprietors of Cincinnati,
who departed this life at
Ludlow's Station,
January 21, A. D. 1804,
in the 39th year of his age.

SKETCH OF THE CLARK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

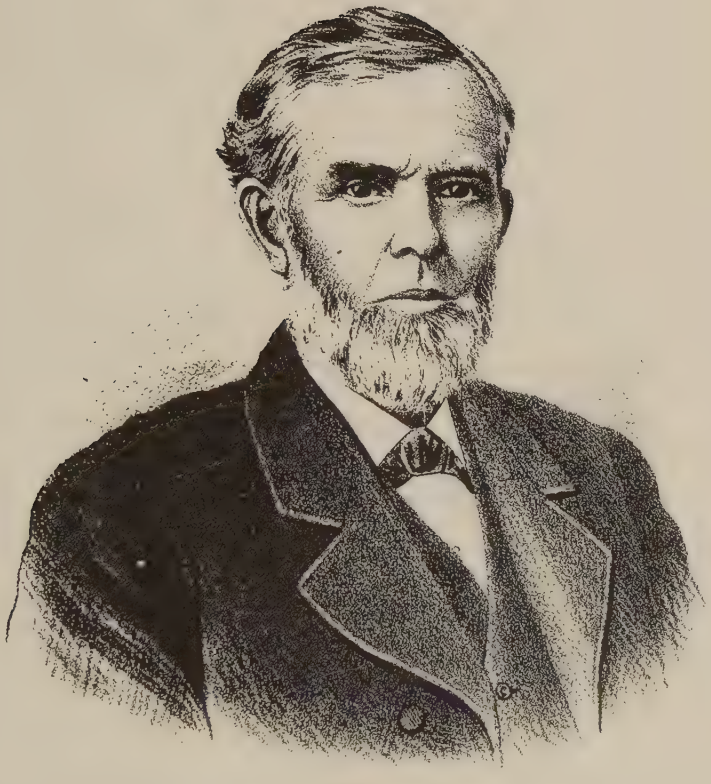
At a meeting of the citizens of Clark County, held on Saturday, the 25th of January, 1840, pursuant to a call, at the court house in Springfield, for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society, on motion, John R. Leman was appointed Chairman, and Will Spencer Secretary. On motion, the law of Ohio relating to agricultural societies was read. Ira Paige offered a resolution requesting the President (Chairman?) to nominate suitable persons, who shall be a committee, to report a list of officers for the society, whereupon the following persons were nominated, viz.: Ira Paige, Mathew Bonner, Charles Ward, William H. Harris, Anthony Bird, John H. Cartmel. Some remarks were made by John M. Gallagher and by E. H. Cummings. The committee reported the following as suitable persons for officers of the society: John R. Leman, President; James Bogle, Vice President; W. W. Spencer, Recording Secretary; Benjamin Moore, Corresponding Secretary; Adams Stewart, Treasurer; S. G. Moler, W. G. Serviss, John A. Alexander, Executive Committee.

"*Resolved*, That the doings of this meeting be published in the *Republic*." It is supposed that the meeting adjourned, though the records do not mention it.

At the next meeting, which was of the Board of Officers, various items of business were transacted, the principal of which was the selection of a committee of three from each township to promote the objects of the society.

The Township Committees were:

Springfield—Andrew Gowdy, Jacob Wolf, George Warder. Harmony—Herriman Chamberlin, Mathew Bonner, Thomas Wright. Pleasant—John H.



Yours truly
A. Dunlap

SPRINGFIELD

Cartmel, William Coffee, John L. Mowder. Green—John Budd, John A. Stewart, John Luce. Madison—Rowland Brown, Alexander Waddle, Doctors Houston, Joel Van Meter, Malyne D. Baker, Samuel Drummon. Moorfield—William H. Harris, James Foley, James Humphrey. Bethel—Ebenezer Porter, David Lowry, John Menich. Pike—Samuel Black, William Spencer, John Thomas. German—John Beman, Daniel Kiblinger, John M. Calla. Meeting adjourned to meet Friday, March 6.

At a meeting held June 14, same year, Adam Stewart, Ira Paige, E. H. Cummings and Charles Anthony were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, to prepare for the first fair. At the next meeting, held on the 19th of August, 1840, it was reported that all who had been invited to act as Judges had accepted except Allen Trimble, and that Col. James, of Urbana, would deliver the address. Committee on Premiums reported a schedule, which would absorb the sum of $205, to be distributed through a list of sixty-seven awards.

During the years 1841 and 1842, the record shows that fairs were held, officers elected in regular order, etc. February 22, 1843, it was ordered that all officers hold their places during the coming year, and that the meeting adjourn subject to the call of the President. From the fact that there is no record of any fairs or proceedings until 1853, the above may have been an easy way of "going out of business." The next entry in the record book informs us that a meeting of citizens assembled in the City Hall Saturday, February 12, 1853, and organized an agricultural society by electing officers and a Board of Managers. June 11, 1853, "the committee reported the purchase of ten acres of ground of William Huntington, at $120 per acre, which was approved." Since that date, no less than seven other parcels of land have been added by purchase, making a tract of about forty-six acres of highly improved ground, which is the scene of the annual county fair. The fair grounds are within the limits of the city of Springfield, and are used largely for general purposes, such as camp meetings, militia encampments, conventions, re-unions, etc. There is a half-mile track on the grounds, besides ample stabling, which makes it a favorite place for the meeting of those who are interested in the breeding and training of horses. In May, 1876, the County Commissioners bought the grounds from the Agricultural Society, and the property is now owned by the county. During the late war, the fair grounds were used as the camps of general rendezvous for several bodies of volunteer troops.

The Ohio State Fair was held on these grounds in the years 1870 and 1871.

During the early history of the first organization, the fairs were held in different parts of the county.

In the list of officers on the following page it will be observed that the names of the Managers, or Directors, have been omitted. This was done on account of want of space, and the large number of names included in the list. The vacancies are on account of not having access to the records, and the incompleteness of the records themselves:

OFFICERS OF THE CLARK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FROM 1840 TO 1881, EXCEPT MANAGERS.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.	RECORDING SECRETARY.	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1840	J. A. Leman	James Bogle	W. W. Spencer	Benj. Moore	Adams Stewart.
1841	Wm. H. Harris	James Bogle	W. W. Spencer	Jeremiah Warder	Adams Stewart.
1842	W. G. Serviss	Ira Paige	W. W. Spencer	E. H. Cummings.	Chas. Cavileer.
* 1843	W. G. Serviss	Ira Paige	W. W. Spencer	E. H. Cummings.	Chas. Cavileer.
* 1853	Wm. Hunt	Jacob Peirce	Wm. B. Miller	Geo. H. Frey	Jas. Humphreys.
1854	Wm. Hunt	Jacob Peirce	T. J. Warden	Geo. H. Frey	W. S. Field.
1855	Wm. Hunt	Jacob Peirce	A. J. Paige†	S. G. Moler	W. S. Field.
1856	Wm. Hunt	Jacob Peirce	John Howell	S. G. Moler	W. S. Field.
1857	Wm. Hunt	Chas. M. Clark	John Howell	S. G. Moler	W. S. Field.
1858	Wm. Hunt	Chas. M. Clark	John Howell	S. G. Moler	W. S. Field.
1859	Wm. Hunt	Chas. M. Clark	John Howell	T. J. Warder	W. S. Field.
1860	Wm. Hunt	Chas. M Clark	A. D. Small	E. M. Doty	W. S. Field.
1861	Wm. Hunt	John Snyder	J. T. Warden	John Howell	W. S. Field.
1862	Wm. Hunt	L. B. Sprague	J. T. Warden	John Howell	W. S. Field.
1863	A. Waddle	John Howell	J. R. Swan	C. M. Clark	W. S. Field.
1864	A. Waddle	John Howell	J. R. Swan	C. M. Clark	W. S. Field.
1865	L. B. Sprague	David Shaffer	John H. Blose	E. A. Williams	W. S. Field.
1866	Peter Sintz	David Shaffer	James Foley	E. A. Williams	James Bacon.
1867	Peter Sintz	David Shaffer	David Thatcher	Amos Whiteley	James Bacon.
1868	Amos Whiteley	L. B. Sprague	Smith McArthur	Asa S. Bushnell	Luther Brown.
1869					
1870	L. B. Sprague	Peter Sintz	Quincy A. Petts	Robt. Johnson	Luther Brown.
1871	Peter Sintz	A. R. Ludlow	D. C. Ballentine	Quincy A. Petts	Luther Brown.
1872					
1873	J. J. Scurff	J. Monahan	Oscar T. Martin	James Foley	D. P. Jefferies.
1874					
1875	L. B Sprague	J. S. R. Hazzard.	C. E. Winters		D. P. Jefferies.
1876	J. S. R. Hazzard.				
1877	J. S. R. Hazzard.	Smith Wallace	L. B. Sprague		D. P. Jefferies.
1878	Smith Wallace	W. H. Garlough	L. B. Sprague		S. F. McGrew.
1879	J. S. R. Hazzard.	W. H. Garlough	L. B. Sprague		S. F. McGrew.
1880	J. S. R. Huzzard.		L. B. Sprague		
1881	William Jenkins.	C. R. Rohrer	L. B. Sprague		

THE CLARK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY DR. ISAAC KAY.

The Clark County Branch of the Ohio Medical Society was organized in Springfield May 30, 1850. The records for one year from the date of its origin are not in existence.

On the 21st day of May, 1851, a meeting of the physicians of Springfield was held at the office of Dr. Robert Rodgers—Dr. J. Hendershott, Chairman, and Dr. E. M. Buckingham, Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws; also a committee to invite the profession throughout the county to join in the association, and one to make arrangements for a room in which to meet.

At the next meeting, May 30, the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following were the original members:

‡Jesse W. Cook,* Berkley Gillett,* Robert Rodgers,* G. W. Runyan,* M. L. Houston, A. C. McLaughlin, James Sprague, Elijah Collins, E. M. Buckingham, Isaac Hendeshott,* Cornelius Smith,* R. Houston,* V. Smith, J. N. Stockstill, D. C. Poage,* George Keifer (removed), R. J. Shackelford (removed),

*No record for the ten years from 1843 to 1853.
†Resigned. L. H. Olds appointed to fill vacancy.
‡Those marked with an Asterisk (*) are deceased.

E. W. Steele (removed), John A. Skinner,* J. C. Stoddard, Tobias Barr (removed), James H. Gillet, Isaac Meranda, David Serviss,* James R. Bayley, W. W. Dawson, Andrew Bruce,* E. Thorn,* H. H. Young, J. B. Lingle, H. C. Foster,* B. Winwood,* G. F. Kennedy, G. C. Paoli (removed), T. P. McCullough (removed), John H. Laurence (removed), Thomas C. Eakin (removed), George P. Hackenbery (removed), C. S. Smith (removed), M. Buffenbarger (removed), H. H. Seys, Isaac Kay, E. Owen, Ed D. Roe,* Daniel Neff (removed), William Marquart.

At the above meeting, by request, Dr. Gillett submitted an article to the society upon the position which its members should take concerning quackery and quack medicines. A resolution was passed inviting members of the profession in adjoining counties to co-operate in this enterprise. A Committee on Medical Ethics was appointed, and empiricism definitely discountenanced. Dr. Robert Rodgers was chosen President for the ensuing year—1850–51.

At the November meeting, 1850, Dr. Skinner read an essay upon "Medical Science," which was followed by one from Dr. Stockstill upon "Malaria." A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to tax quack medicines and nostrums, and one to draft and report a bill of minimum prices. The report of this committee was adopted at the next meeting. February 4, 1851, four members were admitted. Dr. Cook made a verbal report of the "Phenomena connected with the prevalence of cholera in Newark, Ohio," etc., and a resolution was passed that, "when called for," essays should be made the property of the society. Dr. Runyan also read an essay upon "New Medicine and New Instruments."† Dr. R. Houston was chosen President for the ensuing year, 1851–52.‡

The object of this meeting being rather to give an historical *resume* of the more salient and important features of this organization than to present the proceedings of each meeting in detail, through a period of more than half a century, the method pursued in treating of the first two years will not be adhered to closely in the remainder of this chapter; nevertheless, we hope to let no essential point of historic interest go unrecorded.

November 4, 1851, "after some discussion," a resolution not to patronize, except in cases of necessity, drug-stores that sold patent medicine, was withdrawn. The first "request of dismissal" on the records occurred at the same meeting. Dr. Buckingham read an essay upon the "Advancement of the Regular Profession of Medicine." February 3, 1852, the first "case of discipline" was presented, verbally, which led to a resolution requiring that, when charges were made against members, they shall be in writing, and the accused shall be duly notified thereof by the Secretary. This was also the first meeting on record wherein an autopsy took place. Dr. Runyan exhibited to the society a heart obtained by post mortem examination, possessing great interest. At this session, a gentleman who preferred justice to generosity—and who probably expected to "pay for his funeral"—suggested that ministers of the Gospel should be charged the same as other patients. May 4, 1852, Dr. Shackleford read an essay upon the "The Properties of Quinine." An effort was also made, but failed, to obtain permission of the society to reduce the established fees in Carlisle, Charleston, Vienna, Enon, Fremont, and their respective vicinities. State delegates were appointed, and Dr. B. Gillett was chosen President for the ensuing year. The President-elect read an essay upon "The Influence of the Passions and Emotions of the Mind upon the Body." November 16, Dr. Paoli read an essay on the "State of Medical Science in France." At this meeting

*Those marked with an asterisk (*) are deceased.

†A copy of the retiring President's address was requested by resolution for publication.

‡Dr. B. Gillett and J. Hendershott, Vice Presidents; Dr. L. M. Buckingham, Secretary, and Dr. G. H. Runyan, Treasurer. Drs. Gillett, Cook, Stockstill, Runyan and Rogers composed the first board of censors.

A committee was appointed to report upon the "Nature and Treatment of the first expulsion occurred—cause, the advocacy and practice of homœopathy. Typhoid Fever," and the "Medicinal Virtues of Cod Liver Oil." At the next meeting, February 1, 1853, Dr. Paoli reported on the latter, after which the subject was generally discussed. At the morning session of the May meeting this year, Dr. Hackenberg read an essay on "The Influence of the Atmosphere upon the Human System," and Dr. Paoli read an interesting report of a case of "Erysipelas Phlegmanodes." Dr. Hendershott was chosen President for the ensuing year, 1853–54. November 1, 1853, the society met at Carlisle. At the next meeting in Springfield, essays on special subjects, and the report of the Committee of Ethics occupied the attention of the society. May 7, 1854, it was resolved that any member removing and remaining out of the county one year would forfeit his membership. Also, that absence for three successive meetings would have the same effect. Dr. McLaughlin read a description of a case of malignant epidemic. Dr. Sprague, of Vienna, described an instance of obstetrical malpractice. Committees were appointed on the practice of physic, on surgery, and on obstetrics, whose duty it shall be to embody the experiences and observations of the society thereon in separate reports, to be submitted at the next annual meeting. Dr. R. J. Shackleford was elected President for the ensuing year.

The meetings thus far summarized correspond in character to those which followed until November 6, 1855, inclusive. From various causes, the sessions of the society were discontinued until April 12, 1864, when a convention was held to effect a re-organization, fifteen physicians of Clark County and vicinity responding to the call previously made. The meeting was held at the office of Dr. Rodgers. Present: Drs. Rodgers, Owen, Bruce, Thorn, Lefevre, Dunlap, Hazzard, Stockstill, Rector, Reeves, Pratt, Clark, Janney and Kay. Dr. Rodgers was appointed President, and Dr. Kay Secretary. The fee bill was re-adjusted in committee of the whole. The name of the society was changed to "The Clark County Medical Society." May 5, the constitution and by-laws of the old medical society were adopted, and the society virtually resuscitated. November 1, 1864, the fee bill was further discussed, amended, and ordered printed. Dr. Hazzard read an essay on "Pneumonia; its Pathology and Treatment," etc. This and other medical topics were discussed. At the February meeting, 1865, Dr. E. Owen read an essay on "The Treatment of Neuralgia by Strychnine." May 2, 1865, the Treasurer's report for the year just closed showed: Receipts, $16; expenses, $5.50. A. C. McLaughlin was chosen President. Dr. Kay read an essay on "The Medical Properties and Uses of Ox-Gall;" Dr. Cravath on "The Claims of Medicine as a Science;" Dr. Hazzard on "The Change of Type in Disease;" and the retiring President delivered an appropriate valedictory address. A strong resolution was passed in regard to practitioners in the county who would not affiliate with the society, and thus help to promote the best interests of the profession. Dr. Rodgers read a paper on "Anesthesia." November 7, Dr. Dunlap verbally reported a case of craniotomy, and Dr. Buckingham a special operation in surgery.

The Medical Society was now again under full headway, and the meetings have been held with great regularity ever since. Subjects of vital interest to the profession have constantly engaged the attention of the members, and great benefit has been derived from the essays and discussions, not only to the fraternity, but to the community also. An elevated standard of medical ethics has been secured, and incompetence and charlatanism uniformly rebuked. Looking over the records for the past fifteen years, we find that more than one hundred meetings have been held during that time. As a matter of course, it would require almost a separate volume to given even a synopsis of each. Not less

than one thousand medical topics have been discussed, about two hundred essays have been read, and more than that number of verbal reports made of important cases under treatment. All the leading questions connected with the progress of medical science for the last half-century have been canvassed, prevailing diseases and local epidemics considered, and a vast amount of co-operative work done in the society's sessions, the valuable results of which the community are now receiving, almost wholly unconscious of the source whence, to so great an extent, they have come. This has not been a "Mutual Admiration Society" in any sense. While nearly a hundred practitioners have been admitted, the rules of discipline have been frequently enforced, and the records show instances of criticism, censure and expulsion.* The Presidents, from our last mention, have been Drs. E. Owen, J. S. R. Hazzard, Isaac Kay, E. M. Buckingham, H. Senseman, A. Bruce, J. H. Rodgers, W. G. Bryant, Calvin Pollock, W. H. Reeves, W. H. Banwell, H. H. Seys and J. M. Harris. The principal Secretaries have been Drs. E. M. Buckingham, from 1850 to 1853; Isaac Kay, from May, 1854, to May, 1865; and from November 10, 1870, except two years, by Dr. Totten to date. Very full and systematic minutes have been made throughout, and, generally speaking, copious publications received through the local press. The early records are in a good state of preservation, and the later are seldom equaled in neatness and convenience of arrangement. The present membership is twenty-eight. Monthly meetings are held, with occasional exceptions, and the old-time enthusiasm still characterizes the sessions. Of the original members of the first society, only thirteen now remain, viz.: Drs. Buckingham, McLaughlin, J. H. Gillett, Kennedy, Seys, Kay, Hazzard, Senseman, Herble, Owen, J. H. Rodgers, Reeves and Stonebarger. The officers of the society for 1880–81 are: President, J. M. Harris; First Vice President, W. L. Stonebarger; Second Vice President, T. M. Carroll; Secretary, Isaac Kay; Treasurer, John Reddish; Board of Censors, W. G. Bryant, J. H. Rodgers, D. C. Huffman, H. H. Seys and McK. Driscoll.

CLARK COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

To show the manner in which the Bible Society of this county was organized, we quote from the record of the first meeting held, as follows:

"Formation of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Springfield, Clark County, Ohio.—Agreeably to a request made by the Rev. Mr. Hall, a number of the citizens of this county convened in the Methodist meeting-house on the 6th of August, 1822, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a Bible society. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Archibald Steel, after which the Rev. Archibald Steel was appointed Chairman; Rev. Samuel Henkle, Secretary; and Isaac T. Teller, Assistant Secretary, for the present meeting. Letters from the American Bible Society showing Rev. Mr. Hall to be an agent of that society were then read, after which the meeting adopted the following resolution, viz.: *Resolved*, Unanimously, that this meeting, impressed with the importance of a general circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of furnishing the destitute therewith, form a Bible society for this county, auxiliary to the American Bible Society of New York." At this meeting a constitution was adopted, which, being somewhat lengthy, and being later superseded by the present constitution of the society, we omit. However, the following names were signed thereto as the first members: John S. Galloway, M. M. Henkle, Saul Henkle, Archibald McDonald McConkey, W. M. Spencer and James S. Christie.

* From the first organization of the society to February 17, 1873, seventy-two physicians had been connected with it as members.

A committee was then appointed to solicit signers to the constitution, to report at the first annual meeting, and, after ordering a copy of Dudley's Analysis of the Bible Society System, and the publication of the constitution and minutes in the *Farmers' Advocate*, the meeting adjourned, to meet September 2, 1822. At that date, the society completed its organization by electing Rev. Archibald Steel, President; George W. Jewett and Moses Henkle, Sr., Vice Presidents; Pierson Spinning, Treasurer; Samuel Henkle, Corresponding Secretary; Isaac T. Teller, Corresponding Secretary; and for Directors, John Ambler, Joel Van Metter, Jeremiah Sims, Robert Humphreys, Griffith Foos, Archibald McConkey, Thomas Patton, Joseph Keifer, Maddox Fisher, Daniel McKinnon, Jr., Daniel Moore and Andrew Hodge.

The old record book of the society seems, at some later day, to have been taken apart and incorporated with a better quality of paper into the present bound record, and in this process the minutes of the first anniversary have been partially omitted, and a general disarrangement of the records made. Yet the good work seems to have gone along prosperously until about 1840, from which time up to 1842 no certain record appears.

On the 7th of March, 1842, the friends of the Bible Society met at the Methodist Episcopal Church and "organized as a Bible Society," with the following officers: President, Solomon Howard; Vice Presidents, Charles Anthony and E. H. Cumming; Secretary, Henry Hedrich; Treasurer, James T. Murray. At this meeting, the following constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This society shall be called the Bible Society of Clark County, Ohio, auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

ART. II. The object of the society shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures "without note or comment," and in English those of the commonly received version.

ART. III. All persons contributing to its funds shall be members for one year, and shall be entitled to purchase Bibles and Testaments at the Depository at cost prices. Those contributing $1 or more, shall receive (if called for within twelve months) a common Bible in return. Those contributing $10 at one time shall be members for life.

ART. IV. All funds not wanted for circulating the Scriptures within the society's own limits shall be paid over annually to the parent society, to aid distribution among the destitute in other parts of the country, and in foreign lands.

ART. V. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as their respective titles import.

ART. VI. The management of the society shall be intrusted to an Executive Committee of seven (including the Secretary and Treasurer), which shall appoint its own Chairman, and make its own by-laws, and fill vacancies that may occur in its own body.

October 20, 1875, Art. VI was so amended as to read: The Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each Evangelical Church, and also include the Pastors of said churches, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the committee to meet frequently on adjournment, or on call of the Chairman, to keep a good supply of books on hand, to appoint local distributors, to see that collections are made in some way, annually, in every congregation, and that all funds are forwarded early to the parent society, with a statement as to the portion designed for the payment of books, and that as a free donation.

ART. VIII. There shall be a general meeting of the society, at such time and place, each year, as the Executive Committee shall designate, when a full report of their doings shall be presented by the committee (a copy of which shall be furnished the parent society), and when a new election of officers and committee shall take place. Should the society fail of an annual meeting, the same officers and committee shall continue until an election does occur.

ART. IX. Any branch society or Bible committee formed within the bounds of this auxiliary, by paying over its funds annually shall receive Bibles and Testaments at cost prices.

ART. X. No alterations shall be made in this constitution except at an annual meeting, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

To this constitution 100 names are subscribed:

That this was an entirely new organization seems apparent from the minutes of the Executive Committee of a meeting held March 14, 1842, wherein

the following record appears: "On motion of Hedrick, the Treasurer was required to secure the Bibles belonging to the old Bible society and distribute for sale.

The first annual meeting of this society was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, March 20, 1843, with Gen. E. H. Cumming, Vice President in the chair, and H. Hedrick, Secretary. The annual report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's report and the report of the Female Bible Society were presented and read, and a resolution was passed making the life members of the Springfield Bible Society life members of this, the Clark County Bible Society. Officers were chosen as follows: John W. Weakley, President; James F. Sawyer and Willard Pinbury, Vice Presidents; Henry Hedrick, Secretary; and W. M. Spencer, Treasurer. A resolution was passed favoring the introduction of the Bible into the common schools.

The minutes of the various meetings of the Executive Committee show that though search was made in every township of Clark County by earnest laborers, who reported the number destitute of Bibles, the number by them sold and donated, and the fact that many families who were without the Word of God expressed their shame and humbly begged not to be reported, as they would supply the deficiency themselves.

The second annual meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, March 28, 1844, and the usual reports submitted but not recorded. An address was read by Gen. Cumming, which was ordered published in the *Republic*. The subject of the Bible in the schools was ably discussed by Rev. Sawyer and others, and a resolution passed urging the same. James F. Sawyer was chosen President for the year, and Mr. Hedrick continued as Secretary.

In the second annual report of the Executive Committee they say that fifty Bibles were presented to the Wyandot tribe of Indians, as they passed through Springfield on the way to their Western home.

April 23, 1845, the third annual meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was opened by prayer by Rev. William Simmons. The proceedings were of the usual interesting character, and Rev. John S. Galloway was chosen President, Mr. Hedrick being continued as Secretary. An adjourned meeting was held Thursday evening, April 24, 1845, in the Presbyterian Church, a full report of which was not given.

The Executive Committee at their meeting June 16, 1842, took measures to establish a depository at New Carlisle.

The fourth annual meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church Thursday evening March 26, 1846, with Vice President Rev. A. T. McMurphy presiding. Prayer by Rev. Ezra Keller As heretofore, the ladies seem to have been but silent spectators in these meetings, the annual reports of the Springfield Female Bible Society being duly read by the gentleman. Era Keller was made President, and Mr. Hedrick continued as Secretary.

The fifth annual meeting, April 28, 1847, was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was opened by the President, Dr. Keller, in the usual manner. Prayer by Rev. Gray. Rev. William Sym was elected President, Mr. Hedrick, Secretary. An address was delivered by Rev. R. S. Foster, and the agent of the American Bible Society. The annual report of the Executive Committee shows $260.71 paid for books and sales to amount of $63.97, with thirty-seven volumes donated. "Among the Bibles donated" says the report, "were twenty-two to those persons who had volunteered to be soldiers in Mexico."

At the sixth annual meeting held in the Episcopal Church, April 26, 1848, but little business was transacted beyond the election of officers. Rev. Foster preached an able sermon on the authenticity of the Scriptures. On May 10,

following, the Executive Committee appropriated $150 to create Samuel Barnett a Life Director in the American Bible Society.

The seventh annual meeting occurred at the Presbyterian Church April 4, 1849, at which time James L. Grover was chosen President, and Rev. Mr. Edwards delivered an address, followed by appropriate remarks by C. Elliott, D. D. The Executive Committee at its meeting June 14, 1849, records "The committee to visit the hotels reported through Mr. Anderson. The report states that the Buckeye had thirty rooms, the National sixty-two, the United States eighteen, American twelve. Four hotels, 122 rooms. On motion, it was determined to put Bibles into the above hotels, and the Treasurer was directed to order the books, and to report whole cost, and the cost of each hotel."

The eighth anniversary was held in the Episcopal Church May 8, 1850. Rev. C. Robbins was chosen President, and an address delivered by Rev. Grover. The annual report showed a healthy and progressive state of the society.

The ninth annual meeting was held May 28, 1851, at 2 P. M., in the Associate Reformed Church, and Dr. R. Rogers was called to preside. Rev. R. W. Henry was elected President, and Rev. J. S. Galloway delivered an address. An adjourned meeting was held in the evening in the Presbyterian Church, addressed by Rev. William P. Strickland, of Dayton. The annual report gave the result of the third exploration of Clark County. Number of families visited, 2,898; found destitute, 232; being an average of about one in twelve.

The tenth annual meeting occurred at the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 2 P. M., May 26, 1852, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Weakley. Rev. N. C. Burt was chosen President. Life memberships were conferred on Henry Hedrick, John Ludlow, Revs. Chandler Robbins. J. C. White, Solomon Howard, J. C. Schulze and Mrs. Spencer and Jonah F. Spencer; and, in the evening at the same church, the society was addressed by Rev. White on "The Bible."

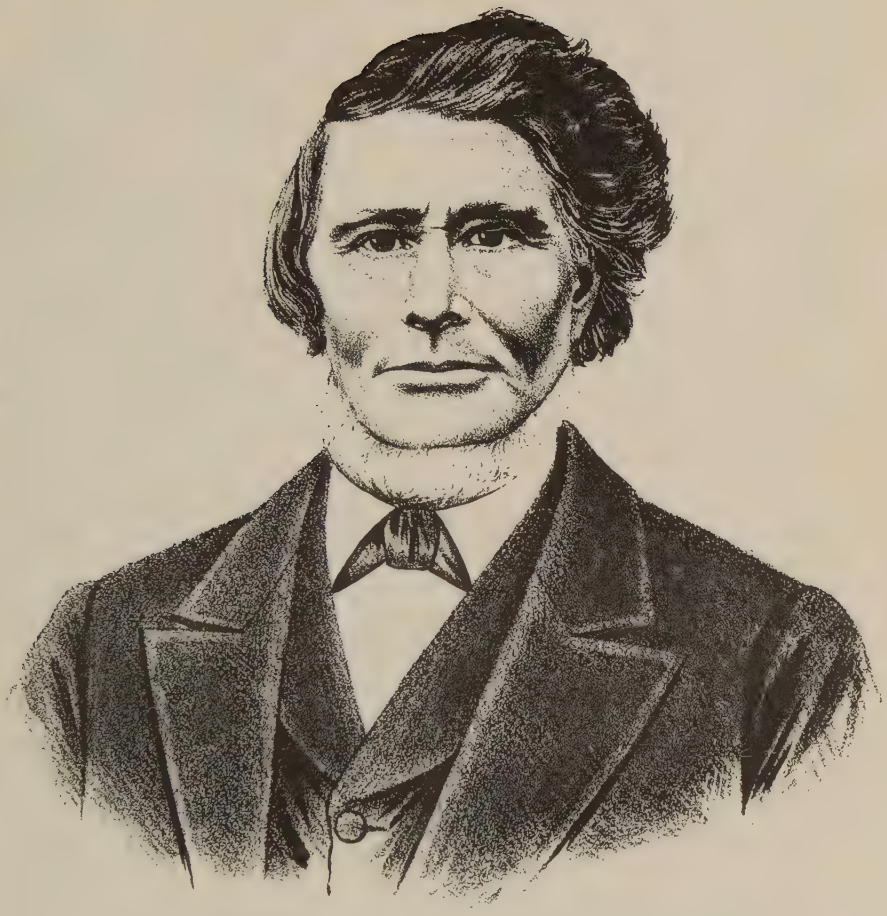
The next annual meeting, the eleventh, was held at June 8, 1823, in the Episcopal Church. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Rev. C. H. Williams was called to preside, and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Peasley. The reports were of great interest, showing the society free from debt, having $58.82 in books, and $404.03 cash on hand. Revs. Enoch West, John McLain and Samuel Ham, made life member of parent society. In the evening an address was delivered, at the Associate Reformed Church, by Rev. James Presley, of Cincinnati.

The twelfth annual meeting occurred at the Episcopal Church May 14, 1854. Rev. J. F. Chalfant presided in the absence of the regular officers, and opened the meeting with devotional exercises. The usual programme was enacted, and an evening meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church; address by Rev. Sloane.

At the thirteenth anniversary held at the Presbyterian Church May 30, 1855, the Revs. William L. Hypes, Wesley Webster and John Braden were made life members by contribution, and William Barnett and William Runyan, Esqs., by contribution of $30. Samuel Barnett was chosen President. The meeting was concluded in the evening at the same place.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee March 21, 1856, Mr. Henry Hedrich, who had served so faithfully as Secretary of this society since its organization in 1842, resigned, by reason of removal from Springfield, and William Runyan was chosen to fill the vacancy.

May 26, 1856, the fourteenth annual meeting convened at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Runyan was elected Secretary, and the usual routine of business was conducted, and completed at an evening meeting. Rev. Dr.



C. Thompson

(DECEASED)

SPRINGFIELD TP.

Brooks addressed the meeting. At this meeting was read the thirty-fifth annual report since the first organization, and the thirteenth under the present organization. The report says: "The Female Bible Society has control of Springfield. They have proven themselves very efficient, having visited over four hundred families and found some forty or fifty families destitute of a Bible."

The fifteenth annual meeting, at the Presbyterian Church, May 27, 1857, was presided over by Hon. S. Mason, and reading of Scriptures and prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. Marley. Rev. T. M. McWhinney, Pastor of the Christian Church in Enon, was made a life member by his congregation contributing for that purpose.

The sixteenth annual meeting, at the Associate Reformed Church, was held May 26, 1858. John Ludlow was made President, and David Cooper, Secretary. The annual report shows that the whole amount donated to the parent society since the organization of this auxiliary, in 1822, was $2,262.28, and the gross amount remitted for Bibles and Testaments, in the same period, was $3,670.06. The Female Bible Society, of Springfield, since its organization in 1842, had donated to the American Bible Society $354.

The seventeenth annual meeting occurred May 25, 1859, at the Congregational Church, John Ludlow, President, William Spencer, Secretary, in place of David Cooper, resigned. Quoting from the record of the Secretary, "The meeting was an interesting one, but it was to be regretted that but few of the friends of the Bible cause were present."

The eighteenth anniversary was held at the Presbyterian Church March 28, 1860. Rev. Joseph Clokey was made President, and T. A. Wick, Secretary. The reports were as usual, and showed a favorable condition of the society.

On the 25th of March, 1861, the nineteenth anniversary service was held at the Presbyterian Church, being the thirty-ninth since its organization. Rev. J. S. Galloway, agent of the American Bible Society, addressed the meeting. Rev. Allen T. Thompson was chosen President for the year.

The twentieth annual meeting occurred at Union Hall, on Monday evening, June 7, 1862. A full report of a canvass of the county by Rev. S. Scott was made, and published in the city papers. Rev. J. Clokey, D. D., chosen President, and Charles L. Petts, Secretary. In the Treasurer's report it is shown that the society supplied Testaments to the members of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on their leaving Springfield for the field of battle.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held April 11, 1863, the following resolution was adopted on the death of an old member:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death, since the last annual meeting of the Clark County Bible Society, viz., August 24, 1862, Rev. John S. Galloway, who has been identified with the County Bible Society for nearly thirty years, and served devotedly for eleven years as an agent for the Bible cause in Western Ohio, therefore,

"*Resolved*, that this committee deems it befitting in them, and due to the memory of our departed brother, to record our just appreciation of his excellences of character, and his devotion and untiring energy in behalf of the Bible cause, and our sincere sense of the loss sustained in the decease of so ardent a fellow-laborer, and our earnest prayer that God may raise up other holy and zealous men to fill the places of those who are called from labor to reward." The twenty-first annual meeting, and the forty-first since organization, was held in the First Presbyterian Church July 9, 1863. The same President and Secretary were re-elected to serve another year.

The twenty-second anniversary was held July 18, 1864, at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Clokey was continued as President, and J.

W. Gunn chosen Secretary. The attendance was poor, and there seemed to be a lack of the former interest manifested in the welfare of the society.

The twenty-third anniversary was held at the Second Presbyterian Church June 29, 1865. Rev. E. M. Bower elected President, T. J. Finch, Secretary. The following resolution on the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was offered and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the American Bible Society regard with deepest sorrow the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States; and that they hereby record their sense of the loss which the nation and the world have sustained in the decease of this illustrious servant of the people, whose interest in the work of this society, of which he was a member and Director for life, and whose devout reverence for the Word of God characterized his Presidential career as a merciful, just and great ruler, the breaker of the bonds of 4,000,000 of people, and the worthy successor of Washington."

The twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church in the afternoon of June 19, 1866. Rev. T. T. Titus was elected President, and Rev. J. W. Gunn, Secretary. At night an interesting public meeting was addressed by Revs. Titus, Wombaugh and Ames.

The twenty-fifth anniversary, at Christ Church, July 22, 1867, selected Rev. A. T. Fullerton for President, Rev. J. W. Gunn, Secretary. The sum of $800 was donated to the parent society.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting was held in the English Lutheran Church July 6, 1868, and the usual business transacted. Rev. J. B. Helwig was elected President, and J. W. Coles, Secretary; $400 was appropriated to the parent society.

The twenty-seventh meeting was held Monday and Tuesday evenings July 26 and 27, 1869, and were of great interest. The various reports showed the society in a flourishing condition. Rev. Charles Stroud chosen President, and J. W. Coles, Secretary.

The twenty-eighth anniversary was held July 27, 1870, at the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. P. H. Mowry was chosen President, J. W. Cole, Secretary. The meeting was without special interest, excepting the annual reports which showed a steady growth and prosperity.

The twenty-ninth anniversary was held September, 1871, at the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. George F. Cain chosen President, and J. W. Coles, Secretary. A lengthy and interesting report of the canvassers which was submitted by S. Cochran, agent, together with the usual reports.

The thirtieth annual meeting was held September 16, 1872, at the Second Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Lucien Clark elected President, J. W. Coles continued as Secretary. Rev. S. Cochran reported that this was the fiftieth, or Jubilee Year, of the Clark County Bible Society from its first organization. The Executive Committee was instructed to arrange for a jubilee meeting in November, but no record of such meeting appears in the books of the society.

The thirty-first meeting, and fifty-first annual meeting since organization, was held September 29, 1873, at the First Presbyterian Church. The following were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Joseph L. Bennett; Vice President, James L. Christie; Secretary, J. W. Gunn; Treasurer, George Horner.

The thirty-second annual meeting was held October 20, 1874. Very few were present, and Rev. W. H. Webb was elected President, Rev. R. P. Thomas elected Secretary. At the anniversary meeting, on Sunday evening, held jointly at the English Lutheran and Second Presbyterian Churches, both were filled to their utmost capacity.

The thirty-third meeting, October 20, 1875, was held at the English Lutheran Church. Rev. W. H. Webb was elected President, and J. W. Gunn, Secretary.

On Sunday, October 25, 1876, Rev. E. T. Wells, of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, preached an able discourse to the united congregations of the city, in the First Presbyterian Church, on the subject "Send out thy Light and thy Truth."

On the following Monday evening the thirty-fourth annual meeting was called for the same place, but, as only a few were present, adjourned.

In 1877, it appears from the minutes of the Executive Committee, no annual meeting was held, owing to delays in the reports of collections, etc. However, the committee called a meeting for February 26, 1878, which was held at the Second Presbyterian Church at that place, and the usual yearly exercises took place.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting was held at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church November 11, 1878, and Rev. Joseph Kyle was elected President, and C. C. Taylor, Secretary. The usual reports were read and published in the city papers.

The regular annual meeting for 1880 was held in the First Presbyterian Church April 2. After the usual religious services in the opening, the society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following being the result: President, S. A. Brewster; Secretary, C. C. Taylor. The usual reports were then submitted, after which the society adjourned.

CLARK COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

This organization seems to have had its origin with a convention of Sunday school teachers held at South Charleston November 2, 1865, at which time a constitution was adopted, the first section of which explains the object of the body.

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as the Clark County Sabbath School Union. Its object shall be to unite all Evangelical Christians in the townships in efforts to promote the cause of Sunday schools in co-operation with the County Sunday School Union, aiding in establishing new schools where they are needed, and awakening increased interest and efficiency in such as are already in operation.

It was also provided by this instrument that the usual officers should be chosen at certain periods, and that there should be one Vice President in each township, whose duty it should be to look after the welfare of Sunday school interests in his township.

The first officers chosen were: President, E. M. Doty; Secretary, James Evans; Treasurer, J. M. Sheeder.

And the following Vice Presidents from the various townships: Rev. N. C. Smith, Madison Township; Rev. E. Hills, Harmony Township; A. B. Runyon, Pleasant Township; Robert Black, Pike Township; John Swearinger, German Township; John Johnson, Bethel Township; G. L. Massey, Mad River Township; Rev. D. R. Culmerry, Green Township; Rev. M. Thomas, Moorefield Township; William Berger, Springfield Township.

This organization has accomplished a great labor in connection with the branch of Christian work for which it was formed. Yearly meetings have been held in various parts of the county, and a free interchange of ideas by more frequent meetings of such as were disposed to grow in the service. Some idea of the method of work may be formed from the subjoined scheme which governed the last session of the Union, held in the English Lutheran Church, Springfield, Ohio, Thursday, May 27, 1880.

The order of exercises was as follows: 9 o'clock, sharp, Devotional Exercises; 9:30, President's Address; Secretary's Report; Treasurer's Report and appointment of committees; 10, reports of Vice Presidents, Secretaries and others; 11, question box.

Afternoon session—2, devotional exercises; 2:15, reports of committees; 2:45, question box; 4, Interchange of thoughts of what we have heard and what we will take home with us.

Evening—8, Sabbath school mass meeting; to which all are invited. Come all, and join us.

Members of the convention were urged to come prepared with practical questions upon the Sabbath school work in our county.

The officers were, President, J. M. Jones; Vice President, W. H. Berger; Secretary, A. L. King; Treasurer, G. W. Winger; Executive Committee, C. M. Nichols, C. A. Phelps, P. A. Schindler, A. Barr, W. H. Weir and Ross Mitchell.

THE GRANGE IN CLARK COUNTY.

The Grange movement reached Clark County early—the first grange organized in the county being No. 50, and the work progressed rapidly until twelve had been organized. Of these, five have gone entirely out of existence, and only two can be called really strong and successful organizations.

The Grange is an organization first formed in 1867, and fully completed and perfected in 1873, designed to unite the farmers of the country in one great brotherhood, in which by mutual existence, mutual protection, mutual instruction, and mutual encouragement, they can advance in financial prospects in intellectual progress, and in social life and enjoyment.

In 1873 and 1874, the movement advanced with unparalleled rapidity, and Granges were organized at a rate utterly unheard of in the annals of any similar organization.

It could be compared to nothing, but a great wave sweeping across the country. In the nature of things such advance could not be healthy, and, after it had passed, many were the wrecks of imperfect organizations left behind. A period of depression followed, and the impression was spread that the Grange was dead. At the present time the organization is coming out of this depressed stage, and a healthy activity is manifested in almost all quarters. In Clark County the order is less prosperous than in many others. It is, however, well grounded here, and is likely to gradually gain strength as its purposes become better, and more widely understood.

THE MAD RIVER VALLEY PIONEER AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

was the name of an organization which was formed in May, 1870. Its existence as an active society was of short duration, but it developed a great deal of valuable historical matter while it did exist. "The Early Settlement of Springfield" was the title of a paper prepared by Dr. John Ludlow, and read before this body in January, 1871. Dr. Ludlow's article has been used here and there throughout this work, and was invaluable as a source of information.

The Battle of Piqua, by Thomas F. McGrew, Esq., was one of this class of papers, though not prepared until within the present year; yet, as will be seen, Mr. McGrew was one of the prime movers in this association.

As the proceedings of the society were of a decidedly historical nature, the details of the first meeting are given entire, at the risk of being tedious. Many of the incidents mentioned in the opening address have been alluded to in other parts of this volume, yet the same facts related by different persons will never

be treated quite alike, and one author thereby becomes "confirmation strong" for another.

This association has held no meetings for several years, though its books and papers are yet in the hands of some of its former officers who now reside here.

A permanent organization of the Mad River Valley Pioneer and Historical Association was effected at its first regular meeting, held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on May 3, 1870. The name "Mad River Valley" was inserted in lieu of "Clark County," which had been determined upon at the first meeting. The chair was occupied by Thomas F. McGrew, Esq. The Rev. A. H. Bassett delivered the inaugural address:

MR. PRESIDENT: To rescue from oblivion interesting facts and important information would seem a duty which we owe to those who come after us. The present is indebted to the past; so the present should provide for the future. To-day has the benefit of yesterday's observations and experiences; so should to-day preserve and carry forward its accumulated information for the benefit of to-morrow.

Our American continent, which we are wont to term our Western World, is eminently a land of rapid development and marvelous progress. Our forefathers and foremothers were men and women of great toil, and patience, and endurance, and perseverance. They began at the sterile Plymouth Rock, making it a fruitful field. Then, they erected there a State, diminutive in size, but of mammoth enterprise, and a very empire in resources and population. Then they proceeded to found and build and people State after State in their westward progress, not stopping for mountain barriers or for savage opposition. As they advanced, they had to penetrate vast forests and traverse great mountain ranges, with or without roads, and with or without teams, carrying fire-arms to secure game for their sustenance and to protect themselves from savage assaults. They constructed boats for crossing our great rivers, and even for navigating them for many hundreds of miles (downward). Selecting the sites for their dwellings and for their prospective towns, they wielded the echoing ax to fell the timbers of the dense woodlands, and constructed substantial but rude dwellings of primitive materials. The labor and hardship and exposure they went through would to us seem incalculable, as unendurable; but they heeded it not. Their methods, their experiences, their sufferings, their exploits, we have loved to hear them relate. But alas! many of them have passed away. And again, alas! many of them have left no record of their thrilling story, of their eventful and adventurous life. Of our own city, within a very few months or years, the following-named venerable citizens have taken their departure: Col. Werden, Col. Baker, Gen. Anthony, Gen. Mason, Judge Torbett, Dr. Hendershott, Squire Spining, Father Kills, Father Barnett, Father Schindler, Father Watkins, and a score—it may be scores—of others.

But it is yet fortunate that some of the fathers are still with us. We have amongst us honored citizens, whose memories are not in pioneer associations, who have lively remembrances of the primitive and backwoods experiences. If we have not living old physicians, who used to click the spring lance, and bleed the patient in every fever, we have some old ministers, as Bishop Morris and Dr. Brown, who used to be pioneer itinerants, at half paid allowance (not to say salary), which would not to-day keep your clergyman in books and periodicals. If we have not Judges who used to preside in log court houses, or lawyers who used to collect their fees in coon-skins and maple sugar, we have those of different professions who used to attend school (if at all) in houses of unhewn logs, with puncheon floors, mud chimneys, and window-lights of greased paper. We have among us men who were soldiers in the war of 1812, who used gun-

flints, and carried punk and a tinder-box for striking fire, for percussion caps and friction matches were unknown. We have still among us many who used to be happy in log-cabin houses; who used to hunt deer and wild turkeys for provisions; who used to thrash their grain and shell their corn by hand, beat it to a degree of fineness in a log mortar, with a stone pestle. The generation has not passed away of men who knew no reaper but the sickle, no mower but the scythe, no threshing-machine but the flail, no cider-mill but the home-made press. The men are here who saw nearly, if not quite, the first steamboat on the Ohio, who witnessed the beginning of your canals, your macadamized roads, your railways and your telegraphs. Yes, you have yet pioneers in your midst whose memories, as we have said, are rich in story of the past, filled to the brim with incidents and experiences of thrilling interest. Then, whilst we yet have them amongst us, let us, as opportunity may serve, gather around them and listen to their simple and unvarnished narrative, for it will have the eloquence of personal realization.

Here, now, is one of the objects of this association: We would supply a sensible lack, i. e., one means of public entertainment which has not yet been brought before our community. We have no lack of concerts, festivals, fairs or picnics. We are amply favored with the visits of the menagerie, the circus troupe, the dramatic corps, the minstrel band. And our graver and more sensible courses of popular lectures furnish literary entertainment, and sometimes amusing pastime. But, to make up the variety, you need a pioneer association, to furnish you the entertainment of an occasional evening in the personal recitals of such as can tell you about the past of our now well-fixed and prosperous country, and State, and city. The pioneers are passing away. Let us ask them to relate to us their story before they go hence. And let us make reasonable haste to do this, as their time may be short.

Another object of this association is to answer the purpose of an historical society, to gather facts, documents and relics for preservation, that we may leave intelligible and useful records for the inspection and benefit of coming generations.

We have evidence that the ancients, from remotest ages, used to erect monuments to perpetuate the knowledge of events. And, as they knew not the art of printing, they were accustomed to engrave their historic facts upon the enduring marble. A great many ancient records in this form are extant, some in a wonderful state of preservation. And modern oriental researches are continually bringing to light additional marble chapters of this ancient history. All this evidences the wisest forethought in the men of the primal ages. It seems that they even thought of us, though then unborn, and did us the great favor to send down to us these simple, primitive records. The value now placed upon them is inestimable.

Grateful, then, to the ancients for their forethought toward us, should we not learn from them with our ten-fold increased advantages to convey records forward to posterity? The very winds are daily sweeping away many leaves of important information, which should be snatched, as it were, from destruction, and laid away for future inspection and use. And for what you may do in this regard, the men and women of hereafter, whom you and I may not live to see, will rise up and call you blessed.

Then, let us make a beginning of an historical collection—books, papers, manuscripts, fragments, relics, antiquities, curiosities, or what not, pertaining to the history of our country; and its accumulations will soon produce archives which will do credit to our city and county, and be of unending benefit to coming generations.

In the principal counties throughout the State, pioneer associations have

been formed and are in active operation—wide awake in the matter. Let us not be behind the times. Do we not consider Clark County one of the best? Are we not wont to regard Springfield the very garden spot of Ohio? Would we not scorn to fall behind in intelligence, or in enterprise in any respect? We think we have cause to feel proud of our improvements and of our achievements in mechanical and manufacturing enterprises. It is indeed said that we boast much of our progress, and of the extensive amount of our industrial products sent abroad to all quarters under heaven. This is well. Let no man stop us of this boasting. But we have been lacking of one cause of boasting. Up to this time, it has been said that Clark County has no pioneer association, no antiquarian society, no historical club. Please, sir, let us have an end to this. Never again, after to-day, let such a thing be said of Clark County. I trust you will so decide, and that this community will sustain you with its hearty amen and its prompt co-operation.

I need not ask, are our people generally aware that Clark County, of which we are citizens, contains some historical localities of rare interest? We have just at hand the famed Mad River. I have been curious to learn, and have made considerable search to ascertain, the origin of this unique name. You may smile at my simplicity, as I confess that for many years I had an idea that this river derived its name from the appellation given to Gen. Anthony Wayne, as Mad River Valley was partly the theater of his important operations. On account of his characteristics of uncommon daring and bravery, he received the epithet, "Mad Anthony." But I have had to relinquish this supposition, so long entertained, for my researches have brought to light but one explanation —that given by Timothy Flint, in one of his volumes of Western History. He represents Mad River as thus named because of the furious character of its current! Now, it so happens that I have not traveled extensively enough up and down the stream to discover its furious portions. It has usually appeared quite calm and unassuming when I have met with it.

Long before the settlement by whites, one hundred years ago, and how much longer I presume no living man knoweth, there was an Indian town called Piqua, situated on the opposite side of Mad River, five or more miles below this point. I think this was the original Piqua, as may appear presently. The name (Piqua), in the Shawnee, is said to signify a man that sprang up out of the ashes. Now, some of us white men may have had such antecedents as this, and we might not relish being reminded of it. This Piqua, on Mad River, was a place of much consequence for the time, extending for more than three miles up and down the margin of the river. Its reputation as a headquarters of the Shawnee tribe was known far abroad. And even before the settlement of Ohio, as long ago as 1780, an army of a thousand men was raised in Kentucky, and, under command of Gen. George Rogers Clark, came out through the wilderness (for there was no white settlement even at Cincinnati), all the way to the Piqua town, on Mad River, to subdue and destroy it. On their way, they came to old Chillicothe town, on the Little Miami, which was at the spot you now call Oldtown, a little this side of Xenia. (But then there was no Xenia, mind you.) Apprised of their approach, the Indians had not only abandoned the place, but had set fire to their houses, and nearly all were consumed. The army pursued the Indian road from Chillicothe across to Piqua, probably passing near where Enon now stands. You know there is an ancient mound in that vicinity. To be brief, Piqua and its forts were destroyed. And the army, having fulfilled its mission, retraced its steps to Kentucky, and was forthwith disbanded. Just here, observe, we are honoring the memory of Gen. G. R. Clark, who led this army, by calling after him the name of our county.

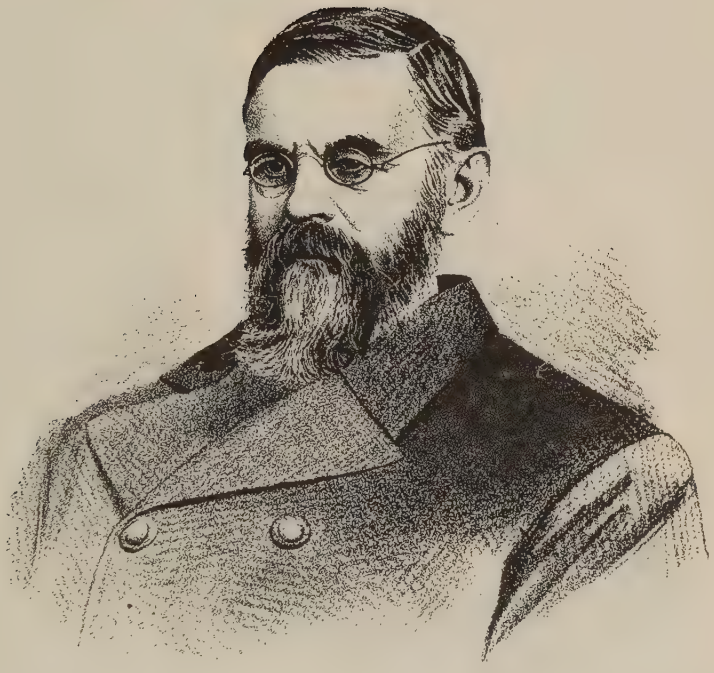
Meanwhile, it seems the Indians were dispersed from old Piqua, and went

over to the Great Miami and built another Piqua, which still survives, and the white man's edition of it they now call "City."

About the year 1768 or 1769, little more than a hundred years ago, at Piqua, on Mad River, Tecumseh was born. He must have been a half-grown lad at the time his native town was destroyed; old enough, however, to be an observer of the sad scene, and to receive his impressions of the affair. It was natural, if not meritorious, in him, that he should be loyal to his nation and strive to repel the encroachments of the whites. He grew to be a leading and influential chief and warrior. It is said that he traveled so extensively as to visit all the tribes east of the Mississippi, from Mackinaw to Georgia, to endeavor to unite all in a planned combination against the American Government. It seems that, in the Indian style, he was a natural orator, and sometimes wielded a marked power with his eloquence. But his plans were foiled, and had to be given up. In the year 1812, he was induced to become an ally of the British army. They made him a Brigadier General, and it is said he was in every battle in the Northwest, except that of Tippecanoe, until he fell in the battle of the Thames, 1813, as was believed, from a pistol shot from the hand of Richard M. Johnson. Gen. Tecumseh, though an Indian, and though he did not please Gen. Harrison, had his noble traits of character. It is particularly represented that he behaved with great humanity toward our men at the siege of Fort Meigs.

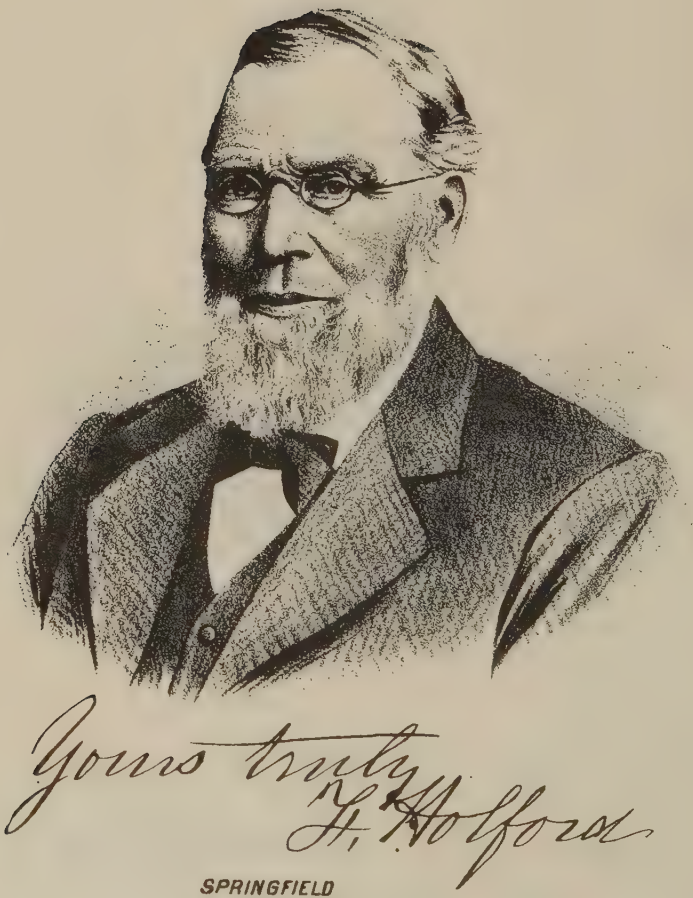
When Gen. Proctor had abandoned the American prisoners to the ferocity and tomahawks of the savages, one great Indian chief, Tecumseh, came rushing in, and exerted his authority to arrest the massacre; and, meeting a Chippewa chief who would not desist for persuasion or threats, he buried his tomahawk in his head. Tecumseh fell in his prime—in his forty-fourth year. Now, be it remembered that this Tecumseh, celebrated throughout two great nations, beside his own people, had his birthplace here on Mad River, in our very vicinity. If we are not proud of this association of ideas, I apprehend we have no cause to be ashamed of it. I know not why we have not given his name to something, if it were only a way station or a back street. We have certainly immortalized the names of some meaner white men. I have passed through important towns named Tecumseh in other States, hundreds of miles from the birthplace of the warrior. He was certainly a shrewd and brave man; and, viewed from his standpoint, was a man of principle. Could he rise from the dead and appear among us, I apprehend we would have to give him amnesty, though a red man, and I think he would be a pretty popular fellow. Had I assurance of a second, I would move that we yet set up the name of Tecumseh somewhere in Clark County.

But, pardon me; I have gone beyond my intention when I set out. I had no purpose to give a sketch of Tecumseh, or of our local history. There is a rich theme for some gentleman more competent than your present speaker. I desired it should be suggested to this community, as many may not be aware of it, that Clark County, Ohio, is rich in historical associations. And, this being the case, it is a lack which is not creditable to us that we have in existence no organization of the character of a pioneer, or antiquarian, or historical, society. I am gratified to know that we have among us intelligent and honored citizens, who have lived nearly or quite all their lives in this section, some who were living in this valley whilst Tecumseh was yet living, and whilst his tribe was yet residing, or at least wandering, in Ohio, and not far distant. And I do not despair of finding out some one of our old settlers who has actually seen Tecumseh. The inquiry would not be an unworthy one. My old friend, John R. Crain, of Bethel Township (I wish it were called Tecumseh), who was Postmaster in Springfield thirty years ago, informs me that he was born on the very



Yours truly
Lew. W. Hastings

SPRINGFIELD



Yours truly
E. H. Holford

SPRINGFIELD

farm where he now has his home, more than half a century ago, and this is at the very locality of old Piqua town. Had I not, in time past, repeatedly visited the place, I should certainly now desire to make an excursion to look upon the famed spot. Through the kindness of a member of the family of Mr. Crain, I am furnished with some ancient relics from the battle-ground of old Piqua. He informs me also, as I trust I may use the freedom to mention, that Gen. J. W. Keifer was also born in the same vicinity; and Mr. Shellabarger, too, had his birthplace but a short distance from there, on the opposite side of the river. These gentlemen, I doubt not, would be able to communicate many circumstances of interest, historical, or, at least, national, connected with the old Piqua locality. Many other citizens, doubtless, are also possessed of facts and incidents, historical or antiquarian, pertaining to the Mad River Valley or some other portion of the State. I trust these will become enlisted in behalf of this association, and will be induced to give us hereafter their views and their narrations for the entertainment of the public.

I pray you that you go not back from this movement. Let it be a success and a perpetuity. And let us not forget that all should be done in God's fear, and to the glory of His name.

After the conclusion of the address, W. W. Beach, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the constitution, which was unanimously adopted, and signed by a majority of those present. The by-laws were also unanimously adopted.

CLARK-SHAWNEE CENTENNIAL.

Monday, August 9, broke upon this community with a cloudless sky, favoring the ceremonies for which such extensive and laborious preparations had been made during the past few weeks, and the centennial of Gen. George Rogers Clark's victory over the Shawnee and Mingo Indians, at Old Piqua, four miles west of this city, was given an encouraging send-off. Everything was in complete readiness Saturday evening, the grounds being properly laid out and signals set. The Memorial Guards and Cummins Cadets pitched their tents in a shady spot Saturday, and remained on guard in anticipation of a crowd of curious and impatient people Sunday. The crowd was there sure enough, 200 carriages and buggies coming in from all directions, loaded with people, who inspected favorably the preparations made. In the city, the flags of all nations appeared at the early hour from windows and roofs, not only of business houses, but of dwellings, giving the streets the holiday aspect desired. The celebration had been the talk of the people in this part of the State since it was first suggested, and at the last interest became intense. This was shown by the crowds of people which began pouring into the city soon after sunrise, increasing every hour until one could scarcely move along the streets. First on the day's order of exercises was the reception of distinguished guests, the Governor and staff, Mayors and Councils of sister cities. Interest therefore centered in and about the railroad depot. At the appointed hour, the various bodies and organizations to take part in the procession and proceedings at the grounds met at headquarters, and at 9 A. M., massed on Market square.

HOW THE CELEBRATION ORIGINATED.

In the issue of the *Daily Republic* for June 14, 1880, appeared an able article from the pen of Mr. Thomas F. McGrew, of this city, the historian of the celebration, entitled "The Siege of the Old Indian Town of Piqua," giving a detailed account of the battle of the 8th of August, 1880, with the circumstances leading to the encounter and showing the objects accomplished in the opening of this rich and fertile valley to settlement and civilization. That paper attracted wide attention and was reproduced by the press of other cities. The propriety of a fitting celebration of the anniversary, as one of paramount importance in the history of Clark County, which took its name from the hero of the enterprise, immediately suggested itself, and at the regular July meeting of the Clark County Veteran Memorial Association, Capt. Alden P. Steele moved the appointment of a committee to consult with citizens and consider the propriety and feasibility of so celebrating. The motion prevailed and the Captain of the association appointed as such committee Capt. Steele, Col. Howard D. John, Andrew Watt, Capt. D. C. Balentine and William H. Grant. At a subsequent meeting, this committee reported favorably upon the proposition and it was resolved by the association to celebrate accordingly, on Monday, August 9, the 8th, the day of battle, falling on Sunday. The original committee was continued in charge of necessary arrangements, with power to call to their assistance any member of the society or community able and willing to work. From the first announcement of this decision, a deep interest was taken in the matter, especially by residents of that part of the country in which is located the scene of the battle, and, although the time was comparatively short, preparations were made so skillfully and promptly with the hearty co-operation of many leading citizens, that everything was in readiness by the evening of Saturday, August 7, and the liveliest anticipations existed among the people of half a dozen counties in Southeastern Ohio. The Veteran Memorial Association is an organization composed of ex-soldiers, officers and privates in the Union army and navy in the war of 1861–65, formed for the purpose of keeping alive the fellowship formed on the battle-field, for showing proper respect to the memory of ex-soldiers passing away in our midst, and for decorating soldiers' graves on the day annually observed in nearly all the States for observance of the beautiful ceremony. It was deemed entirely in keeping, in the lack of a Historical or Central Pioneer Association, that this organization should initiate and conduct the celebration in progress to-day on the site of the old Indian town of Piqua, and Clark-Shawnee battle-ground. A proper share of credit is therefore due the Memorial Association for anything of success achieved.

Gov. Foster and several members of his staff, who had spent Sunday in the camp of the Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G., at Tiffin, arrived in the city, rather unexpectedly, by the early train and proceeded at once to the Lagonda House, where shortly after they were found by the Reception Committee. The 9:20 excursion train from Columbus brought other members of the Governor's staff, which is represented here to-day by Adjt. Gen. W. H. Gibson, Col. T. E. McNamara, Col. J. H. Sprague and Col. J. C. Wehrle. The procession formed on Limestone street, front of the Lagonda House, at 9:30 A. M., with Col. R. L. Kilpatrick, U. S. A., Chief Marshal, with Capt. Charles Hotsenpiller, U. S. A., Col. A. Dotze, Capt. Amaziah Winger, Capt. J. R. Ambrose and Dr. W. G. Bryant, medical officer, as aides. The procession moved in the following order:

Grand Marshal and Aides.

Seventh Regiment Band.

Veteran Memorial Association, 100 men, commanded by Maj. W. J. White.

Squirrel Hunters, Capt. Frederick A. Lewis commanding.

Carriages with officials and invited guests.

Company A, Seventh Regiment, O. N. G., Capt. Charles Anthony, fifty men.

Duquesne Blues, O. N. G., Capt. Harper, fifty men.

In the first carriage rode Gov. Charles Foster, Adjt. Gen. Gibson, Judge William White and Gen. J. W. Keifer.

Second carriage, Col. Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant Columbus Barracks and grand-nephew of Gen. George Rogers Clark, Hon. J. F. Oglevee, Auditor of State, Rev. T. J. Harris, Chaplain of the day, and Mayor E. S. Wallace.

Third carriage—Dr. Keifer, of Troy, and Governor's staff.

Fourth carriage—Capt. Runyan, of Logan County, in uniform of the old-time militia; Col. Johnson, Piqua; and Commissioners of Clark County.

The route of the procession was east on High street to Sycamore, north to Main street, west to Market, south to Market space, where footmen boarded the train for the grounds, carriages and horsemen proceeding by pike.

On arrival, the exercises at the speakers' stand began with music by the band and prayer by Rev. T. J. Harris, Pastor High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and Chaplain of the day.

Gen. Keifer then delivered the following welcoming address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The duty assigned me is a pleasing one. I am warned to be brief and not to trench on the work alloted here to others. The welcome extended to our distinguished guests must be found more in the hearty spirit in which all give out signs of pleasure over their presence, than in words which I may utter.

Speaking for those through whose persevering efforts we are permitted to meet on this occasion; also for all who have interested themselves in this centennial day, I extend a hearty welcome to all persons assembled here.

A perfect realization of the importance and interesting character of this meeting can be had only by bringing into vivid recollection the incidents and events which have occurred on these grounds a hundred years ago.

Here, then, savage and civilized man joined in mortal combat. The battle fought and won on that day had most important results. The border pioneer settlers, especially from Kentucky, fought to free their homes from depredations by the merciless red men. But the greatest results are to be read in the fact that here, on that day, the most warlike Indian tribe on the continent was defeated and forced back, and the pioneer white man was allowed to advance to new possessions. On this field as upon every other where an untutored and barbaric race of men have measured prowess with an educated and civilized race, the latter has proved the most valiant. No race of men ever were great and successful warriors whose training did not comprise something more than is obtained in the chase or alone in the use of arms. The Hebrew people, just out of centuries of Oriental bondage in which they were strangers to war, and who in all their history had been trained to peaceful pursuits, proved more than a match for the numerous large warlike bands with whom they came in contact in their forty years' journey through the wilderness to the Promised Land.

On these grounds, 100 years ago, were the then principal villages of the Shawnee Indian tribe. This tribe had occupied different portions of the now territory of the United States during nearly three hundred years of preceding history, and it was the most warlike of all the Indian tribes. It had rarely been at peace with the other tribes until it went to war with the whites. Their chiefs possessed more sagacity and more of the true spirit of warriors than the chiefs of other tribes. Their traditions were of war, extending back to a time when they, in search of conquest, "crossed a sea" to this continent. In this tribe alone did the latter tradition prevail. Here the head chiefs made their

home. On account of the abundance of game, the richness of soil, the pure water from the numberless perennial springs, the large quantities of fish which then abounded in the limpid waters of Mad River and its tributary streams, the facilities for engaging in favorite sports upon the river and the then open prairies, these aboriginal people had become more than ordinarily attached to this place as a home. The acquisition of these lands may have been at the cost of many of their chiefs and braves. Here were the graves of their ancestors and those dear to them. They followed the natural instincts of mankind in defending this country against the aggressions of the white race. I am not charged with the duty of picturing the scenes of the battle fought here. That duty will be performed to-day by others; and by simulation we are soon to witness all the scenes of that eventful day. Already we witness the contending forces gathering for the fray.

Who were here on that memorable day? There were here (at their birthplace) the three ten-year-old brothers—triplets—with their Creek mother, two of whom became famed in the bloody history of the West. The names of those boys were Tecumseh (a cougar crouching for his prey), Ellskwatawa (an open door), afterward named and recognized as the Prophet, and Rumskaka. The principal chiefs and braves of the Shawnees, supported by about three hundred Mingo warriors under the notorious renegade white man, Simon Girty, fought upon this field. George Rogers Clark, then but twenty-eight years of age, and who stood deservedly high in public esteem as an Indian fighter, commanded the "long knives"—the white soldiers.

Among those with the expedition, perhaps more in the character of a scout and a spy than a soldier, was the famous Western adventurer, Daniel Boone.* Though the army of Col. afterward Gen. Clark was small—only about one thousand in numbers—it contained many who are known in the annals of history.

The day we celebrate was an anxious one. Success that day was to the pioneer settlements a guarantee of freedom from the scalping knife of the savage; and success to the Indians was the preservation of their rude homes, their small crops and natural hunting grounds. From the women and children, witnesses of the battle gathered on these heights, there doubtless went up prayers for the success to the Great Spirit above; for they worshiped a "Great Unknown." These "children of the forest," as said by another, had seen the Great Father

"In clouds and heard Him in the winds."

Here then was witnessed the exultations of victory, and the crushed hopes and sorrows and sufferings and defeat. The cycle of an hundred years has beheld the vain struggle of a once proud and valiant race of God's people for their homes and for an existence. The Shawnee tribe is now almost extinct; a mere remnant of it, without tribal identification, can only now be found in the far-off Indian Territory, merged with a similarly fated tribe—Pottawatomies. Though these "children of nature" flourished and were long known to history (under varied names), before their defeat on these historic plains their star of destiny was set. They are doomed to extinction. Their fate has been or will be the fate of all other savages on this continent. While we deplore the poor Indian's fate, and hesitate to pronounce his treatment by our kindred and race just and human when tested by divine precepts, we can still hope that He who rules all things for the best will not, as a retributive justice, visit a like or kindred fate on our own race.

* According to other accounts Boone must have been in the "Carolinas" searching for his wife and family at the time of this expedition.

Reaching back a century, where certain records of history "fade away in the twilight and charm of tradition," we gather up the marvelous growth of civilization in the New World.

The past century is rich in the romance of American history. Progress has reigned with imperial power. The savage war-whoop has been superseded by the neighing of the "iron horse." The event we celebrate sharply marks the point where barbarism ended and civilization set in. Here barbarism was driven back still farther in its native forests, where through all the ages it has had its securest home, and the inseparable twins, Christianity and civilization, bearing the ax of Time, have cloven along their retiring footsteps room for a better, purer and holier life, in all of which we may be able to read the decree of Almighty God.

To bring us closer, if possible, to the condition of things as they once existed here, and to aid in paying just tribute to our fathers who fought here, or who but little later were the avant couriers of our present peaceful and happy State, let us speak in the words of one of Ohio's poet sons:

"The mighty oak, proud monarch of the wood,
Upon these hills in stately grandeur stood.
Along these vales did ferocious panthers prowl,
And oft was heard the fierce wolf's frightful howl;
But all these savage beasts have passed away,
And the wild Indians too—where are they?
They have disappeared—most of these tribes are gone,
Like the night's dark shades before the rising dawn.
Can we forget that brave and hardy band
Who made their homes first in this Western land?
Their names should be enrolled on history's page,
To be preserved by each succeeding age:
They were the fathers of the mighty West;
Their arduous labors Heaven above has blessed,
Before them fell the forest of the plain,
And peace and plenty followed in the train."

Gen. J. Warren Keifer was then responded to by Gov. Charles Foster, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of Clark County:

I am very grateful indeed, for myself and for my associates here from the State Government, for the welcome that has been given us in words, and not only in words, but for the welcome expressed by this magnificent presence before us. It has been my good fortune (I suppose I may call it good fortune) to visit almost every county in this State within the past year. Ohio is a great State, with populous cities and influential towns and counties—at least we of Ohio think it is a great State—and I noticed in all the counties I visited that every one thought their town the best town in their county and the best county in the State. I conclude that the remark is equally current here. Unfortunately for me, I failed to visit Clark County last year, but I am happy to be present with you to-day. Among the first things I heard when I arrived this morning was that "same old story," that the county of Clark is the finest in Ohio, and that the city of Springfield is the finest city in the State—or in any other State, for that matter. Even my old friend, your honored citizen, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, dignified and thoughtful as he is, said that this county and this city of Springfield were the best county and the best city in the State (Laughter.)

I am glad to be here to-day on this centennial occasion—this centennial of an occasion that marked the downfall of barbarism and the beginning of the rise of the splendid Christian civilization we now see in Clark County, and not only in Clark County, but throughout the great Northwest.

I congratulate you, the people of Clark, on your splendid civilization, on

your agricultural industries, on your great manufacturing interests, and your institutions. Again, in behalf of myself and my associates, I thank you for the kind invitation and for this most generous welcome. (Applause).

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Capt. D. C. Balentine, editor of the Springfield *Transcript*, selected to read letters and communications from invited guests unavoidably detained and others, remarked that he felt himself unable, even did time permit, to read the entire mass of manuscript placed in his hands, and, as they say in Congress, would "ask leave to print" for the benefit not only of this but for future generations. He then read, either in whole, or in part, the following papers:

FROM JUDGE FORCE, CINCINNATI.

From Leavenworth, Kan., July 21, 1880.

Maj. W. J. White:

Dear Sir: I have just received your letter, inviting me to serve as orator at the centennial of Gen. Rogers Clark's victory at Old Piqua.

The letter followed me to this post, where I am resting a few days before setting out with Gen. Pope for the southwest corner of Colorado.

I thank you heartily for thinking of me on so interesting an occasion, and would gladly serve if it were practicable. But while you will be celebrating your centennial, I shall be camping in the wilderness.

The proceedings will of course be printed: and will contain much of historical interest. I desire to bespeak a copy. Very truly yours,

M. F. Force.

FROM PRESIDENT EDWARD ORTON, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Ohio State University, President's Room, Columbus, Ohio, July 28, 1880.

Prof. W. J. White:

My Dear Sir: I crave your pardon for my delay in answering your letter, I have been absent from home about a week, but your letter came into my hands a day or two since—in time, certainly, for an answer before this date. I am collecting the coal and ore statistics of the State and have a number of men in the field. When I returned, I was snowed under with urgent requests of various sorts that demanded instant attention, and, yielding to the immediate pressure, your letter escaped notice until an hour or two before your telegram was received.

I cannot render the service you ask. I wish I could. Nothing would please me better than to make a study of this early chapter of our history, but I am so burdened with my present duties that I cannot think of assuming any service outside of them. Very truly yours,

Edward Orton.

FROM HON. STEPHEN JOHNSTON, PIQUA.

Piqua, Ohio, August 2, 1880.

P. O. Cummings, Secretary Clark-Shawnee Centennial, Springfield, Ohio:

Dear Sir: Your invitation extended to me to be present at the anniversary of the battle between Gen. Clark and the Shawnee Indians a century ago is before me. In reply, will say I shall be happy to accept the invitation and be with you at the time fixed. My mother was personally acquainted with Tecumseh and Daniel Boone, being born in Fort Bryan, Kentucky, or called usually "Bryan's Station," and being also acquainted with Abraham Thomas, who was

in the battle and has given an account of it published in Howe's History of Ohio. Mr. Thomas came from Kentucky to Ohio at the same time with my mother's family and settled in this county (Miami), only a few miles apart. It will afford me great pleasure indeed to look over the ground on the anniversary of the battle.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN JOHNSTON.

FROM M. M. MUNSON, GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE, July 28, 1880.

F. M. HOWE, ESQ.:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 27th is at hand, and I have given the subject matter some consideration. At the present writing I am not able to give you any further historical account of the battle fought at "Old Piqua" between the Kentuckians under Gen. George Rogers Clark and the Shawnee Indians, which occurred August 8 and 9, 1780.

I am aware that there are conflicting accounts of that battle and the circumstances that attend it. You refer to those given in Howe's His. Col. Ohio. One is from "Bradford's Notes on Kentucky." This work is generally admitted as good authority in pioneer history. This book is out of print and quite rare. The other is Reminiscences of Abraham Thomas, published in the Troy *Times*, in 1839.

The reminiscences were written by a Mr. Bosson and were received as reliable, as Mr. Thomas was a man of truth. I furnished them to Mr. Howe for his book in 1846–47. Several things combine to make your celebration on this spot of interest and importance. First—Tecumseh was born here in 1865 or 1866. May we not trust that a more complete life and juster conception of the character of Tecumseh will be brought out by your people on that occasion? One of the Drakes has given us an extended life of the chief, but from its reading a wrong impression of his character is made upon the reader. A good deal of poetry and romance has been from time to time interwoven with his life. Sayings and doings and many incidents are largely colored by McDonald and subsequent writers. I knew an old gentleman who spent much of his time in Troy. He was Gen. Harrison's Secretary, and was at the treaty of Vincennes in 1870. His impression of Tecumseh was not favorable. His description of his personal appearance, his action, voice or speech, and a general analysis of his character, I recollect, were quite elaborate and thorough. Some allowance should be made for my old friend, for he lived in those "perilous times," "a part of which he was," and was an old man. Second—The battle which your coming celebration is to commemorate. This is an important historic event, and a complete and reliable historical account should be secured before it is too late. I trust every effort will be made by your people to this end. Third—This spot once aspired to be the county seat of Clark County; once was the rival of your now beautiful and thriving city.

Mr. Smucker, the pioneer historian, lives in Newark, and is the Secretary of our Pioneer Society. I will try and see him in a day or two and have a personal interview with him upon the subject to which you refer in yours of the 27th. Books and documents treating upon early history or pioneer matters are rare, and most that were attainable in your county have been deposited in our society rooms in Newark. If I cannot go to Newark in time, I will inclose yours with a note to Mr. Smucker, who will write you or your committee. Mr. S. is the best posted historian in certain lines of pioneer history in Ohio, and then he has access to all published matter in this field at Newark, where we have them deposited. From what I have said of Tecumseh, I don't wish you to think he is by any means an unimportant personage far from it. On the

other hand, I look upon him as being the greatest Indian characters that has been known upon the American continent. I only want a just portraiture of him. What do you say to a parallel in part between he and Jeff. Davis?

I am your obedient servant,

M. M. Munson.

TECUMSEH.

The noted Indian Chief and Shawnee warrior, Tecumseh, was born on this spot and was twelve years old at the time of Gen. Clark's attack. The following biography of this remarkable man is given in the American Encyclopedia:

Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, a chief of the Shawnee Indians, was born near the present city of Springfield, Ohio, about 1768, and was killed at the battle of the Thames (Canada), October 5, 1813, being then forty-five years of age. His first prominent appearance was in the attack on Fort Recovery in 1794. About 1805, his brother, Elskwatawa, set up as a prophet, denouncing the use of liquors, and of all food and manners introduced by the whites. Tecumseh and the Prophet then attempted to unite all the Western tribes into one nation to resist the whites. They visited the Indians from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and soon had a village of 400 Indians gathered at Greenville. Gen. Harrison required them to remove, as it was beyond the Indian limit fixed by treaty. Tecumseh went to Vincennes with 400 warriors to over-awe Harrison, and the conference was broken up by his violence. Finding that he had gone too far, he attempted to explain. In 1811, while he was in the South exciting the Creeks and Seminoles to rise by promise of English aid, Harrison marched on the Prophet's town to demand that the Indians should return to their various tribes, murderers of whites to be surrendered, and plunder given up. The Prophet attacked him and was defeated at Tippecanoe, on the Wabash, November 7. This disconcerted Tecumseh's plans and broke the spell of the Prophet's power. When war was declared with England, Tecumseh appeared in Canada with a number of warriors and refused to meet the American commanders in council. He was in the action against Van Horne on the Raisin, and after being wounded at Maguaga was made a Brigadier General in the British forces. He was in command with Proctor at the siege of Fort Meigs, and saved American prisoners from massacre. After the battle of Lake Erie, he urged Proctor to engage Harrison when he landed, but accompanied him in his retreat. In the first engagement, he was wounded while holding the passage of the stream. With Proctor he selected the battle-ground at the Thames, in the southwest corner of Canada, and commanded the right wing. Laying his sword and uniform in the conviction that he must fall, he put on his hunting dress and fought desperately until he was killed. Col. R. M. Johnson was said to have shot him; but in reality his death was not for some days known to the Americans.

FROM DR. J. J. MUSSON, ST. PARIS.

St. Paris, August 6, 1880.

Capt. Steele, Springfield, Ohio:

Dear Sir: Your postal was received on time. If professional engagements do not prevent, I will be present at the celebration. A few facts relative to Black Hoof may not be inappropriate. About thirty years since I obtained his skull at Wapakoneta. That his age was very great at the time of his death is attested by the closure of the alveoli (the sockets in which the teeth are inserted). Whether, as reported, he was 110 years of age when he died I do not know; but that his age was very great there is no doubt. His skull indicates a remarkable brain for an Indian. If he was as well balanced in mind as from the

Sincerely Yours

S. Jerome Uhl

SPRINGFIELD

form of his skull his brain must have been, he could not have been otherwise than a great leader. Just above the temple, on the left side of the skull, there is an indentation. It was caused by a blow from a musket in the hands of an infuriated soldier shortly after his capture in the war of 1812–15. He was knocked senseless, and, although at the time it was supposed it had made a Good Indian of him, he lived many years, dying at Wapakoneta in the fall of 1831. A report of this incident in his life will be found in Howe's History of Ohio. He was the adviser and confidential friend of the great Tecumseh, and, at the instance of the latter, attempted to unite several Indian tribes into a grand confederation, so as the more effectually to resist the continually increasing encroachments of the whites. After the war of 1812, he settled down to a peaceful life, the monotony of which was only varied by an occasional drunk. In getting his skull I was assisted by an old pioneer who attended his funeral.

Respectfully, JOHN MUSSON.

Should I not get down, see that the skull is returned in due time.*

FROM ISAAC SMUCKER, NEWARK.

NEWARK, Ohio, July 21, 1880.

CAPT. M. M. MUNSON:

My Dear Sir: Yours, with the letter from Mr. Howe, was received yesterday. I have no fuller, better or more reliable account of Gen. Clark's expedition to the Mad River Indian towns, in August, 1780, than appears in Howe's Collections. Thomas calls it a "bloodless victory to the expedition," but in a preceding paragraph admits that a party of the Clark army, acting as spies on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, were surprised and several killed and wounded.

The history of the Clark expedition was briefly this: In July, 1780, Gen. Clark organized about one thousand Kentuckians to march against the Indian towns on Mad River, a few miles west of Springfield, for the purpose of chastising them for their marauding excursions into Kentucky. The army left the mouth of Licking August 2, 1780, reached the Piqua Indian town on the 8th, and had a battle, with the loss of about twenty men on each side, the Indians being compelled to retreat. Gen. Clark's army then returned to Kentucky, arriving at the mouth of Licking, opposite Cincinnati, August 14.

Drake's Memoir of Tecumseh is probably the fullest and most reliable, and contains about all that is known of him. I see Howe draws largely upon Drake in making up his biographical sketch of him. His character, when divested of the drapery of romance thrown around it, was simply that of a brave, influential, energetic, talented, vindictive savage—that and nothing more—certainly nothing better.

Fraternally, ISAAC SMUCKER.

FROM C. W. BUTTERFIELD.

MADISON, Wis., August 4, 1880.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, Springfield, Ohio:

Dear Major: It would afford me great pleasure to be with you on the 9th inst., at the meeting of the Memorial Association, of Springfield, with the pioneers of Clark County, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Col. George Rogers Clark with the Shawnees and Mingoes, at the Indian town of Piqua, within the present limits of your county; but I am so far away and so pressed with business engagements that I must forego the happiness of being present upon that occasion.

*The skull was on exhibition during the day of the celebration.

The historical sketch of "The Siege of the old Indian town of Piqua," published in the Springfield *Republic* of June 14, 1880, written by Thomas F. McGrew, which you were so kind as to send me, I have read with much interest and profit. The writer has evidently caught the spirit of "The Siege," and has left little to be added to the history of the expedition. "One hundred years ago," says the circular which you have favored me with, "the now fertile farms, productive valleys, lofty ledges and sparkling springs of Clark County were the homes, the haunts and hunting-grounds of the Shawnees." This is true; and may I be allowed to add, that what is now the great State of Ohio was then, "to all intents and purposes," a howling wilderness.

One hundred years ago, there was not in the vast extent of territory bounded on the north by the Great Lakes, on the east and south by the Ohio, and on the west by the Mississippi, a single permanent American settlement. Beyond the Ohio, looking north and west, was everywhere an Indian country; and, at that time, all the tribes but one throughout the whole region were openly at war with the United States. That one was the Delawares; and these Indians the very next spring took up the hatchet in favor of the British. So, the settlements that had taken root west of the Alleghanies—reaching from Pittsburgh down the east side of the Ohio to some distance below Wheeling—and the few that were dotting the wilds of Kentucky, were all suffering the horrors of the Western Border war of the Revolution—a war characterized by rapacity and bloodthirstiness. Previous to this, two expeditions had crossed the Ohio, directed exclusively against the savages: One from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), in February, 1778, to attack Cuyahoga, under Brig. Gen. Edward Hand, resulting so ingloriously that it is known in history as the "squaw campaign;" the other from Kentucky, in May, 1779, led by Col. John Bowman, against Chillicothe, a Shawnee town, about three miles north of the present site of Xenia. His success was not what had been expected; but the expedition was by no means a failure. Then came the campaign of Clark, "one hundred years ago," against Piqua, the particulars of which your historian has given with so much clearness and accuracy; and to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of which your association and the pioneers of Clark County are so soon to assemble on the "Old Piqua Battle Ground."

But what of Indian marauds, meanwhile, across the Ohio into Pennsylvania and Virginia, and into the infant settlements of Kentucky? The actors were fitly described as "horrible hellhounds of savage war!" for they murdered, indiscriminately, the young and the old—helpless women and children—every age and either sex. To prevent almost continual depredations of this character, carried on by the Shawnees and Mingoes, upon the inhabitants of Kentucky, the expedition against the Indian towns on Mad River was organized by Clark. The enterprise, as you know, was a success; though the Shawnees were but little humbled, and the Mingoes still less. The immunity from savage aggressions, which the campaign brought to Kentucky, was of short duration. But of the expeditions which followed I will not speak. Suffice it to say, that what is now Clark County never again was the scene of conflict between the Americans and Indians in force.

And now, before I close, a few words about Simon Girty, who is said to have been in command of the Mingoes at Piqua. Possibly you may be interested in a brief sketch of the "noted desperado"—something concerning him outside of the general drift of what is to be found in the current histories of the day. He was born about the year 1741, on an island in the Susquehanna River. His father's name was also Simon. His mother's maiden name was Crosby. Simon, the younger, had three brothers—Thomas, James and George. The father was killed in a drunken frolic. The widow afterward married a man

named John Turner. They had one son, also named John. During the old French war, all were captured by the Indians. The elder, John Turner, was tortured at the stake; the residue of the family was taken into captivity, but Thomas Girty escaped. Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas; James, by the Shawnees; George, by the Delawares. To what tribe the mother and child (young John Turner) were assigned is unknown. After peace was declared, they all returned to Pittsburgh and vicinity—to civilized life. But during the Revolution the Girty boys joined the British and their savage allies. They all became noted for their cruelty to prisoners. Simon was a conspicuous character in the Indian war which followed the Revolution. Soon after the close of the last-mentioned conflict, he married Catharine Malott. They had a family of five children—John (who died in infancy), Ann, Thomas, Sarah and Predaux. Their descendants are numerous and respectable. Simon Girty died February 18, 1818, near what is now Amherstburg, Canada.

Yours truly, C. W. Butterfield.

FROM PRESIDENT HAYES.

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 5, 1880.

Gentlemen:

I am directed by the President to say that arrangements already made for the disposition of his time next week render it impracticable to reach Springfield on the 9th inst., and he is obliged with regret to decline your very kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the victory of Gen. Clark.

Very truly yours, W. K. Rogers, Private Secretary.

Messrs. George H. Frey, P. P. Mast, John H. Thomas, City Council Committee, Springfield, Ohio.

FROM SENATOR THURMAN.

Columbus, August 3, 1880.

Dear Sir: I have delayed answering your polite invitation to attend the centennial celebration of Gen. Clark's victory, in the hope that I might be able to accept it. But I now find, to my regret, that I cannot do so, as I am compelled to be absent from Ohio for the next ten days, if not longer. Thanking the Committee for the favor of the invitation, I am

Yours truly,

A. G. Thurman.

G. H. Frey, Esq., Springfield, Ohio.

FROM SENATOR PENDLETON.

Cincinnati, July 24, 1880.

George H. Frey, Esq., Chairman Committee on behalf of City Council:

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation on behalf of the City Council of Springfield to attend the centennial celebration of the victory of Gen. Clark over the Indians, to be held at the battle-ground, Monday, August 9, 1880, and to be the guest of the city. I expect, in pursuance of a previous engagement, to be absent from the State at that time. If anything should transpire to relieve me from this engagement, it will be a pleasure as well as an honor to accept your invitation. Convey to the Committee and the gentlemen of the Council my high appreciation of the honor they have conferred on me, and believe me Very respectfully yours,

George H. Pendleton.

FROM MAYOR NOBLE, OF TIFFIN.

TIFFIN, Ohio, July 27, 1880.

GEORGE H. FREY, Esq., Springfield, Onio:

Dear Sir: Your kind favor and invitation received. In reply, allow me to say, my official duties are such that I will be unable to attend your "Centennial." Permit me, hovever, in the name of the city of Tiffin, to extend unto you our hearty and sincere congratulations, and may the coming years bring to you even more prosperity than the past. Respectfully,

HARRISON NOBLE,
Mayor of Tiffin.

FROM WILLIAM PATRICK, URBANA.

URBANA, Ohio, August 2, 1880.

F. O. CUMMINGS, Secretary Clark– Shawnee Centennial, Springfield, Ohio:

Dear Sir: Permit me to return my thanks for the kind invitation extended to me to attend the centennial and pioneer re-union, on the 9th of August, four miles west of Springfield, on the Old Piqua battle-ground 100 years ago, for the purpose of celebrating that great historic event. Memory brings up recollections in connection with the subject of my very early pioneer life that seem to urge me to make this effort to accept the very kind invitation to attend; but surrounding circumstances will more than likely intervene to prevent it, and, if so, please be assured that my heart is with you in that great and laudable enterprise.

The battle of Piqua, preceded by many raids at different points, was only the commencement of a long line of conflicts with the savages in the various parts of the then great Northwestern Territory. Gen. Clark, six years later, raised a large force and marched it against the Indian villages upon the Wabash, and, while at the Falls of Ohio, detailed Col. Logan, afterward breveted Gen. Logan, to raise a considerable force and march it upon the Macacheek towns, now within the limits of Logan County, Ohio, which resulted in the burning of Macacheek, Pigeon Town, Wappatomica and other towns in the vicinity, names not now recollected; and this predatory mode of warfare culminated in the decisive battle gained by Gen. Wayne in 1795. Connected with the scenes enacted in these various conflicts, the names of Boone, Kenton, Whiteley, Patterson, Kenedy, Trotter and others were embossed in shining filigree during the fifteen years which followed the one you celebrate on the 9th of August, 1880.

My father, Anthony Patrick, migrated from New Jersey, in the year 1806, to Trumbull County, Ohio, when I was about ten years old, and purchased land, settled on it and improved it, within two miles of the line dividing Pennsylvania and Ohio, and about two and one half miles west of the present celebrated manufacutring town of Sharon, Penn. But, as was very common at that early day among the first settlers in Ohio, he and several of his neighbors, hearing glowing rumors of the richness and fertility of the Mad River country, became restless and dissatisfied with their location, and, hoping to better their condition, sold their lands preparatory to seeking the El Dorado in the valley of Mad River; and, in the spring of 1811, my father with some five or six of his neighbors decided upon a novel mode of transit, which was to build a boat with sufficient capacity to contain them and their families, with their few household goods and supplies, and launch it in the Shenango River, about two miles above the site of the present town of Sharon as above alluded to, and which in due time was fully accomplished and floated down the river over three new mill-dams to the mouth of what was called the Big Yankee Creek, and safely

moored and made ready with steering oar and paddles for the first spring freshet, which soon occurred, when all the immigrants boarded and cut loose and floated down the Shenango into the Big Beaver, and over the Beaver Falls down to its confluence with the beautiful Ohio River, and down it to Cincinnati with its log cabins under the hill and here they sold their boat for about $20, made their dividends and all the boat's crew distributed themselves in what was, at that day, Champaign County. I very much doubt whether any nautical enterprise has more than equaled it since that day.

This brings me to the point to tell when and how I became acquainted with Springfield. My father moved from Cincinnati up to Lebanon about the 1st of June, and, in the following August, hired a team to bring his family and goods to Urbana, and, on the 9th of August, 1811, being coincident with the anniversary you intend to celebrate at Piqua, we passed through your little hamlet of a few cabins, arriving at Urbana on the same day, when I was nearly fifteen years old. This circumstance, connected with the fact that at the close of my services in the war of 1812–15, having two uncles and several of our old neighbors from Trumbull County living in Harmony Township, on the waters of Beaver Creek, I was induced to take charge of a small school and "teach the young idea how to shoot" (but not with toy pistols). This situation brought Springfield and what is now the eastern part of Clark County into a more general acquaintanceship with very first settlers. And among those in town I will mention Ambler, Demint, Daugherty, Foos, Hunt, McElroy, McCartney, Platt, Walker, Pendleton and Rennick. And now, passing by Springfield for the present, will in rural districts, dating back from 1811 to 1816, name the heads of families in and adjoining the neighborhood in which I was employed as above indicated, and with whom I have formed more intimate relationships growing out of my position as school-teacher for two or three quarters on Beaver Creek, as follows: Samuel McMullin, Thomas Rathburn, John and Clark Rathburn, John Woods, Charles Bradford, William Trustrum, and Elijah Hull and their old fathers, Jacob Judy and sons, Jacob Harris, Henry and Isaac Hylse, and their old father, Samuel and John Patrick, Robert Turner and brother James; and will now add some whose Christian names I cannot remember: Storms, Goodfellow, Norton, Hampton, Loomas, Simpson, Snodgrass, Broadwell, Clark, Wallingsford and Gandy. Many of these persons, soon after the date indicated, changed their residence from Harmony Township, and the probability is that none of the persons named are left, except, perhaps, in a very few descendants.

Piqua, the point of your intended celebration, traditionally claims the paternity of the celebrated warrior, Tecumseh, who, it is also claimed, was one of a triplet at his birth, but this allegation I will leave to the better antiquarians than myself to decide as to its truth, merely inserting this short note by way of reminder. All the foregoing fragmentary and desultory reminiscent sketches have been grouped together from memory, and antedate the organization of Clark County, and are entirely applicable to old Campaign as organized in 1805. Springfield, of course, has been only partially portrayed under the cloud that shadowed her up to the organization of Clark County in 1818, and her becoming its county seat, which fact, in connection with the natural advantages developed of water-power, affording facilities for milling and manufacturing purposes, coupled with the hidden wealth of her inexhaustible stone quarries, together with the fact that some fifty years ago she was made a point on the great national thoroughfare, the Cumberland road; all these things, with others combined, at an early day began to attract public attention abroad; and population, with its wealth and capital, rushed speedily into the lap of Springfield; and, although some reverses occurred in the beginning, yet through the

indomitable energy and perseverance of her first-class population, with its native genius, she has been placed on a high plain of progress, that, with the present network of railroad facilities added to her other already enumerated advantages, will carry her to the goal of prosperity at least equal to any other inland business center of the same numerical class of the city of Springfield. I would like to say in conclusion, if I had not already said so much, that during my younger manhood, I formed some very agreeable relationships with many of the citizens of Springfield, and will say that I never knew a better class of citizens than I found there; indeed they were my beau ideal in business and professional circles. But as is the case of my own town, these things with me now are in the past, for I feel myself as among strangers both here and there, at the ripe old age of eighty-four. Most respectfully,

WILLIAM PATRICK.

FROM T. M'KINNON, LONDON.

LONDON, Ohio, August 6, 1880.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PIONEER ASSOCIATION:

When I learned of the proposed meeting of pioneers to be held near Springfield this month, my great wish was that I might be one of the number there assembled; but circumstances are such as will prevent my attendance. I have some recollections of the early days and doings in this region, which I will give to the meeting on paper, if I cannot give them in person. I was born in Harrison County, Ky., in November, 1795. My father, with part of his family, came to Ohio in the fall of 1802, and settled on Buck Creek north of Springfield At that time I was sick and unable to come, so father left me with my mother and younger children in Kentucky until the next spring, when he returned and brought us to Ohio. Thus, it will be seen, my residence in Ohio is as old as the State itself. On our way up to where father had selected a home, we passed through Dayton, then a small town; through what was called Tapman's Prairie, and crossed Mad River at old Indian town. This river, my mother said, was certainly rightly named, for it was such a rapid stream. Three men—David Lowry, Jonathan Donnell and John Denny—lived near there. We stopped overnight with Mr. Denny. Donnell afterward hung himself. We again crossed Mad River, and continued on our way up to Buck Creek. The first man we met was Robert Renick, and soon afterward we met Col. William Ward, a leading man of that day, and afterward Clerk of the Court at Urbana. One day, soon after we settled on Buck Creek, and father and the older boys were away from home, four Indians—two young men and two older ones—came to our house and called for their dinners. Mother provided a dinner for them, and while they were eating she asked one of the young men if they were at the burning of Col. Crawford. He said that the two of the older ones were. She then told him that Col. Crawford was her grandfather. When he notified the other ones of that fact they all immediately stopped eating and appeared somewhat alarmed; but she told them to go on with their eating and not be uneasy. She then asked them if they could tell her about the death of Maj. Harrison. They told her that he had been squibbed to death with powder at Wapatomica, near Zanesfield, Logan County. She then told them that Harrison was her father. This report fully corroborated one given by a man named Trover, I think, who was a prisoner at the same time with Maj. Harrison. He said he had seen Harrison's body black and powder-burned.

Another Indian trouble was in the time of Gov. Tiffin. He was advised of coming trouble and he sent word to Tecumseh at Wapakoneta to meet him in council at Springfield, with eighty warriors, the picked men of the Shawnee tribe. I remember one of them in particular, a man by name of Goodhunter.

who had formerly camped near our house, when on a hunting expedition. He was as fine a specimen of perfect physical man as I ever saw. The council was held and the pipe of peace was smoked. The following incident occurred in connection with the smoking: A Dr. Hunt* had a clay pipe and Gov. Tiffin used it for the occasion. When he had filled the pipe and started it, he passed it to Tecumseh who looked at it a moment, and then throwing it away he brought forth his tomakawk pipe, and after starting it handed it to Gov. Tiffin. I heard Tecumseh's speech as he made it through an interpreter, and I never heard a finer orator than he appeared to be. The first merchants in Springfield were two Frenchmen named Dubaugh and Lucroy. They had their goods in a log cabin between what is now Limestone and Market streets, on Main street. Their goods were better suited to the Indian trade than to any other. When they left, a man by the name of Samuel Simington came on with a stock, and he built the first frame house in Springfield, on the southwest corner of Limestone and Main streets, where Baldwin's building now stands. Simington afterward sold out to Pierson Spining and went to New Carlisle, and built mills on Honey Creek. The first tavern-keeper was Griffith Foos, who kept on the corner of Main and Spring streets. He had one boarder for several years that I remember very well. He owned a great deal of land around there. He was a fine-looking man, wearing very heavy black side whiskers, but having a head of hair as white as snow. He always took special pains to keep his hair and whiskers in order. The first camp-meeting held in that region, and the first one I ever attended, was held about where the County Infirmary now stands. It was conducted by two brothers named Thomas and Richard Clark. They were nicknamed "Newlights." Their hearers got the jerks, both men and women, and kept on jerking until they became exhausted. One Jack Eeles, said to have been the wickedest man in that county, went to one of their meetings drunk, making fun of them and claiming that their jerking was all a sham. But the jerks got hold on Jack and got him down and would not let go of him. He became so exhausted that his friends had to carry him home. Jack afterward went into the army, was in the war of 1812, and was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane, in July, 1814. My father was the first settler on Buck Creek, above Lagonda. He planted the first apple orchard in that part of the country, and some of the trees were still standing a year or two ago.

James Shipman was the first tailor in Springfield. Walter Smallwood was the first blacksmith. Cooper Ludlow was the first shoemaker. James Demint, the proprietor of Springfield, lived in a double log cabin which stood on the hill opposite Barnett's mill, near where the public school building now stands.

I never saw but two deformed Indians. One of these had no under jaw. The other one, called Bateast, had a monster of a nose. If you wish to see how his nose appeared, just take a common-sized turnip, cut it in two, and place a half on each side of a large raddish, and then you can see Bateast's nose.

He and his brother-in-law, Roundhead, and Goodhunter all went off and joined the British army and never came back. Roundhead lived at a little town now called Roundhead, in the southwest corner of Hardin County. Bateast's home was at a place a few miles west of Roundhead, then called Bateastown. In 1803 or 1804, Congress passed a law donating 3 per cent of all money received from sale of lands for use on roads. This donation was called the 3 per cent fund. One Capt. Moore, and his brother Thomas, in 1805 took a contract to open a road from Franklinton to Springfield. When they got within a few miles of Springfield with the road, they made a frolic of the job, and invited all the people around to come and help them, so they might go into

* This was Dr. Richard Hunt.

Springfield in one day. The people turned out and put the road through in one day and that night they had a big supper and ball at Foos', which was a grand affair. There was great rejoicing that the road was done.

Thomas Moore drove the first hogs East from this region. He bought his drove from the people on credit. He bought some from one lady named Nancy Reed, promising to bring her a silk dress pattern from Baltimore as payment for her hogs. He drove his hogs to Baltimore, but as his expenses on the trip were more than the original cost of the hogs, he lost money, and could not pay in full for the hogs when he got home. But he brought Nancy her silk dress, and she had the honor of wearing the first silk in this part of the country, and at the same time, the satisfaction of getting payment in full for her hogs—a thing which nobody else could say. But Moore paid all a proportional part, and promised the remainder as soon as he could get it. It was several years before he made payment of these debts, but he did it after he got back from serving with Hull in his campaigns. He had saved enough out of his wages to cancel his hog debts. Moore lived and died on the farm where he first settled.

During the first years of our life there, there was only one company of militia in all that region now comprising Clark, Champaign and Logan Counties, so thinly was it populated. My father's place was the usual drill ground, and I knew every man in all that territory. By 1812, the country was so well settled that there were nine companies, commanded by the following Captains: Black, McCord, Vance, Barrett, Lemon, Cox, Kiser, Stewart and one other, whose name I have forgotten. Nearly sixty years ago, I helped to survey all the islands in the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Des Moines River to the mouth of the Illinois. In my early days, I crossed the Alleghany Mountains twelve times on horseback. As may be known from a statement of my birth, I am nearly eighty-five years of age, and was four years old at the death of George Washington. My health is tolerably good. At times I feel very well, and at other times somewhat feeble. Some years ago, my eyesight began to fail, and for the last ten years I have been entirely blind. I claim to be the first man who named "Honest Old Abe" for President. I lacked but a few days of being old enough to vote at James Monroe's first election in 1816. My first vote was for Monroe in 1820, at his second election, when he received the entire vote of the Electoral College, less one.

My votes for Presidents have been as follows: 1824, Adams; 1828, Clay; 1832, Clay; 1836, Harrison; 1840, Harrison; 1844, Clay; 1848, Taylor; 1852, Scott; 1856, Fremont; 1860, Lincoln; 1864, Lincoln; 1868, Grant; 1872, Grant; 1876, Hayes; and in 1880 I hope to vote for Garfield, which will make me sixteen Presidential votes. Respectfully,

THEOPHILUS MCKINNON.

London, Ohio.

It had been arranged to suspend exercises at the stand at this point until after dinner, but, having made so good a start, and the assemblage remaining intact and manifesting much interest, the order was gone through with to the end, omitting the musical interludes. Mr. Thomas F. McGrew, of Mad River National Bank, this city, the historian of the day, upon being introduced by the Chairman, read the following admirable and accurate paper, which is entitled to careful perusal and preservation. It received the undivided attention of the audience:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On the 14th day of June, 1880, an illustrated article was published in the Springfield *Republic*, entitled: "The Siege of the Old Indian Town of Piqua, in the month of August, A. D. 1780." Shortly after the publication of said article, the Soldiers' Memorial Association made arrangements for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of that military

Respectfully
J. S. Crowell

SPRINGFIELD

T. J. KIRKPATRICK
SPRINGFIELD

event, on the site of the old Indian town. It is for that purpose that we have met here to-day. It was supposed that this celebration would serve another important purpose: that the investigations which would be made, would determine all disputed points, as to the exact location of the forces engaged in the battle, the site and form of the stockade fort, the old Indian road from Old Chillicothe to Piqua, and the burial-place of the soldiers killed in the fight. The information thus collected, when carefully compiled, would form an interesting chapter in the history of the settlement of Ohio. In reference to this event, we have not the usual record authority to aid our investigations. I wrote to the War Department for copies of papers on file that might in any manner be connected with the siege, and received the following letter from the Hon. Alex Ramsey, Secretary of War:

"SIR: Replying to your letter of the 5th inst., expressing a desire to procure, if on file, a copy of a report by Gen. George R. Clark of his capture of the old Indian town of Piqua, August 8, 1780, I beg to inform you that the Adjutant General reports that the desired report is not on file, and that the records of his office do not cover so early a date as the one named."

An official report of this battle may be found in Virginia, but investigation there could not be made in time for this celebration. I hope the subject will be pursued until an official report has been found, or the fact ascertained that none was ever made. The materials furnished here to-day affecting the Shawnee tribe of Indians, the local history of the construction of the town of old Piqua, the early settlers of Clark County and the town of Boston, are as follows:

1. An accurate and exhaustive history of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, by C. C. Royce, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City.

2. A letter from Hon. C. W. Butterfield, on the same subject, with some personal incidents in the life of Simon Girty.

3. A letter from William Patrick upon the pioneer settlers of Clark County and the city of Springfield.

4. A letter from Dr. John Ludlow on the town of Boston, which has disappeared, not one house being left.

5. A letter from Dr. John J. Musson, in reference to Cata-he-cas-sa, or Black Hoof. In this intersecting letter, he states that Black Hoof was the "confidential friend of the great Tecumseh, and, at the instance of the latter, attempted to unite the several Indian tribes into a general confederacy, so as the more effectually to resist the constantly increasing encroachments of the whites." On this point in the history of these two Indians, I most respectfully suggest that Benjamin Drake, who had gone over the whole subject in his "Life of Tecumseh," says that "when Tecumseh and the Prophet embarked in their scheme for the recovery of the lands as far south as the Ohio River, it became their interest as well as policy to enlist Black Hoof in the enterprise, and every effort which the genius of one and the cunning of the other could devise was brought to bear upon him. But Black Hoof continued faithful to the treaty which he had signed at Greenville in 1795, and by prudence and influence kept the greater part of his tribe from joining the standard of Tecumseh or engaging on the side of the British in the late war with England.

6. A letter from Isaac Smucker, of Newark, Ohio.

7. A letter from Theophilus McKinnon, of London.

These historical papers will be published and made part of the proceedings of the day's celebration. The parties brought together in the battle fought over this field one hundred years ago represented four forces in human affairs, of great and far-reaching consequences. Gen. George R. Clark represented the white race. He had been educated according to the highest standard of colo-

nial times, and was a military officer of considerable experience in war, and of great reputation as an Indian fighter. His army was composed of a class of men who have all passed away, called "backwoodsmen." We all remember their bravery, qualities of great personal endurance and high patriotism. The Shawnees represented one of the most warlike tribes that have been found on the continent, under command of Indians of the highest type, of large experience and undoubted courage. The Mingo Indians were commanded by Simon Girty, one of the most degraded specimens of the white race; but, combining the training he had received in the settlement with Indian cruelty and treachery, made him a formidable opponent. The result of the fight determined the superiority of the whites, who realized the encouraging influences of the victory, and the Indians became satisfied that separate and independent tribes could not stand up against the advancing settlements, and Clark's victory demonstrated that two tribes combined—the Shawnees and Mingoes—could not do so; and the determination of this point, in my judgment, makes Clark's battle the decisive one of our Indian wars. St. Clair's defeat was the result of negligence, and the victory at "the battle of the Fallen Timbers" was obtained by the great care bestowed by the Government on the material prepared for that campaign; but the victory of Gen. Clark over the Shawnees at this place was an inspiration—quick, complete and decisive. From this time forward, the Indians sought for a confederation and foreign aid. The desire of confederation was at no time, and with no chief, an inspiration, but a conviction of weakness most emphatically declared by Clark's victory.

Gen. Jackson, in his message of December 7, 1830, says:

"Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth."

Such has been the fate of the Shawnees, who once occupied this valley. When first known to the whites, they were a numerous and warlike people of Georgia and South Carolina. (Mr. Royce's letter,* read here to-day, traces them to a higher antiquity.) They abandoned or were driven from that locality, and located in Pennsylvania and took part in the tragic scenes of the Wyoming Valley. They fought on Braddock's field, at Point Pleasant, and along the whole line of the Western frontier, and lastly, we find them on the Wabash at Tippecanoe. Their traditions, if carefully preserved, would have embraced a hundred battle-fields in as many separate districts, which now embrace eight or nine sovereign States, with a population of from eight to ten millions of people. From this place where we are now assembled, one hundred years ago they were driven by Gen. George Rogers Clark. The manner or plan of the battle I do not propose to explain, for it will be demonstrated to you by what is called a sham battle; but I will trace the life, character and influence of one of their most distinguished chiefs, because of the power he exerted to prevent the settlement of the State of Ohio, and of course the county of Clark.

The celebrated Tecumseh was born in Old Piqua in 1768, and was twelve years old when Gen. Clark captured the town, and as a boy, must have witnessed the battle and defeat of his countrymen. It could not fail to have influenced his after life. Perhaps the event decided his whole career. Let that be as it may, I wish to speak of him as I understand his history. His life becomes quite interesting to us because of the fact that he was born within the limits of Clark County; but the whole life of Tecumseh cannot be perfectly comprehended until one has studied the life of his brother, the Indian Prophet, Law-le-wa-se-kaw. I cannot trace the history of both the brothers, for want of

* This letter is printed with the article entitled "Indian Occupancy."

time, and will only refer to the most distinguished one of the two, unconnected and apart from the traditions of his tribe, and the magic practiced by the Prophet.

I will limit myself to four points in his history, and their treatment by me will in no sense be the popular view of the subject. And first, his bravery; second, treacherous disposition; third, misapprehension of the legitimate rights of his tribe, in relation to other tribes and the Government of the United States; fourth, the failure of his contemplated union, or confederation of the Indian tribes, even as an ally of the British Government, and himself fighting as a Brigadier General in its army. It has been said, by a distinguished gentleman from Ohio, that Tecumseh was the "Napoleon of the West." It will not be regarded as out of the record for me to say, in this connection, that I do not concur in the justice of this title.

The same writer continues to say:

"So far as that title was deserved by splendid genius, unwavering courage, untiring perseverance, boldness of conception and promptness of execution, it was fairly bestowed on this savage."

It is in such extravagant language as that just quoted that writers love to indulge in when they refer to the Indian chief. I think that he was no better than his vagabond brother, the Prophet.

To read the life of Tecumseh as written by some of his admirers, and to accept their estimate of his character, is calculated to make one regret the fall of a chief who, they hold, contemplated the union of his race, and to believe that he was justly and rightfully entitled, in his lifetime, to have checked the advance of civilization, and to hold the vast West an unbroken empire of the confederate Indian tribes. In these views I do not concur. I regard him as having been but a little in advance of his race. He was only a cunning savage —nothing more than that. James, a British historian, in his account of the battle of the Thames, describes him as follows:

"A Shawnee, five feet ten inches high, and with more that the usual stoutness. He possessed all the agility and perseverance of the Indian character. His carriage was dignified; his eye penetrating; his countenance, even in death, betrayed indications of a lofty spirit, rather of the sterner cast." This writer was describing an officer of the English army. His national pride would incline him to a favorable estimate of an Indian chief who served in the English army, and in that light we must regard his portraiture of Tecumseh. I have met and conversed with an early settler in Clark County who remembered his personal appearance, and described him as nothing above that of an ordinary Indian.

As an illustration of his morals and honor, in his early life, I give the following incident: It was communicated to me by a friend, who obtained the same information from an early settler in Clark County, that Tecumseh traded with a white man a much-worn saddle for one that appeared better. The white man repaired the saddle which he obtained in the trade, and, by the use of his own skill and materials, made it look the better one of the two. When Tecumseh next met this white man with the repaired saddle, he treacherously claimed it as his own. The white man invited him to settle the right of ownership by a personal conflict, which the Indian very cowardly declined. The want of honor in a savage might be excused, but the want of courage would be condemned by the whole of his race. The truth of his personal timidity is easily believed, when all his biographers admit, on the authority of some Indian chiefs, that in his first battle, fought near the present site of Dayton, he became frightened and fled from the field. This last-stated fact was told by those personally present and acquainted with it, to show a want of courage in Tecumseh. This personal

trait in his character has been part of the history of several great men, who in after life became brave, but, as it is the grandest virtue in a savage to be brave, I reproduce the circumstance as an answer to those who desire to celebrate Tecumseh as a hero from infancy. The chief indicated great treachery of disposition by his conduct on several different occasions. A council was held at Springfield, Ohio, in the year A. D. 1807, in a sugar grove situated a little east of the court house as now located. McPherson's command, in compliance with the request of the Commissioners, left their arms a few miles from the place of the conference, but Tecumseh and his party refused to attend without bringing their arms with them. The reason that he desired to be armed in a conference with parties who were not armed can be accounted for upon no other ground than that of contemplated treachery. He had no reason to fear danger from unarmed men, neither did he need arms for the protection of his party at a conference to be held for no purpose but the desirable one of peace. His conduct was not amiable, but sullen and rude. This treacherous disposition of the savage was confirmed by his conduct at the council of Vincennes, held with Gen. Harrison in the month of August, A. D. 1810. He attended with 400 warriors in full war paint, bringing by their sides tomahawks and war clubs. They reached the town in eighty canoes. The warriors were painted in the most terrific style of savage life. The canoes were examined and found well prepared for war. Forty of his principal warriors attended Tecumseh at the conference, the exact location of which had been selected by himself. Here he acted with great violence, evidently intending mischief to the Governor, who wisely called up his guard in time to prevent a bloody termination of the council called to secure a continuance of peace. Great care has been bestowed upon this part of his history, with the intention of proving that he did not intend treachery, but this does not seem to be maintainable when we recall the significant fact of the presence of 400 warriors, armed and in war paint. His conduct here makes the impression on my mind that he intended, if an opportunity afforded, to murder Gen. Harrison.

Gen. Proctor, of the British army, hoped to reduce Fort Meigs, and, upon doubtful authority, it has been said that he promised to surrender all the prisoners who had fought at Tippecanoe to the Indians, to be disposed of as they might in council decide. Among these of course would be Gen. Harrison, who was to have been delivered to Tecumseh, and to be disposed of at the pleasure of that chief. Davidson's Historical Narrative asserts: "There is no doubt that when Proctor made arrangements for the attack on Fort Meigs with Tecumseh, the latter insisted and the former agreed (perhaps submitted to what he could not help) that the white prisoners should be handed over to the Indians."

Drake unwillingly admits that "Tecumseh may possibly have made such an arrangement with Proctor, and announced it to the Indians, for the purpose of exciting them to activity and perseverance in carrying on the siege."

The command of Col. Dudley, after the death of its commander, surrendered to the British, and, while huddled together in an old garrison, the Indians commenced to put them to death. Please remember that no white soldier participated in the massacre, which it is claimed that Tecumseh tried to prepent, and denounced Gen. Proctor for permitting. The General said: "Your Indians cannot be commanded." In reply to this, it has been reported that Tecumseh said: "Begone! you are unfit to command. Go and put on petticoats!" It does not seem at all probable that an Indian would address a British commander in this style. It is possible, as he could not speak English, that some one has invented this answer for him. There is much testimony to show that Gen. Harrison and all who fought at Tippecanoe were to have been

given up to the Indians. I incline to the opinion that Gen. Proctor did not make the offer, but that Tecumseh demanded the prisoners as a reward for military service, and that if he had obtained the person of Gen. Harrison, he would have burned him at the stake. Tecumseh's own language proves him to have been capable of such conduct. He once declared that he "could not look upon the face of a white man without feeling the flesh crawl upon his bones." When Detroit was captured, on August 16, 1812, Tecumseh commanded the Indians. After the surrender, Gen. Brock requested him not to allow his Indians to ill-treat prisoners, to which he replied: "No! I despise them too much to meddle with them."

The saddle trade, flight from the battle-field near Dayton, the council at Springfield and at Vincennes, prove Tecumseh to have been cowardly in the early part of his life, and in the latter part, treacherous. He was a savage — nothing more. He possessed no qualities of grandness. He believed in the witchcraft of his prophet brother, and was no better than he was—only braver. His plan for the union and confederation of the Indian tribes was impossible—a misapprehension of the right. It was in violation of Indian tradition, and of the rules of international law, which all writers regard as conducive to the rights of nations, to common justice, and the happiness of the people whose government adheres to its principles. His union was to be supported upon the new doctrine that "no particular portion of the country belonged to the tribe then within its limits, though in reference to other tribes its title was perfect; that is, possession excluded them forever, but did not confer on the tribe having it the right to sell us (the United States) the soil, for that was the common property of all the tribes who were near enough to occupy or hunt upon it, and it could only be vacated by the consent of all the tribes."

Under this new doctrine, he proposed to hold land which had been ceded to the United States by treaty, and threatened to kill all the chiefs concerned in making the treaty in reference to the lands disposed of. The doctrine was a new departure from the Indian practice from the first discovery of the continent, and, if insisted upon, would involve all the tribes in a war with the United States. He carried with him a red stick, the acceptance of which was regarded as equivalent to joining his party; hence, Indians hostile to the United States were called Red Sticks. He failed to engage any number of the tribes in his plan, all hope of which was defeated by Gen. Harrison at Tippecanoe. The new doctrine did not originate with Tecumseh, but it failed under his leadership; but if his union had succeeded, the settlers in the West would have been murdered, and its present prosperous condition delayed many years. Gen. Harrison, who was in a position to be well informed, wrote to the Government: "That the complaint of injury, with regard to the lands, is a mere pretense suggested to the Prophet by British emissaries and partisans."

Tecumseh fell fighting for the British and against the United States, at the battle of the Thames, in the month of October, A. D. 1813. He is buried not far from the battle-field. His death seems to have been considered of small account at the time, as Gen. Harrison did not mention it in the report of the battle—but the English bore testimony to his good conduct. Think as we may of this savage, his memory will ever live in the annals of the early settlement of Ohio. He lies buried on the banks of the River Thames, rendered ever illustrious by the bones of an Indian who was born within the present limits of Clark County, Ohio, and who has been pronounced a statesman, warrior and patriot. In reference to the place of his grave, Charles A. Jones, of Cincinnati, wrote a poem entitled:

"Tecumseh, the last King of the Ohio."

I reproduce the first verse:

"Where rolls the dark and turbid Thames,
His consecrated wave along,
Sleeps one, than whose few are the names
More worthy of the lyre and song;
Yet o'er whose spot of lone repose
No pilgrim eyes are seen to weep;
And no memorial marble throws
Its shadow where his ashes sleep."

Since the writing of these verses, a monument has been erected at his grave.

We do not wish to recall the history of the aborigines who occupied this locality, or any other, to extol their supposed greatness, or to lament their disappearance, but to compare them with the white race of people who have followed them, and learn from the past useful lessons for the present, and from the wonderful events and improvements made in the last one hundred years, present the power, talent, genius and unequaled greatness of the people who occupy this land. In the place of the Indian trail, they have laid down railroads; where stood a wigwam, they have built cities; they have digged down the mountains, bridged rivers, defied deserts—some they have made productive—extorted from the rocks of the land gold, silver, iron, copper and tin. The hunting-grounds of the passed-away race are annually covered with crops of wheat, rye, corn and grass. The site of Old Piqua is about the center of a food-producing district, with a surplus produce great enough to feed the world. It was part of the inevitable that the red man should depart and the white man take his place. No thoughtful person would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few savages, to our extensive State, covered with cities, towns and well-cultivated farms, embellished with all the improvemments that art can devise or industry execute, occupied by more than three millions of people, enjoying all the blessings of liberty, civilization and religion.

GEN. W. H. GIBSON.

Gen. W. H. Gibson, Adjutant General of Ohio, addressed the audience substantially as follows:

What means this vast assemblage? Why do men of all classes forsake their employments and gather here on this day? Men from all branches of trade and industry are of one spirit to-day, and are here to commemorate the fact that 100 years ago to-day, this territory, then the resort only of wild Indians and beasts of the forest, was taken possession of by the representatives of the Christian religion, and who were the pioneers of Christian civilization. Under Gen. George Rogers Clark, the hunters of Kentucky met the savages of the Shawnee tribe. I see them now as they advanced upon the foe. Onward dash the brave Kentuckians. The battle rages, and finally victory is plucked from the bosom of apparent defeat. Under the "Stars and Stripes" -the flag of the free -the battle was gained over the Indians who represented the flag of Great Britain. This was a battle of the great Revolution. The leader of our forces here was George Rogers Clark, a young man of twenty-six years of age, and he had gained fame already in other fields. On this day, 100 years ago, the hardy, patriotic pioneers rushed on the Indian village and destroyed its cabins, then destroyed the acres of growing corn, and then returned to their homes in Kentucky.

Where are these men to-day? In unserried ranks, they are marching among the armies of heaven. Their bodies sleep in the soil here, but they are looking down upon us to-day from the battlements above. They look down to-day upon an age of new and advanced ideas and achievements. One hundred years

have wrought new and wondrous things. A hundred years ago, Ohio was a wilderness. To-day, it has 3,200,000 people—more than all the country possessed in 1780. To-day, we have in the United States fifty millions of people —wiser and more enterprising and happier than any other fifty millions of people in the world. To-day, the broad fields and the busy factories of our country send their products across the seas to all portions of the civilized globe. And now may the flag that has floated over America for a hundred years still float as the emblem of the principles of civil and religious freedom! The fact that there are Americans everywhere, in all the lands to-day, and the fact that her products are in every clime, are due to the fact that there were George Rogers Clarks one hundred years ago! To-day, the American pioneers are building their fires in every cañon in Colorado, and in California and Oregon, and they are even going beyond the Pacific to China and Japan!

From thirteen colonies, we have grown to a union of thirty-eight States, and a number of Territories are now standing in bridal garments waiting for Congress to perform the nuptials. The orator alluded in eloquent terms to the treasures of iron, coal and precious metals in American hillsides, the products from which burden fleets of ships on the great seas. At the close of the Revolutionary war, it was discovered at Philadelphia and at Paris, during negotiations for peace, that old George Rogers Clark had conquered the territory now covered by the State of Ohio, for the American Union.

Let us now ask ourselves: Are we worthy sons of George Rogers Clark? Shall we preserve the privileges won for us by him, and perpetuate them? What shall we make of this grand country a century hence? Who doubts that every star will continue to revolve in its orbit, or that other stars will be added? Shall we not have, instead of 50,000,000 people, four times that number added? When 1980 shall come, and men gather on this spot to celebrate the second centennial of George Rogers Clark's victory, what a magnificent country shall be spread before them! Allusion was made to the methods by which civilization always advances. First, the cannon cleared the way. Then come the Bible and the public school. We owe much of our modern civilization to the cannon of George Rogers Clark, and its work here one hundred years ago. What would the country be without Ohio? And what would Ohio be without Clark County? Ohio gives to the country its Presidents, its Supreme Judges, its great Generals and its great statesmen. Let us cherish the memory of our heroes; let us imitate their deeds of patriotism. And now, thanking you for your kind attention, I want to ask you all to be here a hundred years hence, and I hope to be here to address you; and I want, in closing, to ask you to give three cheers for the State of Ohio.

Three cheers were given with hearty good will.

Col. T. M. Anderson, U. S. A. (of the Columbus Barracks), was introduced, and responded briefly. Soldiers were better at a fight or a feast than at making speeches. He had been alluded to in the newspapers as a grandson of Gen. Clark. The General had no sons or daughters, and therefore could have had no grandsons. The speaker was only a distant relative of the distinguished General.

Hon. Stephen Johnson was next introduced, and addressed the audience. He came not to speak, but to see and to hear. He first paid a tribute to the eloquence of Gen. Gibson. Mr. Johnson's mother was a native of Kentucky, and was a friend of Daniel Boone. She was also acquainted with Tecumseh—saw him frequently at Fort Wayne, Ind. She disputed the story that the Kentuckians had skinned Tecumseh on the Thames battle-field and made razor strops of his hide. It cannot be questioned that he was a man of a high order of ability. The speaker's father was a Government store-keeper at Fort Wayne,

and it was his duty to sell blankets and supplies to the Indians, and to secure their friendship for the whites. Tecumseh declined to eat with Mr. Johnson, saying: "I am the enemy of the white man, and I cannot eat bread with him." The conduct of England during our struggle with her was hypocritical and treacherous, and she used her influence to our disadvantage during our civil war. Mr. Johnson knew Black Hoof well. He was an intellectual man—a man of extraordinary mental power.

Maj. White, in behalf of the Memorial Association, thanked all persons who had in any way contributed to promote the purposes and success of this centennial celebration, after which the Rev. W. B. De Poy, of Springfield, offered a fervent, patriotic prayer and pronounced an appropriate benediction.

At one side of the stand erected was displayed a life-sized portrait in crayon, by the artist S. Jerome Uhl, of Springfield, of Gen. George Rogers Clark, hero of the 8th of August, 1780. On the other side was an equally fine portrait of the Shawnee Chief, Black Hoof, whose skull was on exhibition among the collection of relics on the grounds, furnished by Dr. Musson, of St. Paris. The exercises at the stand reached a conclusion about 2 o'clock, when an adjournment was had for dinner. This was one of the features of the day deserving commendation. Under the plan pursued by Chief Commissary Holloway, the tables bore an abundance in great variety and really excellent. A special table was set for the Governor and staff. The center-piece was a juicy pig, roasted whole and contributed by Mrs. A. Holcomb. Gov. Foster himself had accepted an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McGrew, and dined at their residence in the city, disappointing the committee of ladies greatly. A large number of lady volunteers rendered valuable service in supplying the wants of all comers, and are deserving of the thanks of the Memorial Association and committee.

Col. F. S. Case, of Bellefontaine, an Aide on the Governor's staff, arrived during the forenoon and joined the other members of the staff. There were also present the following-named members of the Dayton City Council: George Butterworth, Wash Silzel, W. C. Crum, John Feicht, Harman Soehner, H. S. Gordon, J. R. Rea, John Myers, John Breen, J. W. Knaub, and City Clerk George Lane.

Dinner over, the vast concourse amused themselves in various ways until about 3:30 P. M., when the troops and Indians formed for the sham battle. It took an hour to get the crowd in place, the people persisting in going to the wrong places. It was even necessary to change the plans somewhat and contract the "field of battle." The Indians, over one hundred strong, all in war paint, feathers and full Indian rig, under command of Dr. Kline, of Miami County, and Maj. Hardman, of Enon, this county, first appeared over the brow of the hill to the west, making quite a picturesque and natural appearance against the sky. They advanced sounding the "war whoop," until about half way to the place where Clark's, Lynn's and Logan's troops were concealed, they encountered the skirmish line formed by Capt. Lewis' "squirrel hunters." The firing then began rapidly, the skirmishers falling back to within the white troops' lines, when an advance was made from that quarter and the "big Injuns" in turn forced to fly. A stand was made at their village (represented by a row of improvised huts of fence-rails stuffed with straw), and here the musketry was deafening until, the Indians driven further back, they fired the huts and fled precipitately. The Indian business was "simply immense," and Lo was cheered to his heart's content. There was complaint of scarcity of ammunition among both Indians and soldiers, from what cause is not known. Capt. Ad Knecht and John Hegerman, Theo. Knecht, G. Haines and Frank Scheible, of Dayton, were present with two cannon, but, from some oversight or misunderstanding, the powder supplied was not of the kind required, and no more could be

Truly Yours
Judson Redmond

SPRINGFIELD TP.

obtained in time—consequently the artillery could take no part in the contest. This closed the celebration, and the grand rush for home began, in the eagerness to get out of the heat and dust and confusion which reigned.

It is remarkable that the day passed without accident (beyond the smashing of three or four buggy wheels) or disorder of any kind. But one or two drunken men were seen on the grounds, and they filled up before going there. One of these tried to get up a fight, and drew a knife on somebody, but he was hustled out of the crowd instantly. This is matter for congratulation, certainly, and is due entirely to the forethought of the managers in forbidding the sale of liquor or beer anywhere on the grounds. The Memorial Guard, Capt. Russell, are entitled to great praise for the work done by them as special police, in standing guard and preserving order. They bore themselves like the tried veterans they are. At night, as there was great delay at the railroad station, owing to the tremendous rush in embarking people for the city, the Guard marched into town, to give the ladies the room on the trains they would have occupied. The crowd at the celebration is thought to be the largest that ever gathered in the county, not counting that at the State Fair ten years ago. Several good judges placed it at 20,000, while others will take their affidavits it was one-third larger. Adjt. Gen. Gibson, who is good authority on such subjects, placed it at 25,000. Certainly the turnout from all points was beyond all expectation. Mr. Knight, ticket agent at Union Depot, reports the sale of 4,600 tickets to Pontoon Bridge, and 1,600 fares were taken up on the trains, which ran as fast as possible backward and forward. It is estimated that 8,000 to 10,000 people left this city by trains, and the quiet on the street from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. was equal to Sunday. Nearly everything was closed up in the way of business, and men, women and children braved heat, dust and crowds to take in the celebration. The last of the crowds did not get away before 9 o'clock P. M., covered with dust and tired, but in the main satisfied and disposed to be jolly over what they saw. Taken as a whole, the success achieved made the effort worth while. It is proper to give full credit to Capt. Steele, Chairman of the Committee, O. N. Bartholomew, in charge of the grounds, W. H. Grant and A. Holcomb, of the Committee, for the great amount of work done by them.

COMMITTEES.

Capt. Alden P. Steele, Chairman Committee of Arrangements. Maj. W. J. White, Captain of the Memorial Association, Chairman of the Day. Capt. F. O. Cummings, Secretary. Capt. D. C. Balentine and Owen R. Perkins, Assistant Secretaries. John W. Parsons, Treasurer. Lieut. J. C. Holloway, Commissary. O. N. Bartholomew, Quartermaster. S. G. Brown, Ordnance. Charles E. Folger, Press Agent. W. H. Grant, Leander Baker and A. Holcomb, on Police and Grounds. Capt. Charles Anthony, Seventh Infantry O. N. G., Organized Militia. William Whiteley, Relics and Antiquarian Materials. John H. Johnson, Flags and Decorations. Col. Howard D. John, Andrew Watt, T. Kizer, Topography. Capt. John Russell, Commanding Memorial Guard, Officer of the Day. Springfield—Quincy A. Petts, Judge E. C. Dial, George H. Frey, John H. Thomas and P. P. Mast, Auxiliary Committee of City Council. Enon—Serg. Maj. Peter Hardman, Representative Indians; Nelson Hardman, Pioneers; Capt. J. M. Haines. Bethel R. M. Lowry. South Charleston—Joseph Shickedantz, Webster Barrett. Selma—Dr. Farr, Capt. Miller. Vienna F. V. Hartman. Catawba Joseph Pierson, Dr. W. E. Bloyer. Pitchin—Capt. Perry Stewart, James M. Littler. Tremont John H. Blose. Lawrenceville—M. V. Ballentine. Medway David M. Burns, Finley Shartle. New Carlisle—Dr. H. H. Young, Horace Taylor. Donnelsville—

Capt. J. L. McKinney, C. S. Forgy. Clifton—W. B. Todd. Plattsburg—Jerry Yeazell. Harmony—Milt. Goodfellow. North Hampton—P. M. Hawke. Noblesville—George F. Johnson.

PROGRAMME.

Monday morning, August 9, 1880.—Assembly of all organizations at their respective quarters at 8 o'clock A. M. Formation under direction of Chief Marshal, on High street, with right resting on Limestone, at 8:45. Reception of Gov. Foster and party and invited guests by the Council Committee and Veteran Memorial Association. Parade—East on High street to Linden avenue, countermarch west to Spring, north to Main, west to Market, where the column will divide, and the portion which is mounted and in carriages will continue the march to the battle grounds; those on foot will move to the depot and take the cars for Pontoon Bridge. Upon arrival at the grounds, the following programme will be observed at the stand: Music. Invocation, Rev. T. J. Harris. Music. Address of welcome, Gen. J. Warren Keifer. Response. Music. Reading communications, Capt. D. C. Ballentine. Dinner. Music. An historical sketch, Thomas F. McGrew. Music. Oration, Gen. W. H. Gibson. Music. Miscellaneous speaking. Benediction, Rev. —— Du Poy. Col. Robert L. Kilpatrick, with efficient staff, Chief Marshal of the Day. Signal Code—Red and white pennant and national flag at half mast, where Clark's men were buried and site of the old stockade; solid red guidons, outlines of old stockade fort; diagonal red and black guidons, Indian line of defense, right wing; orange-colored guidons, triangular, Lynn's command, Gen. Clark's right wing (between these opposing lines the conflict was the hottest); blue guidons, triangular, center of Clark's command; white guidons, triangular, Logan's command; large blue and orange square, old for where Clark crossed the river; large scarlet flag with white crossed cannon, supposed position of Clark's gun; broad swallow-tailed pennant, red, on top of hill, Indian signal station; large red flag with white ball on top of cliffs, opening to canyon in rocks where Indians supposed to have escaped; national colors, Mingo Park, speakers' stand. Sham Battle—The exercises of the day will conclude with a mimic battle, to terminate in the destruction of the Indian quarters. Persons represented: Gen. George Rogers Clark—Col. Harvey Vinal; Col. Lynn—Col. Peter Sintz; Col. Logan—Capt. Perry Stewart; Col. Floyd—Capt. Lewis; Maj. Slaughter—Capt. Ad. Knecht.

THE HISTORY OF SHORT-HORN AND OTHER CATTLE.

BY J. S. R. HAZZARD, M. D.

Those most intimately connected with the introduction and breeding of fine cattle in Clark County, like the great mass of cattle breeders, have given but little attention to the recording of facts relating to their respective herds; hence, the material of which this chapter is composed has been gathered with much difficulty and labor, from scraps and desultory notes made by different breeders, some of whom have long since passed away. It is from this mass of disconnected fragments that I have endeavored to winnow all that is unnecessary to their proper arrangement into an historic sketch, and to eliminate whatever of uncertainty that may invalidate its statements.

Casting about in quest of reliable data for a correct starting-point, I am constrained to believe I discovered it in the following narrative, presented by my old friend, John Price, now living within a mile of the spot around which so many reminiscences of his early life cluster. In 1822, he was living with his father, James Price, on the Duval estate, now owned by the heirs of the late John Mattison, the Kirkhams.

His father, owning a large dairy, produced a great amount of cheese, which necessitated frequent trips to Cincinnati by wagon to find a market for the almost exclusive product of their farm. It was while on one of these tours Mr. James Price observed a beautiful roan yearling heifer in a meadow belonging to a Mr. Frederick Nutts, of Montgomery County, Ohio. The striking resemblance this heifer bore to the fine cattle he had been used to seeing in England impressed him so strongly that he determined to buy her if it were possible; therefore, on returning from Cincinnati, he stopped at Mr. Nutts' overnight (Mr. Nutts being a tavern-keeper as well as a farmer). Mr. Nutts informed him that he had purchased the dams of his young stock in Kentucky; that they were purely bred Durhams, from imported English stock. This statement Mr. Price readily believed from the appearance of the cattle, and it intensified his desire to own some of them, they being the first of the kind he had seen since leaving old England.

After much dickering, he bought the roan heifer for $40, which was considered an enormous price to pay for a yearling, when the best of milch cows could be bought for $6. He brought her home, congratulating himself upon being the owner of so beautiful an animal, but his wife did not see it in that light. "The beast is pretty, to be sure, but there is no sense in giving half a ton of cheese for it," was her forcibly expressed opinion. Not many months subsequent to the purchase of the heifer, Mr. Price bought of Mr. Nutts a roan bull calf of the same breed, paying $45, which still more astonished his wife and provoked adverse criticisms from his neighbors.

These two animals were undoubtedly the first short-horns to grace a pasture in Clark County, and perhaps the grade steers sired by this bull were the first three-year-old steers ever sold for the then unheard of price of $12 per head. Mr. Price was unfortunate with his heifer; she, by some means, fell into a spring, and died without issue, but the improvement made by the use of his bull upon his herd abundantly paid him for what, in that day, was deemed a wild speculation. To which family of short-horns these cattle belonged, or from which importation they descended, it is impossible to determine at this date, but they were undoubtedly short-horns, and were probably of the Sanders 1817 importation.

It seems proper, just here, to throw in a few sentences of explanation, to enable those unacquainted with the short-horn literature to understand some phrases and expressions peculiar to it. In 1822, the first volume of the English Herd Book was published; consequently, all cattle imported prior to this important event came without registered pedigrees. Antedating the Herd Book prominently stand what are known as the Miller, Gough and Patton stock; but more conspicuously, because nearer the sunrise of this important epoch in short-horn history, stands Col. Sanders' importation of 1817, and known in short-horn parlance as Seventeens. In 1846, L. F. Allen, Esq., published the first volume of the American Herd Book. The American Herd Book holds about the same relation to the English Herd Book that the earth does to the sun. They constitute the short-horn solar system, dividing the day from the night, or the authentic from traditional history. Many individual animals of those importations antedating the Herd Book era have since been recorded in both English and American Herd Books, and there are few herds in this country that do not

number among their very best specimens of short-horns individuals tracing through the Herd Books to those importations.

And yet, by some hyperpurists, they are tabooed, because the spots on the moon were not discovered prior to the creation of the sun. Early in short-horn history, a disposition existed to divide these noble animals into tribes and families. The practical breeding of the Colling Brothers foreshadowed the idea, but it remained for Thomas Bates, Esq., of England, to fully inaugurate and insist upon its utility, as well as its convenience. Hence, we now have the Duchess, Princess, Kirkleavington, Oxford, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, etc., etc., tribes, all springing from a common root, but supposed to possess inherent qualities peculiar to the tribe or family, on account of a certain line of breeding, but more frequently because bred by a certain distinguished breeder; therefore, we have Bates, Booth, Mason, Torr, Paley, etc., etc., cattle. In this country, families take their names from the imported cow to which they trace their pedigree; for instance, a certain cow or bull is called a Donna Maria, because it runs back in pedigree to imported Donna Maria, by Gledhow, or an Arabella to imported Arabella by Victor, or a Scottish Bluebell to Scottish Bluebell by Molecatcher; the sire of the imported cow being added in order to distinguish imported cows of the same name, as, Red Rose by Earnesty from Red Rose by Skipton.

Again, breeders in this country have created sub-tribes, as the Louans, an offshoot of the Rosemary by Flash tribe; the Nannie Williams of the Helen tribe, and the Pixies of the Red Rose by Earnesty tribe. Hoping enough has been said to illustrate the subject, we come back to the development of short-horn interest in Clark County.

The germ planted in 1822 by Mr. James Price seems to have gained but little strength outside of his own pastures for a long time. Doubtless, however, his yearly demonstrations of improved blood over the scrub stock around him were silently and slowly gathering force, and only held in abeyance by embarrassing circumstances, peculiar to that time, until, in 1835, Hon. Alex Waddle determined to try the rearing of cattle that would make greater and quicker returns for the food consumed. Consequently, in the fall of 1835, he bought of Mr. Walter Dun, Sr., of Kentucky, ten grade short-horn heifers, all in calf to Mr. Dun's imported bull, Accommodation. Here he rested, and watched the results, and here we will leave him for the present.

In 1836, a very strong feeling pervaded the whole eastern and southeastern portions of the county in regard to this subject. Farmers appeared to awake from a Rip Van Winkle sleep that had so long closed their eyes and paralyzed their energies; consequently, the foundations for several herds were laid in this year. The first in order of time is William D. Peirce's, of Madison Township. He, in company with Mr. David Harrold, of Madison County, bought, of Col. Sanders, of Kentucky, several head of short-horns, but, from circumstances unnecessary to relate here, Mr. Peirce retained only the three-year-old roan cow, Miss Trimble, of the Rosemary tribe, for which he paid $450. Rosemary was imported in 1820, by Dr. Law, of Baltimore, Md. Miss Trimble was in calf to Pontiac when purchased, and in due time dropped Fair Rachel. Miss Trimble proved to be very prolific, dropping in all nine calves—five heifers and four bulls. Mr. Peirce embarked in his short-horn enterprise after the true English style, naming his farm Darlington, and henceforth his herd was known in short-horn circles by that euphonious sobriquet. At that time, it appears he did not own a bull, but bred Miss Trimble to Mr. Seymour's bull, imported Comet Halley, the issue being a red and white heifer calf, which he named Victoria. We will now leave Darlington, but will refer to it whenever time and events incorporate it in the woof of this narrative. We have incidentally

referred to Mr. D. Harrold as purchasing cattle in company with Mr. Peirce in Kentucky. Although not a resident of this county, his farm is just across the line in Madison County, and his herd did as much toward grading up the common cattle of this county as any one within its borders, and it seems necessary therefore to speak of it somewhat in detail. The purchase made in Kentucky at the time already mentioned consisted of four heifers and one bull, all the heifers being descendants of the 1817 importation. Nicanor, the bull, was of the Rosemary tribe, roan in color, and is represented as being a superb specimen of his race in every respect. In addition to the cattle purchased, Mr. Harrold brought three bulls belonging to Col. Sanders, to be hired out, after the English fashion, to enterprising farmers to use on their common cows. It appears that Mr. Rowland Brown, residing near South Charleston, and in this county, rented two of them, Zadoc and Miami, both red and white in color, and of great substance and fine quality, and withal very prepotent. Mr. Harrold kept the other, Montezuma, to use on his own herd. These bulls soon wrought a marked improvement in the cattle of that portion of the county; indeed, so manifest was the change that Mr. George Chamberlain, an extensive cattle dealer of that time, claimed that steers sired by Miami were worth 25 per cent more than any others in the country. About this time, Mr. Pugh, of Cincinnati, leased the Duval farm, and placed on it a large herd of the very best short-horns, purchased of Mr. Samuel Cloone, of Clinton County, Ohio. Of these cattle, Mr. George Watson, who remembers them well, says: "They could not be bettered."

Cotemporary with Messrs. Peirce and Pugh, and near neighbor to the latter, Mr. Thomas Wright, also from Cincinnati, established a herd of short-horns. Mr. Wright purchased his cows of Gen. James, Garrard, Ky., two of which were noted animals of their day; the red cow on account of her massive carcass and enormous milking capacity; the roan cow because of her beautiful symmetry, rich color and queenly hauteur. The descendants of the latter are still to be found in the county, attesting by their many excellences the royalty and prepotency of their distinguished ancestress. At first, Mr. Wright bred his cows to Mr. Pugh's bulls, but soon bought a roan bull calf, sired by Nicanor, of Mr. D. Harrold. This calf quickly developed into a splendid animal, but, becoming vicious, was slaughtered. As showing a peculiarity of Mr. Wright, the following incident is related by those cognizant of the facts: After recovering from injuries inflicted by this bull, he pierced the bull's eye-balls with an awl, totally blinding him; but, finding him still untrustworthy, he sold him to Mr. Benjamin Browning, to be slaughtered, and then, fearing he might be used for breeding purposes, persistently held to his halter until quite satisfied that his vicious pet was dead. At the time short-horn herds were springing into existence so rapidly in the southeastern portions of the county, Mr. Benjamin Moore was quietly gathering one in Pleasant Township, on the farm known as the Dawson farm. Not much can be learned about this herd, except that it was headed by a splendid red and white bull, bought of Col. Evans, Pennsylvania, named Powelton, doubtless a descendant of John Hare Powell's stock, near Philadelphia, and that, in 1837, Mr. Moore in connection with D. Harrold, rented of the Ohio Importing Company the bull Nimrod. To this bull Mr. W. D. Peirce bred Miss Trimble, and, on the 28th of April, 1838, she dropped a white bull calf, which was named Snowball, and in the following April she dropped a roan heifer by the same sire.

Mr. Waddle was so well pleased with the calves from his Kentucky grades that he bred them to Zadoc, the bull before mentioned. Mr. John Stickney, Sr., with others, caught the spirit of improvement, and bred their common cows to Nicanor, Montezuma, Miami, Mr. Pugh's Magnus, and Mr. Moore's Powelton, with splendid results.

There were at that time four herds established in the county, which, as leaven, set influences in motion that acted and re-acted upon the cold-blooded, slow-going, slab-sided, ill-shaped and unprofitable bovine race around them.

The work was a great and noble one, requiring much labor, firmness of purpose and enduring patience, joined with large outlays of capital, against adverse criticism.

These pioneer short-horners had to deal with mind, as well as matter. Like missionaries in heathendom, they had to break the fetters of habit, and prejudice, and doubt, by ocular demonstrations, before they could convince their chary neighbors that theirs was the better way. To do this, they felt that much depended upon their skill in breeding and rearing their own stock, not only thoroughbreds, but more especially grades, which was really the great objective point of their venture. They believed the blood of this matchless race was capable of metamorphosing the veriest scalawag that cumbered their pastures into a thrifty and gainly beast; but, to succeed, they must follow closely and adopt the methods and appliances of the great masters of the art. In due time, therefore, these herds were seen at the county fairs, and those who remember the fairs when held at South Charleston, in those early days when fairs subserved the purpose for which they were created—to wit, educators—can recall the interested crowds lingering about those beautiful animals, listening with rapt attention to the exposition of their points of excellence, and striking contrast to the common scrubs, so earnestly pointed out by their owners. Old short-horners of those days who are still living, evoking the *esprit de corps* that held the multitudes around the show-ring, will glow with ardent admiration as those short-legged, straight-backed, massive-cropped, broad-hipped, level-rumped and fleshy-quartered animals pass in retrospect. Such men aver that short-horns of the present day do not compare favorably with those of the past; that line breeding—breeding to a gilt-edged pedigree and red color—have wrought a material change in their type; where style has been gained, constitution and size have been lost; where smoothness of contour and depth of flank have been obtained, the width of hip and milking quality have been compromised; and as the head and horn have been shortened and refined, the leg has been elongated and fertility impaired. Evidently, those pioneers made the best of the facilities at their command. Their young stock, thoroughbreds and grades, demonstrated the extreme possibilities which they promised could be realized. A demand for young bulls was gradually created, and the grading-up process slowly inaugurated, the good effects of which are seen at the present day.

In 1841, Mr. Henry Stickney makes his debut, and, recognizing the improvement made in the stock by his father and brothers, John and George, he seeks to continue building upon the foundation so happily laid, by purchasing the bull Daniel Webster of Mr. Pugh. About that time, Mr. Pugh's lease expired, and he offered his fine stock at public auction; but money was scarce and bidding slow; he therefore closed the sale, and removed his whole herd to the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Not long subsequent to Mr. Pugh's departure, Mr. T. Wright determined to make a closing-out sale. At this sale, Mr. Benjamin Browning bought some of Mr. Wright's fine cows, laying the foundation of his future herd, of which more will be said hereafter. In the spring of 1842, Mr. Benjamin Moore offered his entire herd at public sale. None of his stock, however, fell into the hands of Clark County men at this sale, except a few cows bought by Mr. Andrew Goudy, who, so far as can be ascertained, merged them in his herd of common cattle, thereby attenuating their richer blood by promiscuous and indifferent breeding. The cows belonging to Mr. Moore's herd had the reputation of being splendid milkers, but they were not

considered by stock men first-rate handlers. They were muscular enough, but not mellow and fine-grained; in the language of the butchers, "they did not die well." For several years, a calm seems to pervade short-horn circles broken only by the occasional sale of a young bull. It was during this interim of repose that Mr. Browning put Burleigh, a fine three-year-old bull, owned by Mr. W. D. Peirce, and a grandson of Miss Trimble, and sired by Nimrod, at the head of his herd, followed in due time by Bucyrus, of the same tribe. But, in 1847, Mr. Jacob Peirce attains his majority, and, thoroughly fascinated with what he considered the romance and poetry of agricultural life, short-horn breeding, and earnestly desiring to emulate Bakewell, Collings, Booth and Bates in attaining fame by pursuing one of the most intricate and treacherous paths that leads to that historic pinnacle, he starts with his father, Jonathan Peirce, for the Scioto Valley to buy a herd of short-horns. To show the enthusiasm and zeal that possessed his mind at this time, I quote his own words, found in his catalogue, July, 1859. He says: "I resolved to have the best short-horns in the country, regardless of price. I determined not to be outdone by any person in the State of Ohio as a breeder of fine cattle."

In accord with this sentiment, Mr. Peirce not only paid the highest prices for cattle, but made the most elaborate arrangements for their care, providing a herdsman at $300 per annum, with a corps of attendants to feed and groom them after the most approved manner. Well, Mr. Peirce and father bought, at the time alluded to, six or eight cows and heifers of Messrs. George and Harness Renick. These animals were the very best, and belonged to such distinguished tribes as the Rose of Sharon, Donna Maria, Poppy, etc., and were only one remove from the imported cows. It does not appear that they bought a bull at this time, but bred their cows to William D. Peirce's young bulls, Snowball, Burleigh and Premier, also to imported Nimrod, imported Norfolk, etc. Indeed, the catalogue of Mr. Jonathan Peirce conclusively shows that he did not believe that the inimitable symmetry and exquisite beauty possessed by the renowned Cleopatra were the results of the unification of physiological units so wantonly attempted by the incestuous house of the Ptolemies, nor that the acknowledged prepotency, and up-headed and stylish appearance which characterizes the Bates cattle, should be attributed to in-breeding, but, taking the practice of the elder Booth as his guide, he bred most promiscuously, for he bred to no less than thirteen bulls in five years. Still, anxious to excel their confreres beyond the shadow of a doubt, they bought of Mr. Sherwood, of New York, in 1848, the splendid white cow Diana.

In striking contrast to Mr. Jonathan Peirce's course of breeding, Mr. William D. Peirce adopts the plan of in-breeding, using his young bulls, the descendants of Miss Trimble, upon their sisters and half-sisters, a la Colling.

In 1848, Mr. B. B. Browning purchased a bluish roan bull calf, quite young, of Mr. Knowles, near Sheffield, England, which he named Prince Albert. This calf was imported by Mr. Browning, and reared on his farm, and was not imported by the Madison County Importing Company in 1853, as stated in L. F. Allen's history of short-horns. He is duly recorded in the American Herd Book, and numbered 3284.

Another lull seems to have settled over short-horn activities, broken by Mr. George Watson purchasing of Mr. Shropshire, Kentucky, several short-horn cows and heifers, and the establishment of another herd on the Dawson farm by Mr. Collier, in 1850. But, in 1852, a re-action takes place, first indicated by Mr. Waddle buying the young bull, Arthur, of Mr. William D. Peirce; but the most important event was Mr. Jonathan Peirce's sale, which occurred on the 11th of March, 1852. At this sale, twenty-three cows and heifers and six bulls were sold, all of which have been lost sight of except the three cows bought by Mr.

Alex Waddle. Hitherto, Mr. Waddle had bred only grades, but at this sale he lays the foundation of a herd that has won a commanding position among the short-horn herds of the county. In this year, Mr. W. N. Chamberlain embarked upon the inviting but rock-lined sea of scientific breeding by buying a beautiful heifer, of the Red Rose by Earnesty sort, of Mr. Matthew Bonner; and Mr. Henry Stickney enlarged his herd from Dr. Warfield's, Kentucky. Mr. Alex Waddle bought a young bull of Mr. Collier, which he named Collier, but, not desiring to use him upon his best cows, he, in connection with Messrs. William and Jacob Peirce, bought, at the sale of the Scioto County Importation Company, Alderman, a roan bull, at $1,150; Moss Rose, by Stapleton, at $1,200; and Mary, by Lord of the Manor, at $1,650. Mr. Waddle took Mary, Mr. J. Peirce Alderman, and Mr. W. Peirce Moss Rose. These prices were unprecedented, and marked an epoch in the history of short-horns in the county. Mr. Collier's herd was soon scattered, on account of his death, and no trace of it can now be found, other than the bull bought by Mr. Waddle.

In 1853, Mr. B. Browning was sent as one of the agents of the Madison County Importation Company to England, and assisted in buying the splendid cattle of that importation, which were sold in London, Ohio, in 1853, at public auction. At this sale, Mr. William Watson bought Princess, by Belted Will, at $690, who proved to be very prolific, and many of her descendants are still in the county. But short-horn interests appear to have culminated in this county in 1854. An association was formed in that year, of which C. M. Clark was the prime mover and leading spirit, and an importation made under the agency of Dr. Watts, of Chillicothe, and Hon. Alex Waddle, of this county, who proceeded to England and bought nine bulls and twenty cows and heifers, which were sold near Springfield, on the 6th of September, 1854, at public auction. The agents had been exceedingly fortunate in their selections; their return with their cattle widely heralded by the leading newspapers of the country; the day was fine, the crowd large, expectation on tiptoe, and the cattle pleased the most fastidious connoisseur. Under this combination of favorable auspices, bidding was animated, and Buckingham was soon knocked off to William D. Peirce at $1,000. The beautiful roan yearling, New Year's Day, was taken by C. M. Clark at $3,500; Messrs. A. I Paige, H. Stickney, R. Oxtoby and William Watson were the fortunate purchasers of Czar, at $1,900; Hon. Alex Waddle took Lord Stanwick at $500, and Lord of the Isles at $575; Mr. A. I. Paige paid $1,425 for Aylesby Lady, and $1,100 for Dahlia; Roman 13th and her bull calf sold to Jacob Peirce for $1,300; Mr. Waddle paid $1,000 for Zealous, Zenobia $625, and $425 for Blushing Beauty; William D. Peirce paid for Lancaster 17th $900, $1,000 for Roan Lady, and $1,075 for Venus; George Watson and L. B. Sprague bought Zephyr at $400, and Lancaster 19th at $350; H. Stickney paid $290 for Butterfly, and C. M. Clark $1,125 for Easter Day. This is the largest acquisition of short-horn blood ever made before or since in this county, aggregating $17,690, and much valuable stock now in the county trace in their pedigrees to this importation.

Following close upon this great sale was another memorable event, to wit, the great National Cattle Show, which was held in Springfield, beginning October 28, 1854. This was an episode, and intensified the interest, already at the boiling point, in short-horn circles. To Mr. C. M. Clark is due the honor of bringing this great show to Springfield at this time. It doubtless did much toward educating our people to a proper conception of the possibilities to which this unrivaled breed of cattle could attain. All sections of our wide domain were represented, affording ocular demonstrations of the flexibility of nature; and the innate capacity they possessed of adapting themselves to their surroundings and maintaining their excellence, whether reared upon the stunted

Yours Respectfully
Ross Mitchell

LAGONDA

grasses of New England pastures, or luxuriating in the blue-grass lawns of the West; whether exposed to the rigor of Northern winters, or subjected to the torrid heat of the semi-tropics. Not only did the old breeders of the county avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the great sale just mentioned to make important accessions to their respective herds, but several "parvenues" stepped into the arena and laid the foundations of future herds, with blood fresh from the fountain head. C. M. Clark started in the race under the most favorable circumstances. New Year's Day and Easter Day, beaux ideal short-horns, could not disappoint the most sanguine expectations. A. I. Paige, the happy possesor of the exquisite Aylesby Lady, and the symmetrical Dahlia, and joint owner of the royally bred Czar, might reasonably expect to realize results but little short of his most extravagantly tinted day dreams. Lancaster the 19th, whose veins were as full of blue blood as any Lancaster's that ever wore a rose; and Beautiful Zephyr, with hair as silky as thistle-down, and eyes as clear and placid as a mountain lake, doubtless filled Mr. Sprague's future with brightest visions of success. With the foundations laid, they began building upon them and making additions, as circumstances indicated. In the fall of 1855, Mr. W. N. Chamberlain bought of Mr. J. G. Dun, Knickerbocker, a roan bull calf of the tribe of Red Rose by Earnesty, which did more, perhaps, to bring his herd into notoriety than any other animal he ever possessed.

On the 17th of October, 1856, Mr. Jacob Peirce offered at public sale a draft from his herd of fourteen bulls and twenty-five cows and heifers. This was the first sale of the kind ever made in the county. His stock were in good condition, all catalogued, and their pedigrees complete—a great improvement upon his father's in 1852. Notwithstanding the preparations thus made, the cattle sold extremely low. The highest figure paid for a bull was $111; the lowest (bull calf), $30; $201 was the maximum paid for a cow, and $30 the minimum (calf). Several of these cattle belonged to what is now the fashionable Rose of Sharon tribe. None of these animals were incorporated into the then existing herds, nor formed a nucleus of a new one. In 1858, C. M. Clark made a large addition to his herd. He paid R. G. Corwin $500 for a little calf named Flora Bell, of the Scottish Bluebell tribe; Kitty Clyde and Kitty Clover came from Kentucky, and cost respectively $900 and $800; Snow Drop and Beauty, costing about the same, were also from the same State. About this time, Mr. B. Browning made another trip to England, and brought back with him a young white bull named Nelson Gwynn. This bull was not considered, by some good judges, as par excellence; he nevertheless left a good impress upon the stock of his neighborhood. He was sold and taken East. In 1859, August 10, Mr. Jacob Peirce brought his whole herd, fifty head, to the auction block. He stated in his catalogue that he had "gratified his ambition by carrying off the red ribbons in many hotly contested show-rings, both at home and abroad, and at county, State and national fairs," but adds, with a kind of melancholy pathos, "at an enormous cost." This sale was largely attended, but the tidal wave did not come, judging from the prices realized. Alderman, purchased in 1852, had been bred extensively on this herd, notwithstanding he gave a black nose to many of his calves—and, even at the present day, his descendants often show this disagreeable atavism. He had died, however, some time before the sale, from an attack of mad itch. Darling and Delightful, bred by Mr. A. I. Paige, from Dahlia and Aylesby Lady, and of the herd which took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair, brought $350 and $375 respectively. This was a terrible letting-down for descendants of such blue-blooded ancestry. Truly, bovine as well as human life is checkered. After a send-off of this kind, re-action in prices was almost impossible; some animals were knocked off for the mere nominal sum of $25. But a sharper competition seems to have existed for

bulls. Starlight 2d, bred by D. Watson, of Union County, and sired by imported Starlight, brought $650; Crusade, $370; Don Quixote and Blucher, $250 each; Oscar, $50; and Nicholas, $45. Forty-eight head brought $6,422.50, averaging $133.80. Females averaged $122.54; bulls averaged $167.58. The price paid for one cow and one bull was not reported. Nearly all of these cattle were descendants of the Scioto County and Clark County importations, a few pedigrees being topped by Knickerbocker. Mr. Jacob Peirce did not breed so promiscuously as his father, nor approach in-breeding so nearly as did his brother William. This large herd was widely dispersed through the West and Northwest, only a very few remaining in the county, and they, like snow falling upon the bosom of the ocean, were soon lost in the general mass of common stock. Another turn of the wheel of time brings William D. Peirce's pioneer herd under the auctioneer's hammer, on the 20th and 21st days of June, 1860.

Mr. S. Howell, the administrator on Mr. Peirce's estate, offered the largest herd that had hitherto been thrown upon the market, comprising sixty-eight cows and twelve bulls. Of these eighty head of cattle, thirty-eight cows and one bull were descendants of Miss Trimble, the first short-horn ever bought by Mr. Peirce, and it is worthy of remark that every one approached their progenitrix in color. These cattle were low in flesh, and looked badly, and sold much below their intrinsic value, but there are no means by which their average price can be ascertained. Buckingham 2d and Roan Lady had died some time previously. Lancaster 17th, costing Mr. Peirce $900, sold for $59, but Mr. A. I. Paige, coming to the rescue, paid $400 for Venus—$675 less than she cost in 1854. Of course, such fearful depreciation of values for imported cows depressed prices for home-bred animals beyond recovery. Why the names of these imported cows appear so seldom in the pedigrees of Mr. Peirce's herd must be left to conjecture. Mr. L. B. Sprague took this opportunity of introducing into his herd some descendants of Miss Trimble; Mr. W. N. Chamberlain bought Violet for $59, and a three-year-old bull, Ignis Fatuus, for $54, and Will-of-the-Wisp was knocked off to Mr. J. V. Cartmell for $20. Many of these cattle were bought by farmers of the county at merely nominal prices, and thrown into the general herd and lost sight of as thoroughbreds, but produced a wonderful leavening effect upon the thrift and quality of the cattle in our county. Forebodings, consequent upon our political situation at this time, paralyzed enterprise in every department of business, and were doubtless largely responsible for forcing down prices below zero at his sale. During this year, Mr. W. N. Chamberlain purchased Dundenna, a very fine heifer, of Mr. James Rankin, Madison County, Ohio, and Mr. L. B. Sprague bought several cows of the T. Wright sort, of Mr. B. B. Browning. The original cow bought by Mr. Wright of Gen. Garrard, Kentucky, and referred to before, was slaughtered by Mr. Browning after she had attained the age of nineteen years. She was a remarkably rapid breeder, but in her old age became unusually fat. Mr. Sprague also bought Mr. Watson's interest in their stock jointly owned. Zephyr, which they had purchased at the Clark County Importation Company's sale, proved to be a slow breeder, and soon became excessively fat, ceased to breed, and was slaughtered. About 1862, Mr. Stickney sold Butterfly and twenty head, mostly of his Kentucky purchase, to Mr. Sprague; and Mr. Paige sold his imported cows, Aylesby Lady and Dahlia, to the same gentleman. Aylesby Lady had become a slow, if not a doubtful, breeder, and dropped Mr. Sprague but one living calf, a bull, which, owing to the diseased condition of her udder, was raised by another cow. Not long subsequent to the birth of this calf, she died from cancer of the head.

Czar had been sold to a gentleman in Clinton County some time before Mr. Paige disposed of his cows.

The country at this time was overcast with the blackest of war-clouds; upon it all eyes were fixed, the hearts of strong men quaked, and the moanings of many Rachels were heard. To be or not to be as a nation, was the supreme question that filled men's minds by day, and haunted their dreams by night, leaving no place to thoughts pertaining to a pursuit so incongruous to their surroundings as systematic and scientific breeding. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that some relaxed their watchful care over their herds, and others abandoned theirs altogether, sending them to the shambles, while only the more hopeful preserved theirs from degeneracy by careful breeding.

It was under this state of depression that Mr. Chamberlain ventured to buy Victoria 3, an Imported Princess by Belted Will.

But in 1865, the war-cloud rifted, and, by 1868, the benign influences of peace had restored confidence to the public mind, and recuperation was everywhere manifest; consequently Mr. C. M. Clark offered his fine herd for sale in the fall of 1868, under much more favorable auspices. To be sure, his herd had been more fashionably bred, and had cost more than any in the county, which accounted for some of the strength given to prices, but doubtless, the facts mentioned above were large factors. Mr. Clark had bred and reared sixty calves during his short-horn career, and had been most scrupulous in the care of his stock; had won the red ribbon in almost every show-ring in the country, and, with all the prestige thus obtained, he offered them at public sale. Ten of his best cows averaged $1,000, and all the rest of his stock brought satisfactory prices.

New Year's Day had long since become unprofitable, and Easter Day in the decrepitude of age sold for a mere pittance.

Several young bulls were bought by farmers of the county, but Dexter was the only one that found a place in the herds of professional breeders. Mr. Clark did not use many bulls on his herd; perhaps the great majority of his stock were sired by Sir Robert Alexander, Duke of Clark and Dundee. It was about this time Mr. Sprague brought Gen. Burnside, a fine show bull, from Kentucky, and moved by a laudable ambition to attain pre-eminence as a breeder, he introduced into his herd, during the next six years, bulls possessing great individual excellence, and celebrated as sires, such as Dundee, Xenophon, Dexter, Imported Colonel and Col. Foote. In the fall of 1871, Mr. W. N. Chamberlain made a closing out sale. His stock had been carefully bred, and Knickerbocker more particularly, had brought his herd into considerable notoriety; besides, they were in good condition, but Mr. Chamberlain thought they sold too low. Except through the four cows bought by Mr. Sprague, no trace of this herd can now be found within our borders. Mr. Chamberlain acted upon the theory that the road to success led through a continuous breeding to prize-winning bulls, hence but few of his cattle were bred alike, or were uniform in characteristics, nevertheless they took prizes at county, State and national fairs. About this date Mr. Sprague added several cows to his herd, belonging to the Red Rose by Earnesty tribe, and made some important private sales. But, in less than a year, he announced that, on the 17th of October, 1872, he would offer Oak Grove herd at public sale. Dahlia, Butterfly and Lancaster 19th, the last of the Clark County importation, had previously been sent to the shambles.

The appointed day came, a lovely autumn day; the sun was bright, the air balmy; the crowd large and the stock in good condition. The bidding ran low at first, but gradually strengthened until fair prices were reached and maintained. At this sale Mr. George Watson & Son bought Clifton Duke 4th and four cows, and Mr. D. Heiskel, N. B. Sprague, Col. Cheney, J. S. R. Hazzard & Son, and several other Clark County citizens, were purchasers. About forty

head were sold, leaving a remnant of ten head as a nucleus for a future herd. Mr. Sprague's herd contained some very fine animals, but there was a lack of uniformity, which could have been attained, if a different method in breeding had been pursued.

Early in 1873, Dr. Hazzard & Son bought Sir Walter Scott, a Rose of Sharon, and, on the 15th of May, Hon. Alexander Waddle offered his splendidly bred herd at public sale. This herd consisted of thirty-one head, mostly descendants of imported cows and bulls which he had bought twenty years before, and not a single vitiating cross could be found in any pedigree, but yet high prices were not realized. Hon. John Howell paid $370 for Zara, belonging to the Zealous tribe, but he got Zelia of the same tribe, for $55. John Waddle and Dr. Hazzard bought several cows. Mr. L. B. Sprague led off Blushing Maid, but Mr. John Heiskell preferred a Blushing Queen, and Mr. E. Merritt chose Beulah, while Mr. R. Hunt thought Zenith superior. Lord Stanwich did not live long enough to make much impression, Lord of the Isles was slaughtered, Zenobia failed to breed, but Mary, Zealous and Blushing Beauty became full of years, and did not go to the shambles until after a life of service. This was the last of the pioneer herds, all of which have subserved their mission, and their owners are worthy of commendation, and should be remembered as public benefactors. These veteran short-horners have realized that, however infallible the truism, like begets like, when applied to natural types, it is exceedingly fickle, when human hands essay to wield its prowess; that if animal form in the hands of Bakewell was as plastic as softened wax, not many Bakewells are produced in a century; that eminent breeders, like distinguished poets, are born, not made; that short-horn breeding inures to philanthropy, rather than to personal aggrandizement; that while its incertitude infatuates its votaries, it draws heavily upon their material resources.

Notwithstanding, as the old breeders retire, fortunately, the ranks are speedily filled by new adventurers, each hoping, that if a Bakewell or Colling should be needed, he will be the coming man.

Following closely Mr. Waddle's retirement, I. H. Hollingsworth, Esq., established a new herd in the same neighborhood, by the purchase of several fine animals of Messrs. Hadley & King, Clinton County, Ohio. Mr. Hollingsworth wisely laid a good base, as time and good management will demonstrate. About this time, Mr. L. B. Sprague purchased Horace Mann, a bull of the Red Rose by Skipton tribe, bred by Mr. D. Selsor, Madison County, Ohio. On July 15, 1874, at the Ackley House stables, Mr. John Waddle offered twelve cows and one bull at public auction, but prices ruled so low that they were soon withdrawn from market. At this sale, Dr. Hazard & Son purchased Mistletoe 4th, a Donna Maria. But, on January 6, 1875, Mr. Waddle again brought his herd before the public, and closed it out at low figures. Mr. Levi Jones was, however, unfortunate in the purchase of Harmony Belle, a descendant of Dahlia, she failing to breed, but Dr. Hazzard & Son took Royal Lad 2d, a two-year-old bull of the Donna Maria tribe, at $160. Mr. William Wildman organized his herd by a draft of good animals from the herd of Mr. S. H. Hadley, Clinton County, Ohio. In the fall of this year, Mr. J. M. Hodge concluded to engage in short-horn breeding, and purchased some very nice and fashionably bred animals of prominent breeders in Kentucky. June 22, 1876, Mr. L. B. Sprague made his final sale. Another fine day, a large crowd greeted Mr. Sprague.

At this sale, twenty five cows averaged $136; Horace Mann had become unsound and brought only $80, but Mr. N. B. Sprague paid $245 for Oak Grove Duke, a young bull of the Caroline by Dashwood sort. At this sale, Mr. C. F. Roher purchased a number of fine cows and heifers; also Mr. George Watson

& Son, N. B. Sprague, D. Heiskell and several citizens of the county were purchasers. Mr. Roher headed his herd with Linwood Chief, a very fine young bull, bred by Mr. Bryan, near Urbana. Ohio, but, in November, Mr. Roher sold all the stock he had so recently collected, at public sale. At this sale, Mr. W. S. Thompson bought the bull just referred to, and four cows. During this year, Dr. Hazzard purchased Scottish Bluebell of C. M. Clark, Esq., and Victoria 10th and 11th of Mr. John Wilson. In 1877, Mr. George Watson & Son bought Equinox, a young bull of the Red Rose by Earnesty tribe, with several cows, of Mr. J. G. Dun, and made several important private sales. Clifton Duke 4th died about this time. October 3, 1878, Mr. W. Stickney bought at William D. Baird's sale a very nice cow of the Imported Princess by Belted Will tribe, and Dr. Hazzard & Son, a heifer calf of the same sort. Early in 1879, Mr. N. B. Sprague offered at public sale a draft from his herd; his cattle were in good condition, and brought fair prices. At this sale, Mr. Moore Goodfellow secured several fine animals, and Mr. Jacob Yeazel, Jr., bought Mr. Sprague's best breeding cow. Several other farmers of this county bought young bulls, but the females were generally taken by strangers.

This year was characterized by great activity among the short-horners in sales and purchases. Watson & Son sold ten head at good prices, and Hazzard & Son disposed of thirteen head, including Royal Lad 2d. W. S. Thompson sold Linwood Chief, and bought Loudon Duke from H. H. Hankin's herd, also four cows, all in calf, of J. D. Dun. Mr. D. Calvin procured three splendidly bred heifers from the herd of H. C. Merridith, Indiana. Messrs. M. J. Hodge and William Stickney brought from Kentucky some nicely bred young bulls, and Watson & Son bought three cows of Messrs. Black & Hays, Pickaway and Ross Counties, Ohio, and Hazzard & Son purchased Col. Foote of Mr. C. Dye, Miami County, Ohio. The quietude of 1880 was broken by Mr. N. B. Sprague buying a young bull of Mr. R. G. Dun; Mr. W. S. Thompson a Rose of Sharon cow at Hills & Co.'s sale, Delaware, Ohio, and Mr. A. Mouke a cow and bull calf of the same parties. There were at the present time ten established short-horn herds in the county (one bull and four cows constitute a herd), besides a number of bulls and cows owned by farmers not professional breeders. These ten herds aggregate 170 head of as pure bred short-horns as the country can produce, and contain representatives of all the leading tribes and families. Short-horn blood introduced into our county sixty years ago has produced a wonderful effect upon our common stock, adding 50 per cent to their value. An animal is rarely seen in the eastern portion of the county that does not show more or less of the short-horn characteristics.

It is worthy of record, that there is not a white bull, and but very few white cows, in any short-horn herd in Clark County. Red, red and white, and roan are the colors most desirable, and if the fashion continues to drift in the same direction, solid red will eventually be the prevailing color. Another notable fact is, that Mr. C. F. Rohrer was the first and the only man to own a herd of short-horns west of Mad River, up to this date— December 11, 1880. Owing to the fact that a few of the central Western States are required to supply the export trade, which is but in its incipiency, young thoroughbred short-horn bulls are more eagerly sought after by farmers than at any previous time. Good, straight-pedigreed, blocky, and red colored yearling bulls will readily bring from $50 to $150, which will pay the breeder and the purchaser. Heifers generally bring a little higher figure, their value being largely determined by the fancy the owner and buyer may have for the particular tribe to which the individual belongs. The average weight of a yearling bull is about nine hundred pounds; a yearling heifer will fall below this 200 pounds.

DEVON CATTLE.

J. J. Scarff, Esq., is the oldest and most extensive breeder of Devons in the county. His fine herd adds a very pleasing feature to our annual fair, whence he enters upon an extended tour, exhibiting at many of the district and State fairs, both East and West, returning late in the fall with a huge bundle of red and blue ribbons, trophies of victory in the show-ring.

His only competitor in this county is Mr. Jesse Mead, who purchased his first Devons from him in 1868–69.

He also bought two females of Mr. James Buckingham, Ohio, in 1871–72, and one of Mr. G. Frantz, Ohio, the same year: he further added to his herd, by buying two cows of Mr. R. G. Hart, Michigan, in 1875, and a cow and calf of J. Showard, Esq., Ohio, in 1878. His herd at this time numbers thirty-one head. Mr. Mead is a regular exhibitor at our county fair, and, between these two rival herds, the badge of honor oscillates. Mr. Mead's herd frequently accompanies Mr. Scarff's through the whole fall campaign, winning many red ribbons over all competitors.

If short-horns have found a habitat east of Mad River, the Devons have been domiciled on its western banks.

Mr. John Gowar is the only person that ever gathered a herd of Devons east of Mad River, and his enterprise was unsatisfactory and short lived, therefore grade Devons are rarely seen in the eastern portions of our county.

Messrs. Scarff & Mead find ready sale for their surplus stock at paying figures; the latter has but recently received an order from a gentleman in New Mexico, for a draft from his herd.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

have but recently been introduced into our county. Mr. W. Smith, of Bethel Township, about two years ago brought some very fine specimens of this breed from Pennsylvania, and, at the fair of 1879, they made their formal debut in the show-ring, thus seeking a public recognition of their avowed excellence, and challenged criticism by comparison with rival breeds. They promise to meet that long-felt want of farmers, to wit, extra dairy and butcher qualities combined, and will doubtless prove formidable rivals of the

ALDERNEYS,

which have already strongly intrenched themselves in public favor in certain localities, especially in and about Springfield, although but a few herds kept for breeding purposes have ever existed in the county. Mr. H. G. Hamlin began collecting his herd in 1875, from noted breeders of this sort of cattle, and claims the honor of having introduced the first registered Alderney bull (Marston) into the county. Since the establishment of his herd, he has sold about seventy head at private sale.

One heifer sold when two years old, and with her first calf, gave seventeen and one-half quarts of milk per day, and when at three years old, made seventeen and one-half pounds of butter per week. Mr. Hamlin has introduced into the county some eight or ten head of registered Alderneys, and has on hand now seven. He reports that the demand for young stock is good at an advanced price.

Mr. Edward Harrison, of Springfield, has cultivated this breed of cattle perhaps as assiduously and as successfully as any of his cotemporaries. His herd is certainly the peer of any, in purity of blood, and in all the useful qualities for which this breed of cattle is distinguished, which gives to his surplus

stock a commanding place in the market. Mr. Harrison has introduced twelve gilt-edged pedigreed Alderneys into the county, and has now on hand a very superior herd.

Several years ago, Mr. W. B. Saylor, near New Carlisle, gathered a herd of choice Alderneys, and since his decease his widow has carefully preserved them in all their useful excellence, and has now in her possession several fine specimens of her own breeding. Where Mr. Saylor made his original purchases I have no means of knowing at hand.

Mr. J. J. Scarff, New Carlisle, a few years since purchased a registered Alderney, from which he has reared three calves, and, judging from his recognized ability and experience as a breeder of Devons, it will not be long before this nucleus will be developed into a herd of the first magnitude. Mr. Charles Anthony's La Belle Desreaux 2d, *No. 5096, is one of the most beautiful specimens of her race, possessing strongly marked characteristics of the breed, yet as symmetrical in form, and as mellow to the touch, as a first-class short-horn; she also gives abundant evidence of her high-born royalty by the highest test known, viz., the ability to uniformly reproduce herself. Mr. Anthony purchased this beautiful cow in Champaign County, Ohio, paying $200 for her.

Mr. William Garrison, of Mad River Township, is the fortunate owner of two heifers from this noble cow. William N. Whiteley, Esq., brought into this county a very finely bred cow (Della T.), but sold her to Mr. C. O. Gardner, of Springfield. Miss Susan Sintz and Mrs. Julia A. Burnett also own one or more registered Alderneys.

Besides those above referred to as registered, there are many others scattered through the county of the so-called Alderneys, but we have classed all those that cannot be registered as grades, however superior they may be in all the useful points of excellence.

For much of my information in regard to this breed of cattle, in our county, I am under obligations to my friend Mr. Edward Harrison, who remarks that the first introduction among us is involved in great obscurity and like the most of innovations, they had to win their way into popular favor. But a few years ago, a car load of these cattle were brought here from the East, but they brought such low figures that the experiment has never been repeated; nevertheless, fifty head of registered Alderneys have been owned in this county.

Since the foregoing was prepared for the press, it has been ascertained that Mr. Joseph Garst, of Pike Township, is the owner of a trio of fine Jerseys, one of them registered in the American Jersey herd-book—the other two eligible to record in said book, applications for registry having already been forwarded. The animals referred to are as follows:

Nannie, No. 2,008; calved, March 29, 1875; sire, Kentucky, No. 628; Dam, Frances, No. 1,808.

Fonna, No. ——; calved February 19, 1878; sire, Crown Prince, No. 330; Dam, Nannie, No. 2,008.

James, No. ——; calved February 5, 1881; sire, Crown Prince 2d, No. 920; Dam, Nannie, No. 2,008.

* American Jersey Cattle Herd Book.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, TO SEVERAL OF THE IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SPRINGFIELD TO	MILES.	SPRINGFIELD TO	MILES.
Cincinnati	80	Philadelphia	592
Dayton	24	New York	712
Cleveland	165	Boston (Mass)	822
Crestline	88	Niagara Falls	370
Delaware	50	Detroit	204
Franklin	41	Pittsburgh	238
Urbana	14	Omaha	723
Bellefontaine	32	San Francisco	2,637
Sandusky	135	St. Louis	421
Mechanicsburg	17	Buffalo	348
Xenia	20	Salt Lake City	1,843
London	20	Kansas City	697
Columbus	45	Horse Shoe Bend	353
Troy (Ohio)	18	Chattanooga	415
Chicago	281	Mammoth Cave	212
Washington, C. H	35	Indianapolis	130
Jackson	108	Savannah	1,220
Toledo	139	Galveston	1,444
New Orleans	1,000	Burlington	341
Washington, D. C	532		

POPULATION IN DETAIL OF SUBDIVISIONS.

This is from the census bulletins, No. 113 to 117, of corrected returns of the enumeration of 1880, and is therefore the official figures of Clark County population:

Bethel Township, including the following villages, 3,133: Donnelsville Village, 195; *Medway Village, 199; New Carlisle Village, 818.

German Township, including the following villages, 2,100; *Tremont Village, 279; *Lawrenceville Village, 82.

Greene Township, including the following villages, 1,522: *Clifton Village (part of), 22 (see Miami Township, Greene County). *Concord Village, 118; Cortsville Village, 57.

Harmony Township, including the following villages, 1,846; *Brighton Village, 93; Harmony Village, 81; *Plattsburg Village, 53; Vienna Village, 170.

Madison Township, including the following villages, 2,396; *Selma Village, 214; South Charleston Village, 932.

Mad River Township, including village of Enon, 1,812; Enon Village, 362.

Moorefield Township, including the village of Bowlusville, 1,345; *Bowlusville Village, 53.

Pike Township, including the following villages, 1,758; *Dialton Village, 95; *North Hampton Village, 173.

Pleasant Township, including village of Catawba, 1,581; Catawba Village, 250.

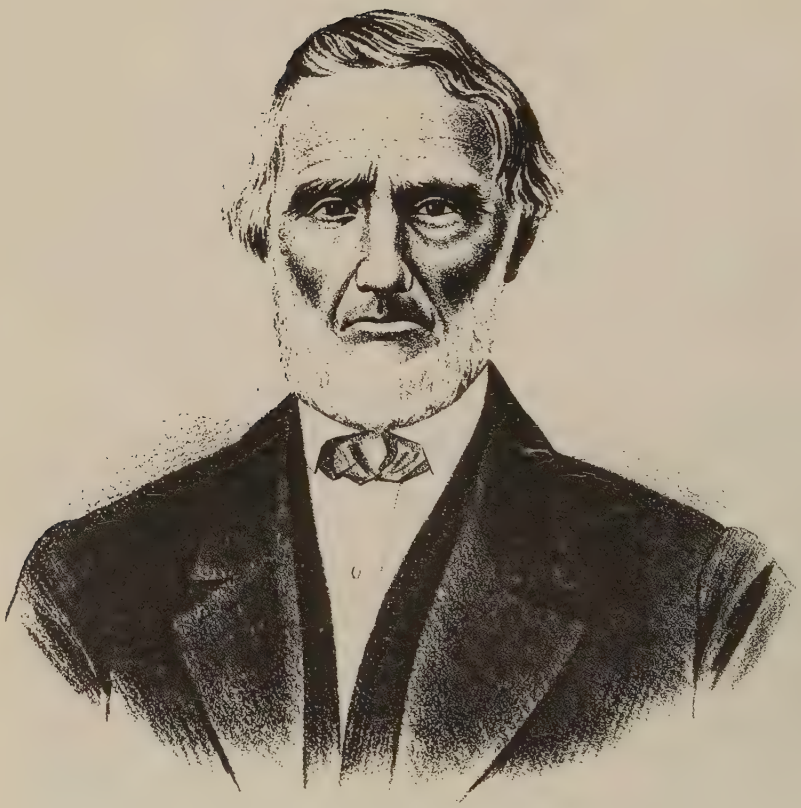
Springfield Township, including the following places, 24,455; *Edwardsville, 129; *East Springfield Village, 148; *Florenceville Village, 12; *Lagonda Village, 474; *Sugar Grove Village, 146.

First Ward, 2,211; Second Ward, 2,100; Third Ward, 2,905; Fourth Ward, 1,396; Fifth Ward, 2,967; Sixth Ward, 3,368; Seventh Ward, 2,666; Eighth Ward, 1,351; Ninth Ward, 1,766; Springfield City, 20,730; West Springfield Village, 245.

NOTE—Village of Clifton, in Greene Township, and Miami Township, Greene County, 267.

It will be borne in mind that only a portion of the village of Clifton is in this county.

*The asterisk denotes that the limits of the town or village are not clearly defined, and the population is therefore, to some extent, estimated.



JAS. P. LEFFEL

SPRINGFIELD TP.

MRS. ELIZABETH LEFFEL
(DECEASED)

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF CLARK COUNTY.

	Bowlusville.	Brighton.	Catawba.	Dialton.	Donnelsville.	Enon.	Harmony.	Lagonda.	Medway.	New Carlisle.	Lawrenceville.	Northampton.	Lisbon.	Pitchin.	Plattsburg.	Selma.	South Charleston.	Springfield.	Tremont.	Vienna.	Eagle City.
Bowlusville		17.1	10.8	9.0	14.0	15.6	14.0	9.2	18.2	17.8	6.5	10.2	18.7	14.7	19.5	19.6	18.7	8.1	3.2	18.6	6.0
Brighton	17.1		6.3	25.2	20.3	20.5	7.1	14.0	24.1	24.8	19.6	22.5	7.6	16.3	4.7	14.6	10.0	13.0	20.3	2.5	14.5
Catawba	10.8	6.3		19.0	21.0	21.2	9.7	11.3	24.8	25.5	16.0	19.7	10.2	18.9	7.3	17.0	12.6	13.7	13.2	5.1	7.5
Dialton	9.0	25.2	19.0		8.0	11.5	18.1	12.6	12.4	9.1	5.2	2.7	22.8	18.8	23.6	23.6	25.3	12.2	5.8	22.7	9.0
Donnelsville	14.0	20.3	21.0	8.0		3.5	13.2	9.7	4.6	4.9	9.0	5.3	17.9	13.9	18.7	18.7	20.4	7.3	10.8	17.8	10.5
Enon	15.6	20.5	21.2	11.5	3.5		13.4	9.9	5.7	8.4	10.9	8.8	18.1	13.0	18.9	17.8	20.5	7.5	12.6	18.0	10.5
Harmony	14.0	7.1	9.7	18.1	13.2	13.4		5.5	17.0	17.7	12.5	15.4	6.5	8.4	5.5	12.0	8.9	5.9	12.4	4.6	10.0
Lagonda	9.2	14.0	11.3	12.6	9.7	9.9	5.5		13.5	14.2	7.4	11.1	10.5	9.0	11.0	13.8	12.9	2.4	8.2	10.1	6.0
Medway	18.2	24.1	24.8	12.4	4.6	5.7	17.0	13.5		4.4	13.6	9.9	21.7	17.7	22.5	21.5	24.2	11.1	15.0	21.6	13.5
New Carlisle	17.8	24.8	25.5	9.1	4.9	8.4	17.7	14.2	4.4		11.3	7.6	22.4	18.4	23.2	23.2	24.9	11.8	14.6	22.3	14.0
Lawrenceville	6.5	19.6	16.0	5.2	9.0	10.9	12.5	7.4	13.6	11.3		3.7	17.2	13.2	18.0	18.0	19.7	6.6	3.3	17.1	2.0
Northampton	10.2	22.5	19.7	2.7	5.3	8.8	15.4	11.1	9.9	7.6	3.7		20.1	16.1	20.9	29.9	22.1	9.5	7.0	20.0	6.0
Lisbon	18.7	7.6	10.2	22.8	17.9	18.1	6.5	10.5	21.7	22.4	17.2	20.1		8.7	2.9	7.0	2.4	10.6	17.9	5.1	14.6
Pitchin	14.7	16.3	18.9	18.8	13.9	13.0	8.4	9.0	17.7	18.4	13.2	16.1	8.7		11.6	4.8	7.5	6.6	13.9	13.8	10.6
Plattsburg	19.5	4.7	7.3	23.6	18.7	18.9	5.5	11.0	22.5	23.2	18.0	20.9	2.9	11.6		9.9	5.3	11.4	18.7	2.2	15.4
Selma	19.6	14.6	17.0	23.6	18.7	17.8	12.0	13.8	21.5	23.2	18.0	29.9	7.0	4.8	9.9		4.6	11.4	18.7	12.1	15.4
South Charleston	18.7	10.0	12.6	25.3	20.4	20.5	8.9	12.9	24.2	24.9	19.7	22.1	2.4	7.5	5.3	4.6		13.1	20.4	7.5	17.1
Springfield	8.1	13.0	13.7	12.2	7.3	7.5	5.9	2.4	11.1	11.8	6.6	9.5	10.6	6.6	11.4	11.4	13.1		7.3	10.5	4.0
Tremont	3.2	20.3	13.2	5.8	10.8	12.6	12.4	8.2	15.0	14.6	3.3	7.0	17.9	13.9	18.7	18.7	20.4	7.3		17.8	8.0
Vienna	18.6	2.5	5.1	22.7	17.8	18.0	4.6	10.1	21.6	22.3	17.1	20.0	5.1	13.8	2.2	12.1	7.5	10.5	17.8		14.4
Eagle City	6.0	17.0	14.5	7.5	9.0	10.5	10.0	6.0	13.5	14.0	2.0	6.0	14.6	10.6	15.4	15.4	17.1	4.0	8.0	14.4	

DECENNIAL APPRAISEMENT OF REAL PROPERTY.

CLARK COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Number of Acres.	Value of Land.	Average Value per Acre	Value of Buildings, Etc.	Aggregate Value of Lands and Buildings.	Average Value per acre, including Buildings.	Value of City, Town and Village lots.	Value of Buildings.	Aggregate Value of Lots and Buildings.	Aggregate Value in each Town'p, City, Town and Village.	Aggregate Value of Real Estate on duplicate of 1880.	Number acres of arable or plow land.	Number of acres meadow or pasture land.	Number of acres uncultivated or woodland.
Bethel Township	20975	$833510	$39 73	$252470	$1085980	$51 77	.....	.....	.....	$1085980	$1162830	17263	1049	2663
New Carlisle School District	2374	103010	43 39	15080	118090	49 74	.....	.....	.....	118090	129300	2079	69	226
New Carlisle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$24555	$58805	$83360	83360	112320	.....	.....	.....
Donnelsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7100	13450	20550	20550	29690	.....	.....	.....
Medway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3570	5100	8670	8670	*	.....	.....	.....
Pike Township	23210	819661	35 31	152900	972561	41 90	.....	.....	.....	972561	996010	16271	804	6135
Northampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1820	8560	10380	10380	†	.....	.....	.....
German Township	21237	774458	36 46	151890	926348	43 61	.....	.....	.....	926348	939400	16580	1229	3428
Tremont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21010	25630	46640	46640	‡	.....	.....	.....
Lawrenceville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770	650	1420	1420	‡	.....	.....	.....
Mad River Township	19724	782950	39 69	115860	898810	45 56	.....	.....	.....	898810	895690	12454	2889	4381
Enon School District	1500	57880	38 58	11680	69560	46 37	.....	.....	.....	69560	83950	1086	367	47
Enon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12400	20940	33340	33340	30460	.....	.....	.....
Greene Township	20213	773078	38 24	73400	846478	41 87	.....	.....	.....	846478	828600	13912	2280	4021
Clifton School District	2411	97583	40 47	14850	112433	46 63	.....	.....	.....	112433	122710	1777	281	353
Clifton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1770	1000	2770	2770	3310	.....	.....	.....
Cortsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050	610	1660	1660	‖	.....	.....	.....
Moorefield Township	23771	920789	38 73	144860	1065649	44 82	.....	.....	.....	1065649	1048840	14381	4548	4842
Bowlusville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	3290	3870	3870	?	.....	.....	.....
Madison Township	19576	690460	35 27	78660	769120	39 28	.....	.....	.....	769120	743400	8369	10003	1204
South Charleston School District	6312	262092	41 52	38250	300342	47 58	.....	.....	.....	300342	280840	2133	3694	485
South Charleston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49460	87100	136560	136560	182730	.....	.....	.....
Harmony Township	31650	1162365	36 72	113710	1276075	40 31	.....	.....	.....	1276075	1323410	15643	10627	5380
Lisbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	1170	1990	1990	¶	.....	.....	.....
Harmony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1540	6150	7690	7690	¶	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3030	8940	11970	11970	¶	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	300	1550	1550	¶	.....	.....	.....
Plattsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1510	5000	6510	6510	¶	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Township	25974	895976	34 49	64870	960846	36 98	.....	.....	.....	960846	902580	12566	7350	6058
Catawba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13230	19900	33130	33130	33930	.....	.....	.....
Springfield Township	30260	1652587	54 61	474420	2127007	70 29	.....	.....	.....	2127007	2146940	20882	1953	7425
Sugar Grove	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4510	5300	9810	9810	°	.....	.....	.....
Seever's Addition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4900	4300	9200	9200	°	.....	.....	.....
East Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6350	4130	10480	10480	°	.....	.....	.....
Springfield City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3683739	3351331	7035070	7035070	6004920	.....	.....	.....
Totals	249187	$9846399	$39 51	$1702900	$11529299	$46 27	$3844964	$3631656	$7476620	$19005919	$18001860	155396	47143	46648

* In Bethel Township valuation. † In Pike Township valuation. ‡ In German Township valuation. ‖ In Greene Township valuation. ? In Moorefield Township valuation.
¶ In Harmony Township valuation. ° In Springfield Township valuation.

NOTE.—From the official report of the Auditor of State, for 1880, issued in April, 1881.

VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	In what Township Situated.	AS RETURNED TO THE STATE BOARD FOR YEAR 1880.			Aggregate value of lots, lands and bldgs, as equalized by the State Board in 1870.
		Value of lots and lands.	Value of buildings.	Aggregate value of lots, lands and buildings.	
Bowlusville	Moorefield	$580	$3290	$3870	$2838
Brighton	Harmony	1250	300	1550	3820
Catawba	Pleasant	12230	19900	33130	29507
Clifton	Greene	1770	1000	2770	7412
Cortsville	Greene	1050	610	1660	1122
Donnelsville	Bethel	7100	13450	20550	26348
East Springfield	Springfield	6350	4130	10480	5843
Enon	Mad River	12400	20940	33340	25638
Harmony	Harmony	1540	6150	7690	5799
*Lawrenceville	German	770	650	1420	†1283
Lisbon	Harmony	820	1170	1990	1676
Medway	Bethel	3570	5100	8670	7872
New Carlisle	Bethel	24555	58805	83360	67593
Northampton	Pike	1820	8560	10380	7744
Plattsburg	Harmony	1510	5000	6510	5007
*Seever's Addition	Springfield	4900	4300	9200	.....
South Charleston	Madison	49460	87100	136560	147876
*Sugar Grove	Springfield	4510	5300	9810	.....
Tremont	German	21010	25630	46640	19985
Vienna	Harmony	3030	8940	11970	9949
Totals in towns		$160225	$280325	441550	377312
City of Springfield		.....	.....	7035070	4404903
Add for farm lands		.....	.....	11529299	11022311
Total real property in Co.		.....	.....	$19005919	$15804526

*No valuation reported in 1870. †Noblesville in 1870.

PART IV.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

BY OSCAR T. MARTIN.

"Where peered the hut, the palace towers.
* * * * * * *
Joy gaily carols where was silence rude,
And cultured thousands throng the solitude."

We are acquainted with no history which approaches to our notion of what a history ought to be; with no history which does not widely depart either on the right hand or the left from the exact line.—LORD MACAULEY.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

BY OSCAR T. MARTIN.

TO dignify with the sonorous name of history the unpretentious narrative of events which here follows may be an unwarranted assurance. It is simply an attempt to gather in a connected chain links which have been loosely scattered around us. They have been found in disconnected sketches, historical collections, jottings in the press, and in the memories of the elder citizens. It has been well said that an outline scrawled with a pen which seizes the marked features of a countenance will give a much stronger idea of it than a bad painting in oils. If these pages will, therefore, by a strict adherence to facts, and a partiality to dates and prominent circumstances connected with the origin and growth of the city, outline its progress and present to the reader a comprehensive glance of the subject, more will be accomplished, in the opinion of the writer, than if an attempt had been made at literary display, or accuracy sacrificed for the graces of rhetoric. Much has been written here which, perhaps, had better been omitted, and it is equally true that much has been omitted which should have been written; and, while the censor may be just in his most caustic criticisms, yet the great historian whose words we have placed upon the lintel has given us the consolation that this will not be the first failure in historical ventures.

When James Demint, from his lonely cabin on the hillside north of Buck Creek, looked out of his rude doorway, he saw before him a gentle slope, falling gradually toward the south, with a natural drainage in all directions; in the center of a rich, undeveloped country, directly within the path of travel between the settlements of the East and the West, and with a healthy, vigorous stream running busily along the foot of the declivity. He saw also, here and there, clumps of trees, royal in foliage, shadowing generous springs, which gushed unbidden from a thousand nooks and corners in the hillsides, enticing the rich herbage into rank extravagance, and suggesting one of nature's hostelries, where peace and plenty were spread with no niggard's hand. Demint saw that here was a favorable location for a settlement, which would in the future become a city of wealth; that nature had laid the ground-work of the plan which the energy and enterprise of man would develop; and it needed but the suggestion of a lady, Mrs. Gen. Simon Kenton, who was attracted by the superabundance of local springs, to dub the future town Springfield. Thus the cabin of the hardy pioneer, who, with prophetic vision, seemed to have cast the horoscope of the then embryotic city, became the nucleus of the frontier settlement, which soon grew into the thrifty hamlet, then the ambitious town, the restless, enterprising, manufacturing city, where the throbbing engines of industry beat ceaselessly, and the hum of busy wheels grows stronger year by year.

The spot so selected and christened in chivalric style was in the midst of a fertile country, surrounded by deep forests, with a soil of unsurpassed richness, and a water-power which was of inestimable value in early times. It was located on the banks of Buck Creek, or Lagonda, near the confluence of the latter with Mad River. The old Surveyor, William Brown, at one time fixed the exact latitude and longitude of Springfield. Its latitude, according to Brown, is 39 degrees 54 minutes 22 seconds north; longitude, 5 hours 35 minutes and 34 seconds west of Greenwich in time, or 3 degrees 53 minutes and 30 seconds in parts of the circle. Tradition says that the Indians were wont to tarry here temporarily on their hunting expeditions, but had not made it a habitation, and hence there was no name for it in the Indian tongue.

"LA OHONDA."

The stream popularly known as Buck Creek was by the Indians called Lagonda. Those who were best acquainted with the Indian dialect did not hesitate to say that it is a derivative from "Ough Ohonda" (Buck's Horn, Little Deer's Horn, or Little Horn), from the Wyandots, and afterward abbreviated by the French traders to "La Ohonda," which early dropped by usage to Lagonda. This term was no doubt applied to the stream by the Indians because of its forked and crooked course, which the reader who will trace its sinuosities upon the map will see has not a very distant resemblance to a pair of buck's horns.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

As the history of the city is but an aggregation of the acts of the individuals who from time to time were its inhabitants, the first settler occupies a prominent position in the foreground. Adventurous frontiersmen had, during the closing years of the last century, been exploring the virgin forests which bordered the banks of the two Miamis. It was evident that all that fertile country was soon to be redeemed from the savage hordes who were steadily retreating from advancing civilization.

Although not directly connected with the first settlement of Springfield, yet, as indicative of the growth of the vicinity, it is worthy of note that, in the summer of 1795, David Lowry, a native of Pennsylvania, with Jonathan Donnels, members of a surveying party, whose object was to obtain an accurate survey of the public lands in this portion of the Miami purchase, in the prosecution of their work came to what is now Clark County, and encamped one Saturday evening near what is now the village of Enon, and nearly opposite the mouth of Donnels Creek, where Lowry afterward built his residence. The fertile Mad River bottoms were so rich with promise of future harvests that Lowry determined to return and locate permanently in that vicinity. In the fall of the same year, having purchased a tract of land from Patten Shorts, then a large land owner in this section, he removed to the place where he afterward made his home. Following Lowry the next year came two men named Kreb and Brown, who, encamping near Lowry on Mad River, broke up the ground and engaged in tilling the soil. The first attempt at establishing a village in this neighborhood was made in August, 1799, when John Humphreys and Gen. Simon Kenton, with six families from the adjoining State of Kentucky, settled near the bridge on Mad River, west of Springfield, and erected a fort and fourteen cabins as a blockhouse station for protection against the Indians.

JAMES DEMINT, THE FOUNDER OF SPRINGFIELD.

James Demint, with his family, came from Kentucky the same year. The bluff overlooking the beautiful Lagonda appeared to him a more favorable lo-

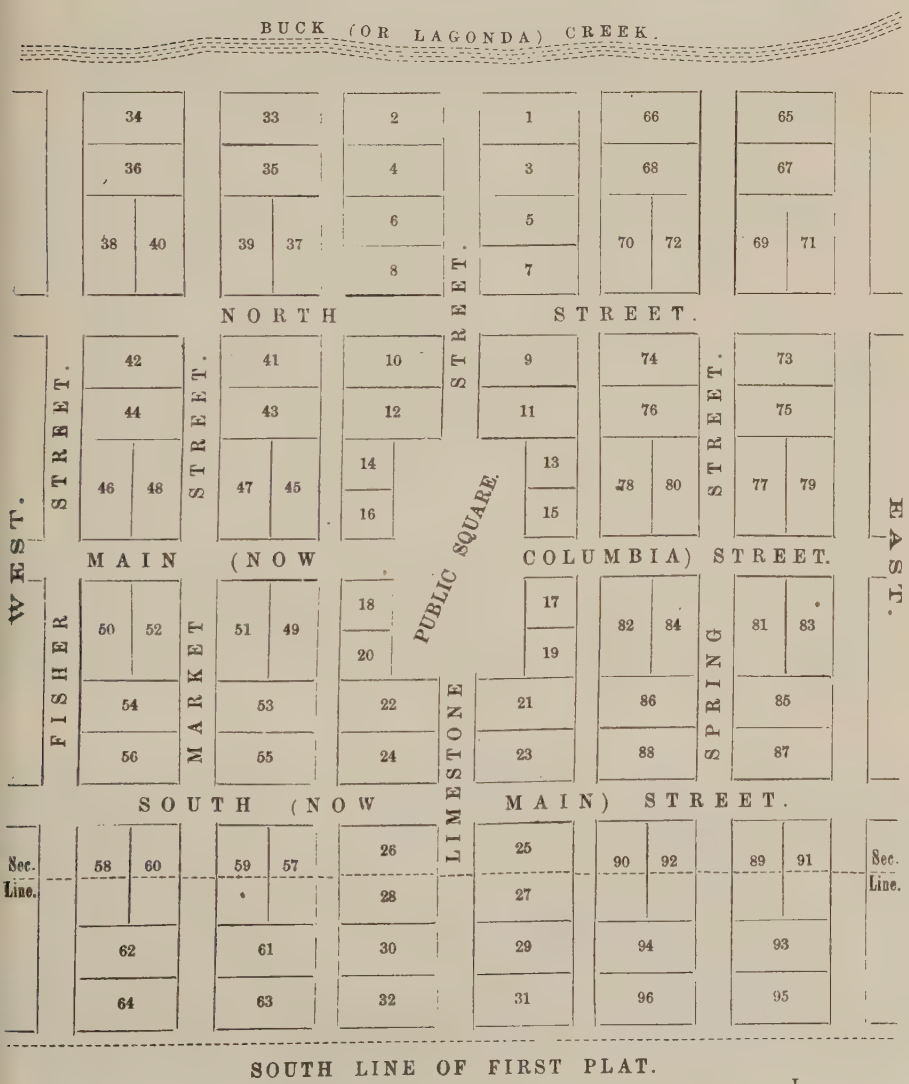
Yours Truly

E. V. Van Dorman

SPRINGFIELD.

cation than the Mad River bottoms, where the Humphreys settlement had been formed. He built the first log house within the present limits of the city. It was a large, double log cabin, and stood for many years on the brow of the hill on the north bank of the Lagonda, on the west side, and near the State road, now Limestone street, leading to Urbana.. The present Northern School building, formerly the Seminary, is near the site of this cabin. Mr. Demint entered and held by certificate from the Government a large tract of land south and west of his new home. This he afterward laid out into town lots, which are embraced in the first plat of Springfield, and is here given:

ORIGINAL PLAT OF THE TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD.



The surveyor who laid out this plat was a young man named John Daugherty, who was then temporarily stopping at Demint's cabin. He commenced the work March 14, 1801. The intention had been formed by Demint to lay out a town on the slope facing the bluff, on which the proprietor had located his cabin. The plat as shown here indicates his purpose to have the center of his town midway of the slope, which he has designated on the plat as the public square. The principal streets ran parallel with the Lagonda Creek. Columbia street was at that time the principal thoroughfare, or Main street, and what is now Main street was then known as South street. Subsequent developments, however, pushed the center of trade south, and the adoption of South street as the line of the road from Springfield to Dayton established that street as the Main or business street of the place.

When Daugherty began this survey, there was some trouble about finding a starting-point, as the Government survey had not yet been completed. He finally determined to go down to the range line running between Ranges 8 and 9, and measure due north a distance of four miles, which would fix the position of the Government section line when it should be run by the Government survey. This brought him to about where the line of High street now is, and from there the new plat was laid off, and is dated March 14, 1801.

Some time after this, probably in the fall of the same year, Israel Ludlow, as Government Surveyor, established the present section line between Sections 34 and 35. This line passes through the open alley which runs between the First National Bank and the new commercial building on Limestone street, and is two hundred feet, more or less, farther north than the south line of the town plat as located by James Demint. In short, two surveyors, each measuring four miles in the same direction, made a difference of about two hundred feet in the result of their work. It is needless to add that the last line was the true one, because it was one of the great system of lines by which this county was divided, though the experience of every surveyor from then until now is that the first measurement was very nearly correct, while the Ludlow surveys generally overrun, both in distance and quantity. There has been, therefore, a dispute as to the exact locality of these lines, but the statement here given may be regarded as authentic.

The public square as designated in the plat, and now occupied by the court house, county buildings and Soldiers' Monument, was intended as an open space, the center of the future city, but the wishes of the founder in this respect have not been observed, and the lots have always been occupied to the street. The recorded plat is dated and signed by James Demint September 5, 1803, and was recorded in Greene County September 13, 1804, it being then included in the limits of that county.

BEAUTY OF LOCATION.

A more favorable location for a prosperous city could not have been selected. The extensive area of table-land that lay thirty feet or more above the level of Buck Creek, with an undulating surface, or rising into abrupt bluffs, opened from this chosen site not only a variety of scenery, but a broad range for an extended growth. We take the following description of the landscape from a faithful narrator—Dr. John Ludlow:

"The scenery had all the irregularity and variety of a New England landscape, without its hardness and abruptness. For several miles east and south of the new village of Springfield, the country was an undulating plain, which in the summer was covered with tall grass, mixed with a great variety of flowers, among which a species of wild pea, very fragrant but now extinct, was abundant. The country north for miles was an unbroken forest of large trees in

great variety. The beautiful and never-failing stream called Buck Creek, or Lagonda, fringed its northern border with clear, running water. Mad River, with its rapid current, was within a couple of miles of its northwestern boundary. The 'Rocks,' or perpendicular bluffs, filled with deep strata of solid limestone on either side of Buck Creek as it advanced toward its junction with Mad River, were covered with cedars, hanging vines, ferns, mosses and flowers; the wild grape-vine hung from the stately trees and dipped its tendrils into the placid stream below; the sycamore bent its projecting boughs over its banks, while the sugar maple and mulberry, towering above, with the dogwood, redbud, spicewood, butternut, buckeye and other trees, with their variegated leaves, formed a beautiful and attractive picture. Near the mouth of Mill Run, a little rivulet which flowed near the south and west lines of the village, the scenery was unusually attractive and romantic. The little stream went tumbling over the rocks in order to reach the brief valley below and empty its waters into Buck Creek. On each side of this cascade, there were high, projecting rocks, covered with honeysuckles and wild vines and beautiful ferns, which hung down in festoons as a curtain to the chasm below, which was taller than a man's head. On the east side of this chasm, there was a large spring of water flowing from a round hole in the rock, with a strong current, remarkably cold, and depositing a yellow sediment. On the west side, there was another spring of delicious water, which, in after years, slaked the thirst of little fishing and picnic parties, who found delight on the banks of Buck Creek in the wild and picturesque valley."

FIRST COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

The first commercial enterprise was inaugurated by Demint, who some time after his location erected a small still at the foot of the hill below his cabin, and near the present spring-house on the Northern School grounds, and began making "fire-water" for the Indians and settlers. Demint was a rough, reckless man, a type of the class who are always found upon the frontier. In his wife he had a suitable companion, a hard working affectionate woman, who was a help-meet for her husband in the hardships of a pioneer life. Among the denizens of the rocks along Buck Creek, were multitudes of rattlesnakes which were driven from their dens by Demint, his good wife assisting in smoking them out and killing them as they attempted to escape. It is said in one spring they killed ninety of these reptiles in this manner. Jesse Demint, son of James, shot and killed near the rocks an immense panther, which measured nine feet in length, and was supposed to be the last of its race in this vicinity.

CHARACTER OF DEMINT.

James Demint, although recognized for his many good qualities, had a passionate fondness for whisky and gambling. He frequently would mount his fine bay horse for a visit to the neighboring towns where he usually indulged in a prolonged spree. On these visits he would supply himself with a new deck of cards, and eagerly engage with any one for small wagers. At one time, he was playing with a man who owned a very fine deck of cards. He took such a fancy to it that he determined to purchase it, but the owner refused to sell, and it was only when Mr. Demint offered him a deed in fee for any lot on the plat of Springfield which he might select, for the cards, that he was induced to part with the treasure. The exchange was made and the consideration for one of the finest and most valuable blocks in the city, was at one time a gambler's deck of cards. The founder of Springfield died about the year 1817, at the tavern of the Widow Fitch in Urbana. His widow, who was his second wife,

afterward married a man named John Rust. He followed teaming between Springfield and Cincinnati, and lived for several years about four miles from Springfield, on the old Dayton road. The venerable William Patrick, of Urbana, in a letter read at the Clark-Shawnee Centennial, says (Patrick) was an employe about the house of the Widow Fitch at that time, and remember on a summer evening that Mr. Demint rode up and ordered his horse put up, and took a room and would receive such persons as would minister to his chosen pastime, and other amusements. I have said already that he was addicted to drink; I do not mean, however, that he would stagger or wallow in the gutter—he was of the kind that could drink deeply and not show intoxication. His great mania being for the enjoyment of his cherished game for small stakes, he followed his accustomed amusements at any points in the village that would screen him from the lynx-eyed officers of the law. He would frequently, during his stay, take a nap on a long bench that stood against a partition in the bar room, where, one evening, a little before sun down, the old landlady came to me and told me to wake up Mr. Demint and prepare for supper; and obeying the request, I went to him on the bench and shook him, and called him by name; but he stirred not, and to my horror I found him dead. He had gone to sleep to wake no more. And after the bustle and excitement of preparing the body for the cooling board was over, it being nearly 9 or 10 o'clock, John Fitch, the son of the old landlady, approached and asked me who would go to Boston (Springfield) and inform his wife. I immediately answered "I will go," so he immediately ordered the hostler to saddle and bridle the dead man's valuable gelding, and when all was ready he said to me "give me your foot," and immediately vaulted me into the saddle, slapping the horse on the buttock, and addressing me waggishly, said: "Bill be careful that old Demint does not get on behind you." And although I was never subject to superstition, yet for the life of me I could not avoid looking askance occasionally during my lonely and melancholy ride that night, reaching my destination about daybreak, and breaking the sad news as well as I could to his wife. After taking some refreshment she immediately had a horse saddled and returned with me to Urbana, receiving the coffined remains of her husband and returning to Springfield for sepulture immediately."

GRIFFITH FOOS' ARRIVAL.

In 1801, Griffith Foos brought several families to Ohio from Kentucky. The Scioto Valley at first attracted them, but, finding it malarious, they determined to seek a more congenial locality. In March, 1801, they came to Springfield on horseback from Franklinton, near Columbus, following Indian trails as their guides.

They had heard from hunters that the Mad River Valley was a healthy and beautiful region, and, when near what is now the county seat, they entered upon an Indian trail which they followed until they reached Mad River. They passed up the valley without observing the Humphrey's settlement, going in the direction of Urbana, until they reached "Pretty Prairie," then changing their course southwestward they followed Buck Creek until they came to James Demint's cabin. The party enjoyed his hospitality for several days, and, after an inspection of the country, expressed themselves well pleased, and as Mr. Demint offered them valuable land at very low prices and stated his intention to lay out a town as soon as competent surveyors could be procured, Mr. Foos and party concluded to return to Franklinton, where they had left their families and household goods and bring them to Springfield. Four days and a half were required to move from Franklinton, a distance of forty miles. They made the first wagon track into Springfield from that direction. They were com-

pelled to cut down trees to make a roadway and ford streams. They transported their goods over the Big Darby upon horses, and then drew their wagons over with ropes while some of the party waded and swam by the sides to prevent them from upsetting.

THE FIRST TAVERN.

We now enter more directly into the history of the development of Springfield, as a distinct feature of the county. Prior to June, 1801, the town plat as laid out by Demint was without an occupant. The log cabin on the bluff north of the creek was the only tenement visible, but as Mr. Foos had expressed a desire to locate here for the purpose of going into business soon after his return from the Scioto Valley, he began the erection of a house to be used as a tavern. It was a double log house, and was located on the south side of what is now Main street, a little west of Spring street. In June, 1801, he opened it to the public, and continued it until the 10th of May, 1814. These were the days of magnificent distances, and the patrons of Mr. Foos lived within a radius of forty miles. On the day announced for the raising of Mr. Foos' cabin, the settlers came from all directions to participate in the festivities of the occasion. A "log cabin raising" was an event of the season. Plenty to eat and to drink, especially the latter, was furnished by the proprietor to all who chose to attend, with or without an invitation, the climax being attained by a dance in the evening which continued until the dawn began to glimmer through the trees. Mr. Foos died in 1858, having lived in Springfield over half a century. He saw it develop from a single house to a rapidly growing and flourishing inland town, and peopled by a class of men who were remarkable for their industry, enterprise and culture.

PICNIC TO YELLOW SPRINGS.

Mr. Demint did not receive much encouragement immediately after the laying-out of his village plat. His lots were not considered valuable investments, and but few improvements were made thereon for several years. The attractions in the vicinity were appreciated by the residents, but the fame thereof had not as yet spread abroad. The natural scenery at Yellow Springs had been highly extolled by passing hunters. Griffith Foos and Archibald Lowry determined to visit that locality. In the "leafy month of June" with their wives and on horseback they went "picnicking" to the now popular resort. They were prepared to camp out, and, directing their course toward Dayton until they reached Knob Prairie near Enon and turning southeast following an Indian trail which ran in the direction of Mud Run, they came to the Springs, where they remained two days, unmolested by beast or savage, enjoying the beautiful scenery which was then worthy of tedious journey. Its wild luxuriance, unmarred by the encroachments of civilization, made it a subject for the cunning hand of the limner, and to this day, such has been the marvelous beauty of some of its scenery, that it has been transferred to canvas by skillful artists. The excursionists discovered near the river, while rambling through the beautiful evergreens and shrubbery, the deep ravines and rumbling cascades what appeared to be two artificial wells cut in the solid rock about three feet in diameter, and several feet in depth. They were until recently visible a short distance from the Springs.

IMPROVEMENTS, MILLS, ETC.

Following the erection of the double log cabin of Mr. Foos, a number of other buildings rose on different parts of the town plat. All were roughly built and did not add to the attractions of the place. The first "mansion" of any pre-

tensions after that of Mr. Foos was built in 1803 by Archibald Lowry, a brother of David Lowry. He owned a tract of land which was afterward laid out in town lots by his son, James Lowry. James was at one time a prominent business man of the city, but his latter days were spent with dissolute companions, and he was murdered some years ago in a wretched hole called "Rat Row," on Market street, in a midnight brawl. The new house built by Archibald Lowry was a large two-story hewed-log house on the alley first west of Limestone street, about half way to High street. It was the second public house in the place.

Necessity at the time suggested that the rapid waters of the stream which flowed along the southern limits of the village might be utilized by furnishing power for grinding the corn and wheat raised in the fertile valleys. There were no mills nearer than Lebanon, Ohio, to which the settlers were obliged to convey their grain and purchase their flour. To make a market nearer home, Demint built a small grist-mill near the mouth of the stream on the spot afterward occupied by Fisher's old mill. The stream became known as Mill Run, which name it holds to this day. This mill was the first in the vicinity. It had the capacity to grind about twenty-five bushels of corn every twenty-four hours.

DAYTON AND SPRINGFIELD ROAD.

In 1803, Congress passed a law donating 3 per cent of all money received from sale of lands, for use on roads. In order to obtain the benefits of this law, a movement was inaugurated among those interested to establish communication between Dayton, Springfield and Columbus. A wagon road was surveyed in 1803, between Dayton and Springfield, which was afterward extended east toward Columbus. This road did not follow the principal or Main street of the then village, on account of the low swampy land which was on the east end of that street, but was located on South street. It soon became a thoroughfare, and had much to do in establishing the business center south of the original Main street. In after years, business houses were built along the principal lines of ingress and egress. Two years after the road had been located between Springfield and Dayton, one Capt. Moore and his brother Thomas, took the contract to open the road from Franklinton to Springfield. The advent of the construction corps employed on this road was hailed with as much enthusiasm by the citizens of Springfield as in after years they welcomed the railroad and the locomotive. When within a few miles, the contractors made a frolic of the job and invited all the people to come and help them, so that they might go into Springfield in one day. Never was invitation responded to with greater alacrity. The road was finished in a day, an event which was celebrated in the evening by an immense supper and a ball at Foos' Tavern.

THE CITY IN 1804.

The boast of the embryonic city in 1804 was about one dozen houses, all built of logs. Some of the most pretentious, such as Col. Daugherty's, Lowry's tavern and Charles Stowe's business building, had large stone chimneys, which were esteemed quite aristocratic. The houses of which the village was then composed were situated as follows: Near the southeast corner of Main and Market streets, a man named Fields kept a small repair shop; west and almost opposite, was a cooper-shop owned by John Reed; on the northeast corner of the same streets stood a log house, while a short distance west on the south side of what is now Main street, near Primrose alley, was a larger log structure occupied by Charles Stowe, of Cincinnati, as a general store. He was the first merchant in this place, and had a profitable trade with the Indians and hunt-

ers. Another log house was on the southeast corner of Limestone and Main streets, and Col. Daugherty's large log house with its imposing stone chimneys was nearly opposite. A large two-story log house, which, in time of the Indian incursions incident to border life, was used as a block-house, stood near the southeast corner of High and Limestone streets. Not far from what was long known as "the old Buckeye corner," nearer the public square, was another cabin, in which two Frenchmen named Duboy and Lucroy sold goods suitable mostly to the Indian trade. The two taverns conducted by Foos and Lowry, with two or three cabins on Columbia street, composed the village of Springfield.

The health of the neighborhood is indicated in the fact that there were at that time only four graves in what is now known as the old graveyard. One of these was the grave of Mrs. Demint, who died in the fall of 1803.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF SPRINGFIELD.

Those who have been identified with the early settlement of a community leave their impress upon it. An insight into their habits, characters and modes of thought is essential to a thorough understanding of the growth and development which was made possible by their early struggles. A study of New England without a knowledge of the Puritan character of the Plymouth fathers would be as valueless as a history of Old England without a thorough description of the Saxons and the Normans. Let us, therefore, take a glimpse at some of those hardy men whose names are linked with early life in Springfield.

John Daugherty first comes under our notice as engaged in laying out the town plat of the village, having been called to this work by Mr. Demint. He was a native of Virginia, who had come to Demint's from Kentucky. He was a man of considerable natural ability, uncouth in person, but endowed with the faculty of making friends among all classes. His persuasive manners made him popular among the pioneers. He held various offices of trust; was elected Auditor of the county of Clark in 1818, Representative in the State Legislature during the winters of 1820, 1821, 1822, and again in 1824. As he had proven an efficient Representative, he had little difficulty in being chosen to the State Senate from the district then composed of Clark, Champaign and Logan Counties, in 1825. The primitive method of electioneering, as used by this pioneer politician, was to make a personal canvass of the district on horseback, having a jug of whisky in each end of his saddle-bags. An intuitive insight into character suggested to him when to use a direct appeal for support, and when the more indirect, but equally as potent, influence of the jug should prevail. A ready wit, fluent speech and courteous bearing gained him a large following. At the close of his political life, he moved to a farm in Springfield Township, about two miles south of Springfield, where he died in 1832.

ROBERT RENNICK.

That portion of the city now known as the West End was originally owned by Robert Rennick, jointly with James Demint. Mr. Rennick at first settled in Springfield Township, but, soon after Demint's location of the town, he became a resident there. His land, which was in Section 5, Township 4, Range 9, was set apart to him upon a mutual division of the tract, which, as stated before, he owned in common with Demint. The east half, by this partition, came into the possession of the latter, while the former held the west half, the eastern boundary of which ran along the line called Yellow Springs street. He was a man of indomitable will and enterprise. The small mill at the mouth of Mill Run could not meet the demand made upon it from the surrounding country,

which fact induced Mr. Rennick, during the years 1806 and 1807, to build a larger mill on Buck Creek, on the opposite bank, and a little below what is now Fern Cliff Cemetery. It became a valuable acquisition to the new settlement, and long continued in successful operation. About fifteen or twenty years later, this mill, together with the farm on the north side of the creek, came into the possession of a Mr. Henry Bechtle, who continued the business successfully as late as 1835. After the death of Mr. Bechtle, the mill was abandoned, and finally torn down.

Mr. Rennick, in 1820, held the office of Justice of the Peace. His rulings were marked by a profound contempt for the decisions of the higher courts, but were tempered by a sturdy common sense, which guided him aright. He was frequently a law unto himself, and served his own writs if a Constable was not convenient or suitable to his mind. At one time, a man charged with horse-stealing was arrested and brought before him. As the modern features of jail or station-house had not been provided, and it became necessary to retain the prisoner overnight to secure the attendance of an important witness, Squire Rennick proceeded to improvise a pair of stocks. He split a log in halves, and hewed them so that, when joined again, two holes sufficiently large to insert the prisoner's legs were made. In these holes his legs were placed, the log pinioned fast, and the offender secured. He then laid the man thus fastened in a convenient place on the ground, confident that he would not forfeit his recognizance for his appearance the next day.

JONAH BALDWIN.

One of the Commissioners in the council with Tecumseh held in the village in 1807 was Jonah Baldwin, who was selected because of his sound judgment and excellent character. He came to Springfield in 1804, a young and then unmarried man. He built a large two-story frame house some years after his arrival, on a lot a little east of Limestone street, on Main street. Here he opened a tavern, which also served him as an office as a Justice of the Peace. He had a remarkable memory for dates and circumstances connected with the history of the nation. Mr. Baldwin died near Springfield in 1865, having attained the age of eighty-eight years.

WALTER SMALLWOOD.

In the spring of 1804, Walter Smallwood, with his young wife, came from Virginia, purchased a lot on the south side of Main street and erected a residence near where the Western House now stands. He was a valuable acquisition, as he was the first, and, for a number of years, the only, blacksmith in the place. Mrs. Smallwood was a woman of superior intellect, cultivated manners, and very active in all matters pertaining to the social improvement of the community. She became one of the original members of the first Methodist societies organized here. She was remarkably gifted in prayer. Her choice words and sweet voice, melting in its tenderness, were frequently heard in supplication in the religious worship of that church. Mrs. Smallwood became the mother of six children three boys and three girls—all of whom reached mature years, and, under the early teachings of a pious mother, identified themselves with religious organizations. The oldest son, Louis, went farther west in 1832, and settled in Lexington, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of his profession, the law. He served several terms as Clerk of the Court at Lexington, with credit. In 1852, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood followed their children to Missouri. Their youngest son, Walter, who had learned the trade of a painter, and also studied law while in Springfield, became a Judge in one of the inferior courts

Anthony Boyd

SPRINGFIELD TP.

in Missouri. He entered the Union army during the rebellion, serving a portion of the time as staff officer. At the close of the war, he went to Mississippi, where he assisted in framing the new constitution of that State, and wrote a very able address to the Senate of the United States in advocacy of its approval by that body. The Smallwoods were all loyal during the rebellion, and none more so than their aged father. The following anecdote of Mr. Smallwood is related by a writer in *Harper's Magazine*, and is characteristic of his intrepid character: "When the rebel Gen. Price, with his army, was making a raid in the vicinity of Lexington, Mo., Mr. Smallwood was standing one morning at the gate in front of his house in that city, when a rebel officer rode rapidly up to him and inquired if he could inform him where Gen. Price and his army was. The old gentleman gazed indignantly at the officer a moment, and then replied, 'I don't know, sir, where they are, but can tell you where they ought to be at this moment.' The officer innocently asked, 'Where?' Mr. Smallwood, raising his cane and shaking it with great violence at the rebel officer, exclaimed, in a loud voice, 'In hell, sir, in hell!' The officer pursued his inquiry no farther, but rode rapidly away."

Mr. Smallwood buried his wife in Missouri before the war, following in 1869, at the age of eighty-seven years.

REV. SAUL HENKLE.

The first settled minister of the Methodist Church in Springfield was Rev. Saul Henkle, who came from Hardy County, Virginia, in the spring of 1809, on horseback, with his young wife and child, two months old. He moved in the log house built by Archibald Lowry, then occupied as a tavern, and continued to live there until he built his one-story brick house on High street in 1825, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Mr. Henkle was a regularly ordained preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but joined the Protestant Methodists soon after their organization. He was a devout Christian and an exemplary citizen, living to promote the moral and religious welfare of the people in the village and neighboring country. His ministerial life covered a period of twenty-eight years. At every marriage feast and every funeral ceremony, he officiated, and neither would have been complete without him. A funeral in those days was attended with a solemnity unobserved at the present time. The coffin rested upon a simple bier, and was carried on the shoulders of four or six men, walking to the grave. The officiating minister preceded the coffin, and the pall-bearers, the mourners and friends, with "solemn step and slow," walked behind in twos. When the procession began to move, the minister would commence the singing of a familiar hymn, in which the rest would join, and which they continued until they reached the grave. The usual hymn sung on these occasions was the one beginning—

"Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound."

In the year 1827, Mr. Henkle edited and published a religious paper called *The Gospel Trumpet*. He performed all the labor at his residence on High street. He also wrote some editorials for the *Western Pioneer*. In 1830, he was elected to the office of Clerk of the Court, in which position he proved an efficient and popular officer.

He was a man a little below the ordinary height, of rather slender form, inclined to stoop in the shoulders, with a remarkably pleasant face, and manner indicating his ministerial office. In the pulpit, his speaking was extemporaneous. He was slow in delivery, but his words were appropriately chosen, and his thoughts were entertaining and instructive. His first wife died in Septem-

ber, 1825, and he married again in 1829. He died in Springfield in 1837, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His second wife, a most excellent woman, survived him about thirty-seven years. She was a very active and consistent member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Saul Henkle, Esq., now of Washington City, and Mrs. J. S. Halsey, were their children.

JOHN AMBLER.

John Ambler came from New Jersey to Springfield in 1808, remaining but a short time, when he purchased and removed to a farm on Mud Run. The occupation of farming not being congenial to his tastes, he soon sold his farm, and removed, with his wife and children, to Springfield. Among the residents when he first came to the village were Griffith Foos and Archibald Lowry, tavern keepers; Mr. Hodge and Samuel Simonton, merchants; Walter Smallwood, blacksmith; James Shipman, tailor; Mr. Doyle, saddler; Mr. Fields, who kept a repair-shop for articles in wood and iron; Dr. Richard Hunt, the first physician; and Col. Daugherty, the surveyor. In 1812, Mr. Ambler was both merchant and tavern-keeper, occupying a small log house nearly opposite the Mad River National Bank. He was a very public-spirited, worthy gentleman, and among the foremost to advocate the prosperity of the place. When Springfield became the county seat, he was elected Treasurer, and used his private residence as the office. This building was a two-story brick house, on Main street on the northwest corner of the alley west of Factory street. Mr. Ambler and Maddox Fisher were the contractors for building the first court house; also, to inclose the old graveyard on Columbia street with a stone wall. He also donated one-half of the lot now used by the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the original members, and contributed largely to the first church building thereon, paying for and doing a portion of its painting.

Mr. Ambler died shortly after, turning over the books and papers of the Treasurer's office to James S. Halsey, who had been elected his successor. Mrs. Ruth Shipman, mother of John Shipman, present Postmaster, was the daughter of Mr. Ambler.

COOPER LUDLOW.

Cooper Ludlow, who came to Clark County in 1805 and settled in Springfield Township, near the first Mad River bridge west of the city, was a tanner by trade, and worked a tannery in connection with his farm. In 1812, he moved into Springfield, and kept a public inn on the corner of Main and Factory streets. He was an industrious citizen, and invaluable in laying the foundations of Springfield's prosperity. Mr. Ludlow was twice married. Dr. John Ludlow, President of the First National Bank, was his son by his first wife. His second wife was the mother of Abraham Ludlow, member of the City Council, and of the extensive manufacturing firm of Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers, George Ludlow, ex member of the police force, and three other sons, and one daughter, Mrs. Ferrill. His descendants have been valuable citizens, and have aided much in promoting the prosperity of the place of which their ancestor had been one of the founders. The house of Mr. Ludlow for many years was on the southwest corner of High and Factory streets, and but recently gave place to the new High-School building.

PEARSON SPINNING.

Among the first merchants, who contributed largely by his wealth and energy toward the prosperity of the village, was Pearson Spinning, who came to Springfield from Dayton in the fall of 1812. He at once entered upon the

sale of dry goods, and continued in that business until 1834, when, having accumulated a large property, he was considered the wealthiest man in the place. For many years, it was Mr. Spinning's custom to make a trip to New York City and Philadelphia once a year, on horseback, to purchase goods, and, owing to a lameness with which he was afflicted, always rode on a side-saddle. It required about six weeks, then, to make the trip. The goods he bought were brought over the Allegheny Mountains in wagons to Pittsburgh, and in keel-boats floated down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and from there to Springfield in wagons. Freight then averaged about $6 per hundred weight, while wheat only brought 37 cents per bushel. In 1827, he built his fine residence on the east side of Limestone street, which now forms a part of the King building, and, in 1830, he commenced the block of buildings on the northwest corner of Main and Limestone streets, known as the "Buckeye" building, and at one time occupied as a hotel. In 1837, Mr. Spinning took large contracts in the public works of the State then in progress, in which he lost a large portion of his property. After this, he continued the business of his hotel, called the "Buckeye House," for several years, and later in life he acted in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Spinning was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1786, and died in Springfield in 1857, in the seventy-first year of his age.

GRANNY ICENBARGER.

We are indebted to Dr. John Ludlow for the following description of two original characters, for many years familiar to the residents of Springfield:

"'Granny' Icenbarger, as every one called her, was no ordinary person in the early history of the town. She came here with her family during the war of 1812. They were Germans, and the family consisted of four children, the aforesaid Granny, and a wild and drunken husband. The family were supported by the old lady in the manufacture and sale of cakes and beer, in which capacity she gained a wide popularity among the people of both town and country. She was a woman of unblemished character, and diligent in her calling. She was admitted within the bounds of all camp-meetings, and was a regular attendant of all military musters and other public gatherings, where her cakes and beer were made part of the programme, and many a hungry and thirsty soul was replenished at her board. Her kindness of disposition to all, especially to the children, gained for her the respect of every individual. She ever had a cake as a reward for kind acts from boys, and all stood ready to befriend her. She was a portly, good-natured and motherly looking person, and lived in town for more than a quarter of a century of its early history.

"For several years after she came, she lived and conducted her business in a log house on the west side of Market street, not far from the southwest corner of Main street. It was while she lived in this cabin that her husband died. He was a small, thin man, with very slender and crooked legs, which seemed to stand very far apart when he walked, and when he was under the influence of liquor, which was nearly always the case, he was extremely noisy, and danced and hopped about in the wildest manner, and was a source of much trouble to his wife. At the time of his death, I remember going to their house, in company with some other boys, to show our sympathy and gratify our curiosity on the occasion.

"It was in the evening, and the old lady met us at the door and said to us: 'Law me! poys, te olt man is tet; what a pity!' After telling her son to hold the candle that we might see the remains, she told us, in her simplicity, how much it would cost her to bury him. Nevertheless, we thought she was deeply afflicted at her loss, though we boys expected to see her rejoice at his departure. Granny Icenbarger died in Springfield in 1839."

JOEL WALKER.

In the two-story log house in which the first court was held (near the present location of the First Baptist Church), there lived for many years a very eccentric and notable pioneer named Joel Walker. He came to Springfield among its first settlers, and one of his brothers lived among the Wyandot Indians. Mr. Walker, unlike his brother, was a man of plausible manners and smooth words, whose chief occupation consisted in a careful attention to everybody's business but his own. He was "headquarters" for all the gossip and news of the village, and a standing witness in court. While regularly imbibing his "morning dram," he carefully kept himself from drunkenness and profanity. His greatest vice was the excessive laziness, loafing much of the time, leaving the support of his family to the labors of his wife and daughters. He made a seeming care of the morals and welfare of the community. He wore a stout leather belt, fastened around his body by a large buckle, as a substitute for suspenders, with which he often strapped his boys for being trifling and lazy. By shrewdness or politeness to a stranger, or the proffer of a bunch of tanzy, he procured his "morning dram" at the bar of some tavern, or perhaps by the recital of some funny anecdote, cracking a joke, or giving one of his long and peculiarly loud laughs, he satisfied his love of the ardent for the day. If he had nothing to eat at home, he managed to drop into the house of a neighbor at meal time and accept the invitation to "set up" at the table. He was a very singular man, and, by his eccentricities, he afforded much amusement and fun in the town. So noted were his lazy habits that it became a common expression by any citizen then out of employment, if asked what he was doing, to reply, "Helping Joe Walker."

Another peculiar character was a son of Granny Icenbarger, who was familiarly and widely known as "Gabe." Gabe had inherited some of his father's weak elements, and had several times been arrested for violation of the law. Upon one occasion, he was brought before His Honor, Judge Swan, then Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, on an indictment for unlawfully selling liquor. Upon his plea of guilty, the Judge announced a fine of $25. Gabe very impudently responded by telling the Judge to charge it, as he had an open account with the county. The indignant Judge added thirty days' imprisonment to the fine. Gabe was hustled off to the jail, but insisted that his kit of tools— being a shoemaker—should be sent him. Having procured some leather, he worked assiduously at his trade, and when his time expired he refused to leave, when ordered out. He said that he had an understanding with the Judge by which he was to occupy the jail permanently. It was finally necessary to eject him by legal process.

LITTLE DADDY VICORY.

Merryfield Vicory, an odd but genial character, located in Springfield in the year 1814, and soon afterward received and held the sobriquet of "Little Daddy Vicory." He was a short, round man, with a jolly face. He had been a drummer in the Revolutionary war, and had his drum shot from his side by a cannon ball at the siege of Yorktown. Mr. Vicory in one instance displayed skill and bravery in catching a thief while stealing some bacon from his smoke house. He seized the thief and tied him fast with a rope, and, it being Sunday morning, kept him in confinement until the horn for church, when he drove the thief down Main street under threatenings of a large club, with two sides of bacon swinging over his shoulders. He went so far in his efforts to humiliate that thief as to take him to the door of the Presbyterian Church and ask the people there assembled if they claimed him as one of their members. The

thief was never after seen in the town. Mr. Vicory received a pension from the Government, and, soon after his settlement here, he bought ten acres of land on the old Columbus road, on what afterward became the east end of High street. He was father of Mr. Freeman Vicory, another esteemed citizen, who inherited the property, and spent his days also in Springfield. Mr. Merryfield Vicory was buried with military honors, in March, 1840, aged seventy-seven years.

JAMES WALLACE.

James Wallace was a native of Kentucky, and came to Ohio when he was a boy of fourteen years old. During the war of 1812, he brought the mail once a week to Springfield on horseback, returning with the same to Cincinnati. He settled in Springfield about the year 1814; apprenticed himself to William Moody, a harness and saddle manufacturer, but, before finishing his trade, he bought the remainder of his time, and, by the assistance of Pearson Spinning, he opened a store in the village of Lisbon. He soon returned, however, and entered Mr. Spinning's store as partner,* where he and Mr. Fisher, on opposite corners, kept up a lively competition. In 1823, Mr. Wallace had a store in his own name, in the brick building immediately east of the present Mad River National Bank building, where for several years he continued as a leading merchant. Mr. Wallace was a very affable man, a good talker, somewhat excitable, and an excellent salesman. He was opposed to any one leaving his store without purchasing goods, and often he was seen enticing customers in from the streets or pavement as they were passing along. He kept a great variety of goods, so it became proverbial, if an article could not be found elsewhere, it could be had at "Jimmy Wallace's." Becoming unfortunately embarrassed in his business in later years, he sold out and left Springfield. He maintained, however, during these and subsequent days, his standing in the Presbyterian Church, and reached a good age ere the day of his death.

DR. NEEDHAM.

One of the pioneers in the profession of medicine in Springfield, Dr. William A. Needham, came from Vermont in 1814. He first lived in a small log house in the vicinity of Lagonda, but, in 1817, moved into his new frame house on the southwest corner of Main street and the alley east of Limestone street, opposite the building now owned by William Burns. The Doctor became a popular physician and leading citizen. He was a jovial man, full of quips and pert sayings, and his social qualities and kindness of heart gained for him a large circle of friends. He was the father of the wives of Samson Mason and Jonah Baldwin, and died in Springfield in 1832, aged sixty-five years.

ELIJAH BEARDSLEY.

Elijah Beardsley, originally from Connecticut, came to Springfield in 1815, bringing with him a wife, two sons and six daughters. He first occupied a log house that stood near the southeast corner of Plum and Main streets, and, with all its inconveniences, he made it pleasant to many a weary traveler who wished to tarry for the night. One of Mr. Beardsley's daughters in later years married Ira Paige, and another, Laura, married James S. Christie, who, with her husband, is still living, and among the oldest of the present inhabitants of this city. Except a temporary residence of nearly three years in Cincinnati, Mr. Beardsley lived in Springfield until his death, October 2, 1826, aged sixty-six years.

* Mr. Wallace returned from Lisbon and was partner with Mr. Spinning on the northwest corner of Limestone and Main streets. In 1823, Mr. Wallace had a store of his own on the northeast corner of Limestone and Main streets. Subsequently Mr. Wallace's store was moved to the brick house named, where the Republic Printing Company is now located.

MADDOX FISHER.

Maddox Fisher, who came from Kentucky with his family in 1831, became one of the most enterprising and public-spirited of the early settlers of Springfield. He possessed considerable wealth, and, soon after his arrival, purchased twenty-five lots, at $25 per lot, of Mr. Demint, most of them being located in the vicinity of the public square. He opened a dry-goods store on Main street, a little west of Limestone street. While prosecuting with energy his own trade, he was ever ready, by his influence and wealth, to aid in the improvement of the place he had chosen as his home, and which he believed would eventually become a large city. In 1814, he built a cotton-factory on the Rocks, near where Mill Run empties into Buck Creek, taking the place of Demint's old mill. It continued operations a few years, when it was changed into a flouring-mill. In this mill he did a profitable business until November, 1834, when the mill was destroyed by fire, at a loss of $6,000. The building of this factory, and afterward mill, seemed to have marked a turning-point in the history of Springfield. Prior to this, little business was doing; the inhabitants appeared discouraged, real estate had depreciated, and hard times were depressing. But this improvement of Mr. Fisher's gave a new impulse to trade and further growth. In 1815, he built a two story brick house on the east side of Limestone street, just north of the public square, designing the same for a store and dwelling. In 1825, he built a handsome residence on the corner of North and Limestone streets, which afterward was partially incorporated in the fine dwelling of the late Dr. Robert Rodgers. In 1824, he served, with general acceptance, as Postmaster, and, in 1830, he erected the store and residence (since enlarged and built into a handsome block of four stories) now owned by his son, M. W. Fisher, on the southwest corner of Main and Limestone streets.

Mr. Fisher was a native of Delaware, where he was married at the age of twenty, after which he moved to Kentucky, and thence to Springfield. He was a man of medium height, somewhat fleshy, a true gentleman of the old school, a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, quite entertaining in conversation, and very hospitable and kind to strangers, as well as to his numerous friends. He generally wore a straight-breasted, dark broadcloth coat, and his polished, silver-headed cane, and his well-filled silver snuff-box in one of his spacious vest pockets, were his constant companions. He died in this city October 22, 1836, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

IRA PAIGE.

Ira Paige was another prominent person who settled in Springfield in 1814. He was a native of Massachusetts, and, soon after his arrival, he established a woolen-factory, with Mr. James Taylor as partner, near by or in the basement of Fisher's flouring-mill, where jeans and flannels and woolen rolls were manufactured for customers. This business was continued by Mr. Paige for more than fifteen years, and was considered then an extensive factory. In 1832 and 1833, he represented the county in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and subsequently he became an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and sat upon the bench with Judges Service and McKinnon. During the latter part of his life, Judge Paige was engaged in farming. He was a man of excellent judgment and good, sound sense, coupled with intelligence, strict integrity and fine social qualities. By his influence and force of character, he added much to the moral and social condition of the village and town. He died in Springfield in July, 1847, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

JAMES JOHNSON.

James Johnson, a native of England, came to Springfield at an early date, and, in 1816, he built a large two story stone house on the south side of Main street, between Factory street and the alley east. He built also a small, one-story addition on the east end of this house, where, in 1817, he manufactured cut nails by hand. The nails used in building Dr. Needham's house were made here, and for several months the citizens were supplied with the article from Mr. Johnson's factory. He afterward removed to Pike Township, on Donnel's Creek, where he had purchased a farm, and erected a small mill. He here spent the remainder of his days. The two-story stone house was taken down in 1871, by Edwin L. Houck, who erected in its stead a fine three-story block, with a spacious hall in the third story.

MAJOR CHRISTIE.

The last of the early settlers to whom we shall here call attention is Robert Christie, or Maj. Christie, as he was more familiarly known. He came from Washington County, Vermont, in the fall of 1817, with his second wife and eight children, and his aged father, Deacon Jesse Christie, then in his eighty-first year. A small frame house on Main street, below Yellow Springs street, was his first residence, but the year following his arrival he located on what is known as the Bechtle farm, a part of which now constitutes the largest portion of Fern Cliff Cemetery. There was an unbroken forest from his residence east as far as Demint's cabin, extending north several miles. The land occupied by Wittenberg College and Fern Cilff was heavily timbered, the maple predominating over other trees. The wild grape festooned the trees in wild luxuriance. The species known as the fox grape was a very desirable fruit, and gathered in large quantities. Small game, with occasionally specimens of larger and more dangerous animals, furnished sport for the expert hunter. A species of panther and several deer were shot while the Major resided on this farm. The Major was a wide-awake man, nervous, and quick in all his movements, and had a very intelligent and social family. His humble but hospitable dwelling was often the scene of merriment and good cheer, and the frequent resort of the neighbors and friends. On the 8th of April, 1819, his daughter Mary was married to Louis Bancroft. Their wedding tour was simply a horseback ride, both riding the same horse, from the farm to their new abode in the village. On the 8th day of April, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft celebrated their golden wedding—in all probability the first event of the kind that occurred in the annals of this city.

A singular circumstance occurred in Maj. Christie's family while residing on the Bechtle farm. Their youngest daughter, Sarah, who was then in her teens, was very ill with the typhoid fever, and preparations were made for her shroud and funeral. But a young physician who called to express his sympathy for the afflicted family, on seeing the supposed corpse, thought he discovered that the vital spark was still lingering. After labored efforts, her resuscitation was effected. She fully recovered from the illness, and lived to be twice married and rear a family of four sons and two daughters.

Of Maj. Christie's sons, two of them, James S. and Jesse Christie, Jr., became residents of Springfield, where they were influential men, taking an active part in the promotion of all that pertained to the welfare of the people. They were both for many years Elders in the First Presbyterian Church. The elder, James S. Christie, was particularly active in all the religious movements of the churches. He had the entire confidence of the people, and was several times recipient of the unsolicited office of Justice of the Peace.

The youngest son of Maj. Christie. Robert, was an early settler of Scott County, Iowa, and at one time an influential citizen of Davenport, Iowa. In August, 1822, Maj. Christie died, in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was buried with Masonic honors, in which fraternity he held an exalted rank. In January of the succeeding year, his father, Jesse, followed him, in his eighty-seventh year.

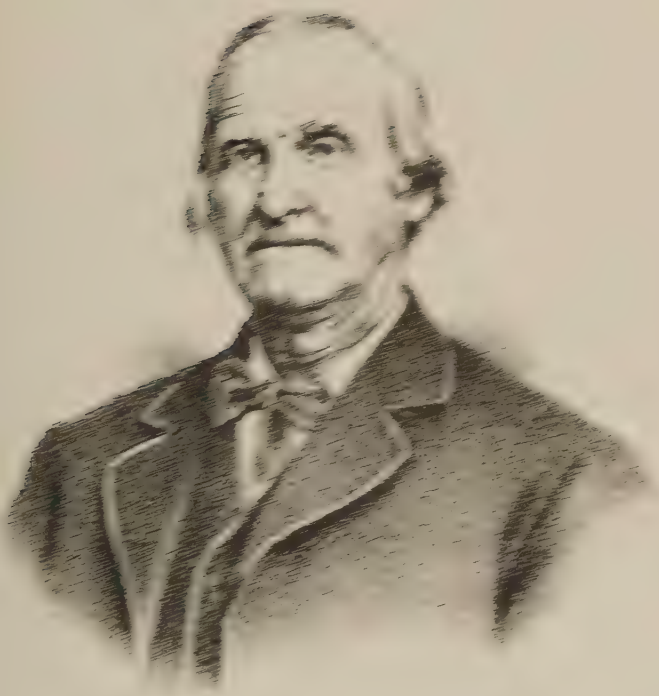
STEADY GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE.

Having briefly sketched the lives of some of the principal characters who were identified with the foundation of the future city, whose names are inseparably connected with its infant growth and development, and whose patient endurance, enterprise and sagacity gave it an impulse which has been repeated by their descendants in later years, we may return to a more detailed narration of the progress which was steadily made. All the difficulties which were common to the settlements on the frontier were the lot of the young village. The facilities for intercourse with the world beyond were limited, markets were few and inaccessible, material for the erection of buildings and machinery for the manufacture of articles of necessity were not to be had. The danger of incursion from the savage tribes kept the whites in a constant state of alarm, and prevented the immigration which would have been gladly welcomed. But, notwithstanding these difficulties, the little cluster of log cabins on the east fork of Mad River began to stretch along the slopes.

A post office, with its weekly mail carried on horseback from Cincinnati, was, according to the official records at Washington, established in 1804, with Richard McBride as the first Postmaster. There seems to be a discrepancy between this statement and the recollections of some of those whose memories run far back into the early years, who assert that no postoffice was established until 1814, and that Robert Rennick was the first Postmaster. He kept the office in his mill on Buck Creek, and subsequently in a little cabin that stood a short distance west of the Republic Printing Company's building, on Main street.

The architectural demand for improvement upon the unsightly log cabins was first met by Samuel Simonton who began in May, 1804, to erect a two-story frame house on the northeast corner of Main and Factory streets. When this building was in the progress of erection, a tornado, but thirty yards wide, came sweeping over the place from the southwest, taking a northeasterly direction until it struck this house, when it changed to an easterly course. So violent was the storm that the upper story was badly injured, which induced the owner to reduce its height to one story, and postpone its completion until the following spring. Several log cabins in the course of the storm were thrown down, others unroofed, and considerable damage done to fences. Mr. Simonton kept tavern in this building, and, in later years, had a store on the corner of Main and Limestone streets, long known as the "Buckeye Corner." He finally sold this establishment to Pearson Spinning and removed to New Carlisle, in this county, where he built a mill on Honey Creek.

Demint found that the demand for lots was growing, and that a preference existed for those which abutted on South, now Main, street, because that was now the thoroughfare, the road running between Dayton and Springfield as before stated having followed this street. Demint, therefore, in the early part of the year 1804, laid out a second addition to the village. This was an extension of the first plat west as far as Race street. In this plat the name of South street was changed to Main street, and the original street by the latter name was obliged to be content with a more modest title.



THE FIRST SCHOOL.

Prior to the year 1806, no attention had been paid to the education of the children of the settlement. The rugged life of the pioneer found no great advantage to be derived from learning. They had "books in the running brooks and sermons in stones." A knowledge of woodcraft and unerring skill with the rifle were deemed sufficient for the time. The loose, unrestrained habits which always vanish as civilization advances, bringing with it culture and respect for order and sobriety, still lingered here. Drunkenness and lawlessness prevailed. The voice of the minister in rebuke was not heard, nor had the influence of religious associations been suggested. But, in 1806, the necessity of establishing a school became apparent, and Nathaniel Pinkered became the founder of the educational system in Springfield. He opened a school in a log house on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets. All the branches embraced in the common school system of that day were taught.

The same year which began the educational history of Springfield found also an awakening interest in religious matters. The Miami Methodist Episcopal Circuit, which was established in 1800, extended northward from Cincinnati and included Clark County within its bounds. There had been but little organization among the church people. Mrs. Smallwood had called several of the sisters in the Methodist Church together and formed a temporary society, but even the itinerant minister had not penetrated before this time into the forests along Mad River. This year, 1806, however, the Miami Circuit was in charge of Rev. John Thompson who extended his labors to Springfield, visiting it at stated periods. Two Methodist preachers named Saile and Goble also preached alternately here every three or four weeks. They held services in the log house on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets, where Pinkered kept his school. Rev. Mr. McGuire rode the circuit in 1807, and Rev. Milligan in 1808. The pulpit was supplied irregularly by ministers of the Miami Circuit until Rev. Saul Henkle, who moved into the place in 1809, began to hold stated religious services. There was also preaching occasionally by ministers of other denominations, who held their services in Foos' tavern or out-doors if the weather permitted. But to the Methodist Church belongs the credit of first establishing public worship.

FIRST CHURCH BUILDING.

The interest which had been created in religious worship by the Methodist Church led members of other sects to similar efforts. During the winter of 1810–11, the "New Lights" (as they were then called) or Christian denomination, were successful in a revival of religion. This led to an organization of a New Lights or Christian Society. The members felt strong enough to begin the erection of a church. A general call was made upon the citizens of the place, which met with a hearty response. Mr. Griffith Foos gave toward this building a fine young horse valued at $10, which seems to have been a fair price for a horse at that time. As all the citizens, irrespective of their tendency or affiliation with other sects, contributed to a common fund for the erection of a church edifice, it was determined to make it a free church for all denominations. This catholic spirit was in accord with the general character of the pioneers, who opposed exclusiveness or caste in religion as in society. The site selected was on the south side of the lot west of Mill Run, and south of Main street, just in the rear of Funk's building. It was built of hewed logs about twenty by thirty feet in size. The pulpit opposite the door was made of rough, unpainted boards, and stood high up from the floor. The ground around the building for several yards south was dry and slightly elevated and neatly sodded. In the midst of this lawn stood three or four large spreading burr oaks,

which gave the tempting shade in summer. Near the church door lay a large gray bowlder upon which many a saint and sinner sat. In 1818, this church was used as a schoolhouse, but, in 1825, it had been converted into a mere shelter for hogs and cattle.

The same sect, the New Lights, also had a camp meeting here about this time which attracted to it, with those who attended for devout purposes, a large number of depraved men, who were riotous in their conduct and disgraceful in their behavior. One person in particular attracted attention. His name was Jack Eels, said to have been the wickedest man in the neighborhood. He visited the camp meeting one day somewhat intoxicated, and began to make fun of the worshipers, especially of the peculiar "jerks" which characterized many who were converted. Jack said it was all a sham. But the jerks (whether from the influence of liquor or not, the veracious historian does not state), prostrated him so completely that his friends were obliged to carry him home in an exhausted condition.

A SEAT OF JUSTICE.

Before the Legislature organized the county of Clark, the temporary seat of justice for the county of which it was then a part was Springfield, and the place for holding court was the house of George Fithian. The Presiding Judge of the first Court of Common Pleas was Francis Dunlevy. John Reynolds, Samuel McCullough and John Runyan were the first Associate Judges. Arthur St. Clair was Prosecuting Attorney, John Daugherty, Sheriff, and Joseph C. Vance, Clerk. The first grand jury was composed of the following citizens of the county: Joseph Layton, Adam McPherson, Jonathan Daniels, John Humphreys, John Reed, Daniel McKinnon, Thomas Davis, William Powell, Justis Jones, Christopher Wood, Caleb Carter, William Chapman, John Clark, John Lafferty, Robert Rennick. Among the first Petit Jurors were Paul Huston, Charles Rector, Jacob Minturn, James Reed, James Bishop and Abel Crainford.

In September, 1805, the court was organized for the transaction of business. The first case tried was "The State of Ohio vs. Taylor," who had been indicted for threatening to burn the barn of Griffith Foos. At the first session of the Supreme Court held in 1805, the Judges were Samuel Huntington, Chief Justice, with William Sprigg and Daniel Symmes, Associate Justices. This court was held in a two-story log house which then stood in an open common near the southeast corner of High and Limestone streets. The only criminal case tried before this court was "The State against Isaac Bracken, Archibald Dawden and Robert Rennick," upon an indictment for an assault upon an Indian named Kanawa Tuckow. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and taking issue "for plea put themselves upon God and their country." The jury was composed of William McDonald, Sampson Talbott, Justis Jones, George Croft and others. The attorney for the defendants was Joshua Collett, who afterward was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The defendants were found not guilty, having proven that the Indian was a very bad and dangerous character and had persisted in occupying Rennick's land in opposition to his wishes. As an illustration of the bitter prejudice which existed at this time among the settlers against the Indians, one of the jurors of the case, before the trial openly declared that he would never bring in a verdict against a white man for assaulting an Indian.

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

The bloodthirsty Indian wars which had raged along the borders had scarcely ceased, when the settlement of Springfield was made. Its effect upon both sides was yet plainly visible. It had been a warfare full of malignant

spirit. So outrageous had been the acts committed by the Indians on helpless women and children, that the settlers were bound in a common cause against them. During the summer of 1807, the inhabitants were frequently alarmed at reported incursions of the Indians against them. When these rumors seemed to have foundation, all the families were collected in a two-story log house which then stood on the southeast corner of High and Limestone streets, and remained there until the alarm subsided. While the community was in this agitated condition in the autumn of 1807, a white man by the name of Myers was killed by a band of strolling Indians a few miles west of Urbana, and a family by the name of Elliott, living on Mad River not far from the present residence of Peter Sintz, had been frightened by a rifle shot piercing the sunbonnet of Mrs. Elliott, while gathering wood in their door-yard, supposed to have been sent by an Indian, who a few days before had been refused the use of a butcher knife.

These outrages, taken in connection with the assemblage of the Indians under Tecumseh and the Prophet, created a great alarm among the people of Springfield and surrounding country. Many families moved back to Kentucky, whence they came; others were formed into companies of militia, and Foos' tavern was converted into a garrison. A demand was made by the whites upon the Indians for the persons who had committed these unlawful acts. The Indians denied that these things were done with their knowledge or consent. The alarm, however, continued, and it was finally agreed that a council should be held on the subject in Springfield for the purpose of settlement. Gen. Whiteman, Maj. Moore, Capt. Ward and two others acted as Commissioners on the part of the whites.

The council assembled in Sugar Grove, that then stood on or near Main street, opposite the Foos tavern. Two bands of Indians attended the council, one from the north in charge of McPherson; the other, consisting of sixty or seventy braves, came from the neighborhood of Fort Wayne under the charge of Tecumseh. Roundhead, Blackfish and other chiefs were also present. There was no friendly feeling between these two parties, and each was willing that the blame of the outrages should be fixed upon the other. The party under McPherson, in compliance with the request of the Commissioners, left their weapons a few miles from Springfield. But Tecumseh and his party refused to attend the council unless permitted to retain their arms. The reason Tecumseh gave was that his tomahawk contained his pipe and he might have occasion to smoke. After the conference was opened, the Commissioners, fearing some violence still, made another effort to have Tecumseh lay aside his weapon. This he positively refused to do. At this moment, Dr. Richard Hunt, a tall, slim young man recently from Pennsylvania, and a boarder at Foos' tavern, thinking to reconcile matters with Tecumseh, cautiously approached and handed the chief an old long-stemmed earthen pipe intimating that if he would give up his tomahawk, he might smoke the aforesaid pipe. Tecumseh took the pipe between his thumb and finger, held it up, looked at it for a moment, then at the owner, who was gradually receding from the point of danger, and with an indignant sneer immediately threw it over his head into the bushes. The Commissioners then yielded the point and proceeded to business.

After a full and patient inquiry into the facts of the case, it appeared that the murder of Myers was the act of a single Indian, and not chargeable to either band of the Indians. Several speeches were made by the chiefs, the most prominent of which were those by Tecumseh. He gave a satisfactory explanation of the action of himself and the Prophet in calling around them a band of Indians; disavowed all hostile intentions toward the United States, and denied that either he or those under his control had committed any depre-

dations upon the whites. His manner of speaking was animated, fluent and rapid, and, when understood, very forcible.

The council then terminated. During its session, the two tribes of Indians became reconciled to each other, and peace and quiet was gradually restored to the settlement. The Indians remained in Springfield for three days, amusing themselves in various feats of activity and strength such as jumping, running and wrestling, in which Tecumseh generally excelled. At this time, Tecumseh was in the thirty-eighth year of his age, five feet ten inches high, with erect body, well developed and of remarkable muscular strength. His weight was about one hundred and seventy pounds. There was something noble and commanding in all his actions. Tecumseh was a Shawnese; the native pronunciation of the name was Tecumtha, signifying "The Shooting Star." He was brave, generous and humane in all his actions.

Among others who were present at this council were Jonah Baldwin, John Humphreys, Simon Kenton, Walter Smallwood, John Daugherty and Griffith Foos.

The council had a salutary effect upon the village. It set at rest the startling rumors which discouraged immigration, impeded progress, and paralyzed the ambitious efforts of the inhabitants. The town began rapidly to improve. The valuable water-power attracted men of enterprise, who began to utilize it in various branches of industry. There were no streams of water of consequence nearer than Chillicothe, sixty miles distant, so that mills of various kinds began to spring up in favorable localities.

In the year 1809, John Lingle erected a powder-mill near the mouth of Mill Run. He also built a log magazine for the storage of the powder, a little west of the present city hall, on the north bank of the stream. The machinery of this mill was primitive, but the untiring energy of the proprietor enabled him to supply the demand for that indispensable article in frontier life for some years. The residence of Mr. Lingle was on top of the rocks near his powder mill, but after the loss of a little child by drowning in the mill dam, he moved to a small frame house on Market street, opposite his magazine, where he died in 1818.

The streams in this vicinity, being fed by thousands of springs which poured into them at frequent intervals, were wont, upon the slightest provocation, to assume dangerous proportions, but no serious difficulties were apprehended from inundation until the spring of 1809. Lagonda Creek had then a current which in depth, width and rapidity was not to be compared to the sluggish waters which now crawl over the bed of that once beautiful stream. In the beginning of the season just mentioned, there had been many heavy and long continued rains, which caused the creek to overflow its banks, inundating all that part of the country northeast of the town, which was then an open prairie, and encroaching dangerously near the settled portion of the town. After giving this evidence of its destructive power, it soon subsided, but many began to fear for the safety of the place from a repetition of the overflow, and some who had settled there with the intention of making it their permanent abode soon took their departure.

The founder of the village was not discouraged at the doubts and fears of the timid, for about this time he made a third addition to the original plat, extending his line of lots to Pleasant street. The precise date of this addition is not known, as it was not recorded during Demint's lifetime and not until 1853, but it is thought to have been about the year 1810.

THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE.

As the rude log cabins gave way to the more substantial frame dwelling, so the latter in time was compelled to give place under the advancing steps

of improvement to the enduring brick structure. It is a mooted question who is entitled to the credit of building the first brick house in the limits of the town. Respectable authority gives it to John Ambler, and equally authentic sources say that William Ross, who assisted David Lowry in making pork barrels in Dayton, should have the honor. It is stated that Ross erected a two-story brick house on the southeast corner of Main and Market streets, that it was first occupied by him as a dwelling and store, and then as a tavern which was widely known as "Ross' Tavern." This building was standing as late as 1869, when it was removed to give place to the more modern edifice erected in that year by Ridenour & Coblentz. On the other side of this not vitally important question is the statement that John Ambler made and burnt the brick that went into Ross' house as well as his own, which he built on the north side of Main street, about half way between Factory and Mechanic streets, in 1815, about six months, it is asserted, before the Ross house was erected. Mr. Ambler's dwelling is standing at this date and is now occupied by Mr. C. A. Davis. Freeman Vicory hauled the bricks for this house. About this time, Maddox Fisher built the two-story brick house adjoining the public square, as marked in Demint's plat, which remained standing until torn down by James D. Stewart, who erected thereon his present residence. Mr. Fisher intended this building for a store as well as a dwelling, but subsequently used it for the latter alone.

ADDITIONAL CHURCH EDIFICES.

As we have seen, the Methodist Episcopal Church organized the first religious society, so that this pioneer denomination was the first to erect, in 1814, a church edifice for their exclusive use. It was a large frame building and stood on the northwest corner of Market and North streets, and was used as a place of worship for twenty years, when it was converted into a dwelling. At the time this building was erected and for fifteen years thereafter, the lots in that part of the town were not inclosed, but were covered with scrub oak, hazel bushes and plum trees. The foot paths which led to the church followed irregular lines, that were the most convenient for the villagers. The Second Methodist Church was not built until 1834.

Open air meetings were held in a grove near the first Methodist Church, at which some of the noted preachers of the day were present. Lorenzo Dow, an an eccentric itinerant, delivered a sermon here. While he was earnestly pointing out the way of salvation to an interested audience, some graceless boys climbed a tree overlooking the audience. Dow had his attention attracted by the noise, and, stopping short, he turned to the boys and said:

"Zaccheus he climbed a tree
His end to see.
If those lads would repent and believe
They too should their salvation receive."

VOLUNTEERS FOR HARRISON.

The war spirit strongly animated the loyal people of the country, and when Gov. Meigs issued his call for volunteers to hasten to the relief of Gen. Harrison, who, in the month of December, 1813, with his army, was besieged at Fort Meigs by the British army and a band of Indians under Tecumseh, the response was met by the enlistment of many volunteers. James Shipman undertook to raise a company of citizen soldiers. He obtained a number of names of volunteers who agreed to meet him at Urbana. When the day for marching came, Mr. Shipman's recruits failed to come to time. Nothing daunted, however, he went to Urbana alone, and, with one Thomas McCartney, whom he met on the way, joined Capt. McCord's cavalry company at Urbana.

A number of other volunteers also hastened to the relief of Fort Meigs, going by the way of Troy and Piqua, among whom was Cooper Ludlow, father of John Ludlow.

SMITH'S ACADEMY.

One of the characters of the village, who established at this time a seat of learning which became famous for miles as "Smith's School," was a stout, sturdy Englishman named Samuel Smith. He kept a pay school in a frame building on the north side of Main street, on the west bank of Mill Run. He was a man of stern discipline, who did not "spare the rod" to "spoil the child," and neither the age or sex of his pupils was respected in administering punishment. He designated two or three "monitors" over his forty or fifty scholars, to whom he gave the audible instruction, "if they disobey the rules, knock them down, kill 'em or drag 'em to me." To catch a disobedient boy by the hair of the head, and drag him to the middle of the room and lay on the blows thick and fast, was no uncommon mode of punishment. His classical learning allowed him to indulge in the humor of dignifying some of his scholars with such appellations as "Mark Antony," "Pompey," "Julius Cæsar," etc. His assistant was his wife, a tall, angular, sharp-featured Yankee woman, who taught the smaller children at their residence near the school. Smith was wont to amuse his scholars by marvelous tales of Yankee land, which he narrated with a serenity that led his younger hearers to believe in their absolute verity. He gave instances of the rough land and hard soil of Vermont, so hard that a farmer there was obliged to use a team of fifty yoke of oxen in breaking up a new piece of land with a plow, and the land so hilly that one-half of the oxen hung by their necks between the hills while plowing. That the climate was so variable that a big ox went into a lake to drink, one mild day in winter, and was frozen fast while drinking by a sudden cold change in the weather, that the ox walked up the mountain carrying with it the whole frozen lake, and the next day, when a thaw came, the ice melted, causing a great flood, with immense destruction of life and property.

The bottle was a favorite companion, and when warmed by a liberal use of it, Smith's stories grew Munchausen like in their exaggerations. It became a habit of the people to call any story of doubtful veracity one of Smith's lies.

It was a custom in those days for the boys to "lock out" the schoolmaster about the holidays from the schoolhouse, until he paid the usual penalty of a treat with apples, cakes, etc. The larger boys of Smith's school attempted an affair of this kind, but were matched by the master, who mounted the roof, and throwing a handful of brimstone down the chimney into the huge fire of logs burning there, placed a board over the top, to the great discomfiture of the boys, who soon opened the windows and beat a hasty retreat. In later years, Smith gave up his bottle and died at an advanced age, respected as a useful citizen.

SPRINGFIELD AS A COUNTY SEAT.

The village had now grown of sufficient importance, and its relations to the adjacent territory were such as to justify the State Legislature in constructing from the adjoining counties of Champaign, Madison and Green a separate county. By an act of that body passed March 1, 1818, the county of Clark was thus formed, and so named in honor of Gen. Rogers Clark, who defeated the Shawanese and Mingo Indians in the battle at their town on Mad River, called Piqua or New Boston. The particulars attending the organization of the county more properly belongs to the history of the county, to which the reader is referred. It will be sufficient to state here that the accomplishment of this advanced movement was due largely to the efforts of Maddox Fisher, who, as a

successful lobbyist, visited Chillicothe where the Legislature was in session, and by persevering effort finally succeeded in having the bill passed, which also provided that Springfield should be the county seat. An attempt was made to have the county seat located at New Boston, the reputed birthplace of Tecumseh, but the measure failed through the active opposition of Maddox Fisher. When he returned from Chillicothe with the news of the success of his measure, he was received with shouts of gratification. As a reward for the active efforts of Maddox Fisher, he was awarded the position of Postmaster, which at that date was a post of honor more than of profit.

"OLD VIRGINIA" AND "SLEEPY HOLLOW."

The then beautiful rivulet "Mill Run" glided smoothly through the village, following a small valley a few rods west of where the First Presbyterian Church is now located, and dividing the place into two sections. The section west of the Run had two brick houses, one stone house, a few of frame and several cabins. There were two taverns in the west section, one in a small one-story brick house kept by James Norton on the lot now occupied by the Teegarden residence, and the other in a two-story frame house building kept by Cooper Ludlow. This part of the village was called "Old Virginia," by those of the east side, because several families from the Old Dominion had settled there. Those living on the west end returned the compliment by calling the east end and particularly that portion around the public square "Sleepy Hollow," on account of the lack of enterprise there. It has retained the name until this day. The west bank of the Run was low and muddy. To reach the foot-log which crossed the Run, it was necessary to wade through deep mud and mire. The east bank of the Run was quite steep. The land along the south side of the Run from Center street east to Spring street, and as far south as the railroad passenger depot, was a continuous quagmire, in which cattle often swamped. Limestone street was only extended through the quagmire by throwing in brush, and placing logs upon them in the form of a corduroy bridge, which was then covered with dirt and gravel.

Shortly after this, two Irishmen, Andrew and Frederick Johnson, took the contract from the owners of the swampy land along the south bank of Mill Run, to ditch and drain the same, which soon made this portion of the town passable.

The number of houses in the east end, or "Sleepy Hollow," was greater than in the west end. There was a public house kept by Mr. Ross, another by John Hunt, a boarding house by James McElroy in a weather-boarded log house, on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets. Maddox Fisher kept a store in a frame house on Fisher's corner. Pearson Spinning's store was in another frame building across Main street, opposite Mr. Fisher's store. There were two or three stores of less importance at this end, besides several mechanics' shops and a printing office. The town had no pavement except one in front of Mr. Fisher's store. It was no unusual sight to see citizens cutting firewood with an ax (wood-saws not being then in use), in front of their shops or dwellings on Main street. Wagons were driven close up to the front doors of houses, and the streets were remarkable for the depth of the mud.

A RELIC OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

A few rods east of the intersection of Spring and Washington streets, there was a mound of earth about fifty yards in size across its base and of conical shape. About this period (1818), several white oak trees and clusters of bushes stood upon its side, and a number of large stumps indicated that other trees had grown nearer its apex. During the work upon the Dayton & Sandusky Rail-

road in 1847, this mound was entirely removed for the earth it contained. As the delvers in it penetrated its interior, they found it had been the burial place for a former generation of people. It was a huge sepulcher full of human bones. As the bones had by this period of time to a great extent become intermingled with the earth, the entire mass was carted to the railroad and formed part of the road bed. While the work was in progress, there was picked up what seemed to have been a section of the lower jaw bone of a wild animal containing a stout, crooked tusk or tooth. The bone had been ground away so as to be firmly grasped by a human hand. It had no doubt been used as an instrument of warfare. A few days after it had been taken from the ground, it crumbled into dust by action of the air upon it.

A TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

The good people interested in the welfare of the community began to be alarmed at the condition of society. There was danger that the new county seat would become the center of vice and wickedness for the surrounding country. Rough, lawless men, desperadoes, who haunt the new settlements where the restraints of society and religion are unknown, continued to hang around the public houses, drinking, swearing and quarreling. Horse-racing was the common amusement, while gambling was open and unrestrained. The influence of this condition of society was found to be degrading. But the customs of those days were such as tended to corrupt instead of improve the morals of the people. The bottle of whisky was a necessary adjunct to the water pitcher upon the counters of the stores for the free use of all the customers. In the family the decanters stood openly upon the sideboard. The professor of religion, as well as the man of the world, indulged with the same freedom. In the field no work could be performed without whisky freely supplied. The farmer who would fail to furnish it would speedily find himself without harvesters.

To stem the tide of evil which seemed to gather such strength in the community, it was determined to organize a temperance society. In the summer of 1818, therefore, that active minister, Rev. Saul Henkle, gathered a few of the good men and women of the place together and formed an association, the declared object of which was to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors themselves, and induce others to do the same. By such influences as these, the rapid progress of iniquity in time was checked, and good order began to reign as the better class of citizens gained the ascendancy.

WERDEN'S TAVERN.

"I will take mine ease in mine inn," consolingly said the traveler, as he approached Springfield, weary with the day's jolting over the primitive roads before McAdam had suggested a way of making the rough ways smooth. He knew that ease and comfort awaited him at "Billy Werden's" tavern. It was a famous hostelry. William Werden located in Springfield in 1819. He came from Delaware to Ohio. The first tavern he opened was at McElroy's old stand, on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets; but soon after, he rented the Ross tavern, on the opposite corner, which he fitted up as a first-class public house. It was in this place that Mr. Werden built up a State reputation as a landlord which made him famous among travelers everywhere. He did much to quell the rowdyism and bar-room brawling which had become such a nuisance at other resorts. As this tavern was the stopping-place for a line of stages running from Cincinnati to Columbus, the sign was that of a stage-coach and horses under full speed, suspended on a tall post at the outer edge of the sidewalk. The room used for his office and bar was not more than twenty feet

THOMAS V. CRABILL
SPRINGFIELD TP.

square, and his whole house, with all its rooms, was not larger than one now required for a large family. The genial host was the first to meet the tired stranger with an outstretched hand and a generous welcome. To conduct him into the house, have a servant remove his muddy leggings and boots, provide him with clean slippers and a warm fire, were the kindly offices which won the heart of the traveler, while the polite attention of the hostess, a bountiful meal, skillfully prepared under her own direction, a clean bed and a good night's rest, sent him on his way refreshed and satisfied in the morning. Mr. Werden bought the property on the northwest corner of Main and Spring streets in 1820, but he did not occupy it until 1829, and then built his large hotel, known as the Werden House. He continued in business here until he had gained a competency, when he retired from active business. During the last term of Jackson's administration, his zealous support of "Old Hickory" gained him the office of Postmaster, which he held for four years.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The first enumeration taken here under the laws of the United States was in 1820. It showed that Springfield contained 510 inhabitants, of whom 285 were males and 225 were females. There were eight general stores, a flouring-mill, woolen and carding mill, a cotton mill, several schools, a printing office and a post office, at which the mails were received in elegant four-horse coaches; an adequate supply of lawyers and physicians was also to be found. The court house then in process of erection was the only public building worthy of notice.

John Bacon and Charles Anthony, Esq., two of the prominent citizens of Springfield, who were always thoroughly identified with the business interests of the city and its later growth, with Ira Paige, a prominent merchant, whose name was connected with its mercantile progress, were married about the same time, in the early spring of 1820. They were young men of vigor, ability and industry, and jointly entered into a career of prominence.

The first-named of these young men, John Bacon, came to Springfield in 1818. For many years, he was successfully engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness and saddles, investing his surplus means in real estate and discounting notes, which paid him a good return. Mr. Bacon accumulated considerable means, which, with the increased value of his real estate, made him quite wealthy. Retiring from his regular trade, he became a prominent Railroad and Bank Director. At one time, he held the office of Member of the State Board of Control, connected with the State Bank system that preceded the establishment of the National Banks. He was for several years a Director in the Little Miami Railroad Company, and served in 1860 as a member of the State Board of Equalization. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, he was the President of the Mad River National Bank.

(A sketch of Gen. Anthony appears in the history of the Clark County bar, where it properly belongs.)

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The interest taken in the advancement of the morals of the community is shown in the organization of those valuable auxiliaries to church work, such as Bible and missionary societies. The temporary organization of the Clark County Bible Society was effected at the Methodist Church, on the 6th day of August, 1822, by the election of Rev. Archibald Steele as Chairman, Rev. Saul Henkle Secretary, and Isaac T. Zeller as Assistant Secretary. The Board of Managers for the town was composed of the following citizens: Pearson Spinning, Maddox Fisher, John Ambler, John Bacon and Robert Rennick. Board

of Managers for the county: Rev. Joseph Morris, Griffith Foos, Moses Henkle, Robert Humphrey, John Humphrey, Thomas Patten, Joel Van Meter, John Layton, Rev. Malyne Baker, John Forgy, Joseph Keifer, Thomas Fisher, Jeremiah Sims, Christian Frantz, Jacob Ebersole, John R. Demon, Andrew Hodge and Thomas Curl. The regular organization was effected on Monday, September 2, 1822. George M. Jewett was chosen Chairman pro tem., with Rev. Saul Henkle as Secretary. The constitution adopted shows the following names among the first signers: Rev. John S. Galloway, Rev. M. M. Henkle, Rev. Saul Henkle, Archibald McConkey, W. M. Spencer and James S. Christie. An election for officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. Archibald Steele; George W. Jewett and Morris Henkle, Sr., Vice Presidents; Pearson Spinning, Treasurer; Rev. Saul Henkle, Corresponding Secretary; and Isaac T. Zeller, Recording Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: John Ambler, Joel Van Meter, Jeremiah Sims, Robert Humphrey, Griffith Foos, Archibald McConkey, Thomas Patten, Joseph Keifer, Maddox Fisher, Daniel McKinnon, Daniel Moore and Andrew Hodge. Under an organization like this, composed of citizens of means and high standing, the society prospered, and was an instrument of great good. This society was recognized as an auxiliary by the parent society in November, 1842. On September 5, 1872, an entertaining meeting of this society was held, in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary. On this occasion it was stated, in a paper read by Rev. S. Cochran, that $6,796 had been presented as a donation to the parent society, in New York, and $6,572 worth of Bibles and Testaments had been received from that society in fifty years.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the early history of Springfield, as in its later years, there was a manifest tardiness in the erection of public buildings. Although the place was designated as the seat of justice in 1818, yet, for four years following, the court held its regular sessions at the tavern of John Hunt, on Main street. The delay in the erection of the court house and the jail was no doubt owing in part to the generous rivalry which existed between "Old Virginia" and "Sleepy Hollow," the west and east ends of the town, each of which made strong efforts for the selection of their respective localities. Although the Commissioners of the county met on the 2d day of March, 1819, and commenced the consideration of the erection of a court house on the public square, yet it was not until the summer of 1828 that the building was completed. A brick jail was also built in the public square, and fully completed December 6, 1824. A temporary jail was erected on the east side of Fisher street, about half way between Main and Columbia streets, which was simply a log house, and not very secure. A detailed narration of the building of the court house and jail appears in the history of the county.

After "grim-visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front," the military spirit was kept alive by the organization of companies under efficient commanders, who had obtained their knowledge of the art of war in the struggle of 1812. These companies met at stated periods and drilled in the manual of arms until they became remarkably proficient. In 1825, the first, and perhaps the best-drilled and neatest equipped company, as compared with others which followed, was organized under Capt. B. W. Peck, Capt. Charles Anthony, First Lieutenant. This company was followed by others, which were the "Clark County Guards," Capt. Shipman; "Osceola Plaids," "Springfield Cadets," and one or two cavalry companies, commanded by Capts. John Cook and Putnam.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

The question of lighting the streets soon became a topic of interest, and a correspondent in the columns of the *Western Pioneer*, of date September 25, 1825, suggests a method which indicates the position of the community in this matter, and which method was deemed a great improvement over the existing condition of the streets. The correspondent suggests large glass lamps with double reflectors, at a cost of about $25 each, and to be placed on posts at suitable points; a contingent fund of 12½ cents to be raised from each house to pay for the oil and wick; the lamps to be lighted and taken care of free of charge by the persons before whose doors the posts should be placed.

SPRINGFIELD A TOWN.

The Legislature, on the 23d day of January, 1827, passed an act which incorporated Springfield as a town. It became evident that, in the future, the place was destined to occupy a position of prominence. There were elements of prosperity in its material advantages, in its favorable site, and in the busy, bustling character of its citizens, which indicated steady growth. Although there was a scarcity of currency, trade was not impeded because of a lack of metal or paper medium. Wheat was received in exchange for many articles, was deposited in the mill, converted into flour, and sent by the merchant to Cincinnati, where it was taken, re-exchanged for merchandise, which was brought back in the returning wagons. The lack of railroad facilities made the merchant and traveler rely upon horses, which were very cheap, and became a frequent subject of barter. Every other man was a horse-trader. Dr. John Ludlow, in his historical reminiscences, states he remembers of going to Cincinnati with a teamster when he was a boy fourteen years old, that the teamster "swapped" horses three times on the way, and the last horse died the same day he obtained it; but soon he had another from a farmer in exchange for his silver watch. The horses used in the large, broad-tread wagons were generally stout animals. They were sometimes gaily caparisoned, and, with broad harness, jingling bells and six or eight to a wagon, were an attractive sight.

THE PAPER-MILL.

In August, 1827, an important branch of industry was established, which furnished employment to a number of people. Dr. Ambrose Blount, James Lowry and Jacob Kills, as partners, built a large paper-mill at the foot of Center street, on Mill Run, not far from North street. The mill did not commence operations until the following June, 1828. The mill was very successful in the manufacture and sale of large quantities of paper, mostly printing paper, of excellent quality. The same firm also, the same year, opened a store near the northwest corner of Main and Market streets, where rags were received in exchange for goods, and where the employes were paid for their work. Four years later, Jacob Kills & Sons succeeded the original proprietors. They added extensive improvements in its machinery, increased its facilities and extended its trade. They afterward added to the mill a first-class bindery. They worked up a fair custom by sending forth one of the sons, with a fine, two-horse peddler's wagon, which enabled him to exchange paper and stationery for rags, books to be bound, and blank books to be manufactured to order. The business was successfully prosecuted for twenty years, rendering a good profit on the capital invested.

THE FIRST MAYOR.

After the elevation of the village to the dignity of a town, an election was had to fill the offices of Mayor, or President of the Board of Trustees. James L. Torbert was elected to this office. He had come to Springfield in 1824, and was an active young attorney, but, as there was not sufficient legal business to occupy all his attention, he also taught school. It was at his schoolhouse, on the northeast corner of Market and North streets, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1827, that he, with several other members of the First Presbyterian Church, organized the first Sabbath school. He was afterward elected Prosecuting Attorney, to which office he brought a clear head and an earnest desire to faithfully administer its duties. In 1848, he was editor of the *Republic*, and wrote many pungent arguments against the "Free-Soilers," whom he charged as recreant to their principles in not indorsing the Whig nominees for President. As an ardent Whig, he entered vigorously into the campaign, during which he gained the reputation of being one of the most effective stump speakers in the Congressional district of which his county was then a part. As Judge of the Common Pleas, successor to Judge Swan, his able and impartial decisions were the subject of favorable comment.

A record of a census taken by a citizen appears appears in the *Western Pioneer* of September 28, 1828. It gives an accurate statement of the population, the number of stores and manufacturing establishments. It shows that the people were industrious, and that the manufactories were diversified. We find from this enumeration that there were in the limits of the town at that time 935 souls. Of these, there were of male adults 285; of female adults, 225; males under eighteen, 218; females under sixteen, 207. There were fifty-four blacksmith-shops, four coach and wagon shops, two common and fancy chair shops, four boot and shoe maker shops, three tanneries, and a currier-shop, twenty-seven house carpenters and joiners. There were six tailor-shops, three saddle and harness shops, three bakeries, three cabinet-shops, one clock and watch maker, two hatters, one coppersmith-shop, one tin-shop, two millwrights, two extensive distilleries, fourteen general mercantile stores, four groceries, a new paper-mill, an extensive flour-mill, three good houses of entertainment, four public schools, two for females and two for males, in one of which the higher branches of literature and the Greek and Latin languages were taught; four attorneys at law, five physicians, three slaughter houses, three brick-yards, two house and sign painters, one gun-shop, one portrait, miniature and fancy painter, engraver and gilder, two wheelwrights, one pottery. This enumerator also states that at that time they had a court house, which, in point of neatness and convenience, would not suffer in comparison with any court house in Ohio; a brick jail, two churches, and a third in building, a printing office, a post office, at which twenty-four mails are received weekly, in elegant four-horse coaches." In 1830, the population reached 1,080.

One of the prominent citizens, who, about this time, became identified with Springfield's fortunes, was Reuben Miller, who was the son of Rev. Robert Miller, a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born on the 19th day of January, 1797, in an old schoolhouse at the mouth of Pike Run, on the Monongahela River, near Brownsville, Penn., where his father had stopped to spend the winter of 1796–97 while emigrating from Virginia to Kentucky. From this point the family journeyed by flat-boat to Limestone (now Maysville), Ky., and settled in Mason County, and afterward removed to Fleming County in that State.

In March, 1812, in order to escape the evils of slavery, his father removed his family to Champaign County, Ohio, where he located upon a farm within

the bounds of the present Moorefield Township, in Clark County. At this time, Reuben was but fifteen years of age. He worked upon the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he turned his attention to study, and, by close application, without a teacher, for three or four years (in the meantime occasionally teaching school), he acquired a pretty fair English education; as he, in his own biography, relates, "became a very good arithmetician, learned to write a good hand, became a pretty good grammarian, studied geometry, trigonometry, surveying, navigation, and acquired some knowledge of astronomy; also commenced the study of the Latin language, but failed for want of an instructor."

On the 27th of March, 1823, he married Mary Hedges, who was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, and was living at that time with a brother in Champaign County, Ohio, and in the month of December following, removed to a cabin which he had built on a farm given to him by his father, in Moorefield Township, where he resided, farming a little, teaching school, and occasionally making land surveys, until the 10th of April, 1828, when he removed to Springfield; the occasion of the removal was his appointment, by the Court of Common Pleas, in the fall of 1827, as County Surveyor of Clark County. Springfield had then grown from a village of a few houses, as he first saw it in 1812, to be a town of about 800 to 900 inhabitants. At that time, there was little surveying to be done, and his first employment was in the County Clerk's office. Afterward, he taught a school for three or four years in Springfield. He was County Surveyor for nine years, during a part of which time he was also a Justice of the Peace and Mayor, or rather, as it then was named, President of the Town Council of Springfield. During this time, he acquired some means, went into the dry-goods business with a man by the name of Carrick, who in two years succeeded in loading the concern down with debt, and then died, leaving his partner many thousand dollars minus, notwithstanding which his energies were not impaired, but he went diligently to work, and, after fourteen years of hard struggle, paid off all his indebtedness.

In the fall of 1838, he was elected County Auditor of Clark County, and was re-elected to eight successive terms, serving in that position eighteen years, from March, 1839, to March, 1857. In the fall of 1856, during his last term as Auditor, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Springfield Township, and was re-elected five successive terms, serving in that position eighteen years, until the fall of 1874. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in September, 1812, and, in the year 1835, was ordained a Local Deacon, and afterward a Local Elder in the same church, and held that relation to the church until he died. On the 2d of January, 1875, his wife died, and then, at the earnest solicitation of his only living daughter, he went to reside with her at Keokuk, Iowa, where he died on the 3d day of October, 1880, from a gradual failing of the bodily powers, at the ripe old age of nearly eighty-three years, and was subsequently buried in Fern Cliff Cemetery, in this city. He left five living children -Dr. D. B. Miller, of Covington, Ky.; John C. Miller, of Springfield, Ohio, present Probate Judge; Commander Joseph N. Miller, United States Navy; and Henry R. Miller and Mrs. R. B. Ogden of Keokuk, Iowa.

He was a man of correct character and habits, peculiar and almost eccentric in some of his ways; he had a keen sense of the humorous, and was almost invariably sunny and jocular in his moods. He had a more than ordinary share of natural ability, but was hampered by his imperfect chances for education and his business misfortunes, so that he himself felt, notwithstanding that he was a prominent and honored citizen, that he never attained to the full measure of his strength. He was much given to humorous versification, and as a specimen of his peculiar modes of thought, we append in conclusion of this sketch his epitaph, written by himself many years before his death:

"Here lies a man—a curious one,
No one can tell what good he's done,
Nor yet how much of evil;
Where now his soul is, who can tell?
In heaven above, or low in hell?
With God or with the devil?

"While living here he oft would say
That he must shortly turn to clay,
And quickly rot—
This thought would sometimes cross his brain.
That he perhaps might live again,
And maybe not.

"As sure as he in dust doth lie,
He died because he had to die,
But much against his will;
Had he got all that he desired,
This man would never have expired,
He had been living still."

A DAILY MAIL.

The diffusion of intelligence from the seat of Government and the East had hitherto depended upon a weekly mail, which was carried on horseback. The arrival of this mail was *the* day of the week, and was called "mail-day." An innovation was made in 1828 in this arrangement, which was gladly welcomed. It provided for a daily mail, carried by a four-horse coach. The current news was thus brought here from Washington and the Eastern cities within five days after its publication in those places.

SOCIETIES.

The benevolent and literary societies which had been formed from time to time lacked elements of stability. Feeble attempts to resuscitate and re-organize repeated failures were made, but, judging from an article from the caustic pen of Rev. Saul Henkle, then editor of the *Western Pioneer*, dated February 14, 1829, all these efforts had been unsuccessful. This article, here given, details, in very sarcastic language, the birth and death of the different literary, musical, religious and colonization societies:

"A sort of fatality seems to attend the benevolent and literary societies which have been gotten up in this good town of Springfield. We leave it with our readers to determine the cause of their failure; or, if thought more appropriate, we would refer the subject to a council of physicians, to report the nature and causes of the distemper to which this general mortality is attributed.

"1. A Literary Society, formed in December, 1815, of about thirty-five respectable members, died, say May, 1816, from want of attention on the part of its parents, aged about six months.

"2. A Library Society, formed in 1816, was soon threatened with death by starvation, and, by the overseers of the poor, was sold out, but soon after died, in a state of feeble childhood.

"3. A Library Society, brother and successor to the above, formed, say 1820 or 1821. It has been nearly frozen to death in an empty case, but of late has got into trousers, but is still very delicate.

"4. A Bible Society, formed September, 1822, for awhile promised to be strong and healthy, but, having been dieted for several years chiefly on 'Annual Reports,' grew very sickly; of late, however, it has gained a little strength, and may possibly live to years of maturity, though efforts are now making to effect its death by poison.

"5. A Missionary Society, formed in November, 1826, has disappeared in a mysterious way, and has not since been heard of. Some suppose it has been Morganized.

"6. 'A Tyro's Club,' formed in July, 1856, was very sprightly and active for a few months, but, in the absence of its parents, was taken suddenly ill, and died for want of suitable attendance, at the age of about five months.

"7. A Colonization Society, formed November 1, 1826, is still living, but, from neglect and abuse, has been kept so feeble that it has not been seen abroad more than two or three times.

"8. In the same year, a Society for the Encouragement of Instrumental Music was formed, but, from the miserable condition of the instruments, the exertion of blowing brought on a decay of the lungs, by which it was carried off in a few months.

"9. In 1827, a Vocal Music Society was formed, but, soon taking the influenza, lingered awhile and died.

"10. A Literary Society, formed in November, 1828, gave hopeful promise of a better fate, but was found dead a few evenings since, in the Brick Academy. Some attributed its death to strangulation, but the Coroner's inquest seemed to think it occasioned by dropsy on the brain.

"11. A Reading Room Society, formed a few evenings since, is only kept from freezing by having some eight or ten newspapers wrapped about it. If it can be gotten through this winter, we hope to see it in a more growing and prosperous state.

"12. A Temperance Society, just formed, will hardly live through the winter without the application of active stimulants.

"13. To these may be added a society proposed to be formed for the promotion of Christian charity. This cannot be organized at all, in our opinion, as it requires a commodity (charity) very rarely to be met with in this market, and, besides this, no man here has any idea that he stands in need of the article in question, each supposing himself abundantly supplied."

THE MARKET HOUSE.

A long, wooden structure, with two rows of stalls, side tables, and a pavement walk between, for the building of which proposals had been received by the Town Council July 1, 1829, was finished in 1830, and dignified with the title of Market House. The Council, by ordinance, provided that the Market House, now erected on West street and South street, be and the same is declared a public market. The same ordinance also provided that Wednesday and Saturday of each week should be market days, from the 20th of March to the 20th of September.

A VISIT FROM HENRY CLAY.

The eloquent "Harry" Clay, the pet and pride of the West, honored the town with a visit on the 24th day of July, 1830. He was en route for Columbus, and, due notice of his approach from Yellow Springs having been given, a large concourse of citizens, on horseback and in carriages, met him about six miles from town, and, with enthusiastic hurrahs, escorted him to Col. Hunt's tavern, where he took dinner and made a short speech in reply to a flattering toast.

THE FIRST BOOK STORE—NICHOLS.

The culture of the intellectual faculty was but of little moment among the hardy pioneers, but, as the forests began to dwindle and the comforts of civilized life to appear, men began to read and study. The multiplication of books by the improvements in the printing-press brought them to the fireside of every

family. A taste for intellectual pursuits began to be developed. A copy of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," or that cheerful work, "Fox's Book of Martyrs," a volume of sermons, or of the "Spectator," no longer supplied the increasing want. The demand must be supplied. To John D. Nichols, a native of the Bay State, is due the credit of inaugurating the book trade. In the winter of 1830–31, Mr. Nichols brought a stock of books and stationery from Cincinnati, shipping by canal to Dayton, thence by wagon here. His store became the center of news, and a great attraction. It proved a successful venture, and an indication that the people were keeping up to the age. Mr. Nichols had, in the fall of 1825, been a book agent, soliciting subscriptions to the "History of All Religions" and "Butler's Universal History," making a tour on foot from Columbus to Worthington, thence to Urbana, Bellefontaine, Sidney, Dayton, returning by Springfield and London; and, in the spring of 1826, making the same trip in a one-horse wagon, delivering the books and receiving pay for the same. He was thus probably the first book agent in this part of the State. Mr. Nichols, in 1827 and 1828, was engaged in publishing several books at Cincinnati, Ohio, among them a "Life of Gen. Jackson" and the "Western Medical Journal," both of which, in mechanical execution and ability of its contents, would compare favorably with similar publications of a much later date. In 1828 and 1829, Mr. Nichols published the *Saturday Evening Chronicle*, in Cincinnati, a literary journal, of which E. D. Mansfield, Esq., was editor.

THE CHOLERA.

The vigilance of the early authorities of the town might be a lesson to those in power at this later day. It was by the adoption of effective sanitary measures Springfield escaped the visitation of that terrible scourge which, during the year 1832, and also the year following, desolated so many homes in the cities and towns of the West. The approach of the dreaded visitor induced the citizens to take prompt action at once. So a meeting of citizens was called for the 13th of July, 1832, for the purpose of adopting measures to cleanse the town of all filth and nuisances. They passed resolutions requesting the Council of the town to enforce all ordinances and regulations which would purify the streets and alleys. They divided the town into four districts, and appointed a committee of three for each district, whose duty it was to aid the municipal authorities in thus enforcing all resolutions and ordinances of the Council. A committee of three persons was also appointed to solicit funds to pay the necessary expenses. The danger was, by these precautionary efforts, happily averted from the town. But the county was not as fortunate, as the village of New Carlisle lost thirty-three of its inhabitants by the scourge.

The organization of a lyceum, or literary society, for the intellectual improvement of its members, was accomplished in November, 1832. On the 22d of that month, at a meeting of citizens called for the purpose, E. H. Cumming presided, with John A. Warder as Secretary. Messrs. Charles Anthony, E. H. Cumming and M. M. Henkle were appointed a committee to prepare and report a constitution and a code of by-laws; on the 29th of the same month, at an adjourned meeting, the report of this committee was presented, and, after full consideration and amendment, it was adopted.

The first regular meeting of the Springfield Lyceum was held on the 11th day of December, in the Presbyterian Church. An introductory lecture was delivered by Samuel Ells, a young man of fine talent, who was a graduate of Hamilton College, New York. He was then teaching what was called the Springfield Classical School, and was much interested in forwarding and sustaining the lyceum. At the same meeting, there was a debate upon the question, "Is the reading of novels beneficial?" John M. Gallagher was Secretary of this

Yours Truly
Harrison Rice

SPRINGFIELD TP.

meeting. This society was well sustained, its meetings being held principally during the winter season. In 1849, it was re-organized. A large and convenient reading room was added, at which access could be had to the library, and to the current newspapers, received from different parts of the Union. In December of the same year, Horace Greeley delivered the opening lecture of a course which had been previously arranged. These lectures were continued for several years.

The town was continually adding to its dimensions and numbers. It now (1832) contained a population of 1,250, of whom there were sixty-one colored. There were 180 dwelling houses, a court house, Clerk's office and jail, four churches, all of which were well attended, one paper, one grist and one carding and fulling mill, one brewery and one distillery, sixteen dry-goods stores and one book store, five groceries and three taverns, one printing office, which issued a weekly paper. There were also six practicing physicians and five lawyers, attending to the physical and legal demands of the people. There had been erected and completed, during the twelve months previous, fifty-one buildings, of which three were of brick, seven one-story, sixteen two-story, one three-story; of frame, eleven one-story and sixteen two-story.

The great national thoroughfare known as the National Road was opened in the year 1832 through Springfield. The excellence of the work on this improvement, and the durability of the structures on it, have made it a lasting monument to the Government which prosecuted it. It became necessary to place a culvert over Mill Run on South street, which aided greatly in improving that locality. This road at once placed Springfield on the great thoroughfare, a principal point of stoppage for all travelers East and West, and brought it into notice among the enterprising and growing places of the State. In the decade of years closing with 1840, there was but little which the historian notes of sufficient moment for record. There was a steady increase of population from 1,080 to 2,094, an extension of the limits of the town, an encroachment of business houses upon the suburbs, a change in the style and character of the new buildings, and an improvement of the old. A corresponding change is also observable in the habits and character of the people. The primitive modes of life, the uncouth, uncultured manners of the pioneers, disappear with the forests. There is a higher regard for morals and a stricter observance of the Sabbath, while daily brawls have grown less frequent. The dress of the citizen, his intercourse with his fellows, and social relations, are toned with a higher culture, and correspond to the civilization to which they have attained. An appreciation of learning and literature has awakened an interest in the outside world. Men began to read and think more, and the prosperity of the future city began to be assured.

The anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence was celebrated in the village of Springfield July 4, 1832. The citizens formed in procession, under the lead of Maj. Charles Anthony, preceded by the Springfield Band, and escorted by Capt. Cook's cavalry. They marched to the Presbyterian Church, where an oration was delivered by Rev. M. M. Henkle. A dinner was prepared by Col. Hunt in the grove south of the village. Among the toasts responded to on this occasion were the following, by Dr. Isaac Hendershott: "Nullification and the non-protective system, the hemlock and night-shade of Southern culture, exotics of baneful tendency, which can never be engrafted on true American stock."

Benjamin C. Hathaway offered the following: "Our Republic! all men are born free and equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights. May she act in accordance with those sublime truths! may she burst asunder the manacle of the slave! may she respect the rights of the poor Indian! Let us restrain,

not the liberty, but the licentiousness, of the press. Then, emphatically, shall she become the type of duration and the emblem of eternity, and millions yet unborn shall rise up and exclaim, *Esto perpetua!*"

FIRE.

Hitherto the town had been fortunately preserved from fire. The loss of an occasional building of but little value was the most serious damage. But, on the evening of February 21, 1840, an extensive conflagration occurred, which at one time threatened to sweep the entire place. It consumed the entire business block from Maddox Fisher's block on Main street to the alley west of Limestone street, and also the building now known as the St. James Hotel. The buildings destroyed had been but recently erected, and were nearly all store-rooms. The enterprising proprietors were not prostrated by their sudden loss, but immediately began to replace the sites with durable structures of modern pattern, which were a credit to the town. Nearly all the printing materials of the *Pioneer* office were destroyed by this fire, which delayed the publication of the paper four weeks.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

The "log cabin" campaign of 1840 is remembered in all its detail by the pioneers of to-day as a season of the most intense political excitement. There has been recently a revival of the scenes of that campaign, but the "old inhabitant" still insists that the crowds, processions, excitement and enthusiasm of that year have not yet been equaled. We have an accurate sketch of the campaign in 1840 in Springfield, written by Robert C. Woodward, one of the chroniclers of local events, which we here append: "The country was wild with unbounded enthusiasm in favor of 'Old Tip' for the Presidency. Everybody was on tip-toe of excitement. Speeches were everywhere made, log cabins innumerable built, procession after procession formed, an infinite number of banners and devices painted and printed, and neither money nor effort spared in arousing the people in favor of Gen. William Henry Harrison. Springfield was not an idle spectator of these scenes, but entered with zeal and energy into the spirit of the times. On Thursday, June 18, 1840, the citizens raised a huge log cabin on Main street, a little southwest of the First Presbyterian Church, in which meetings were held and speeches made for months afterward. When this cabin was built, invitations were sent far and near to all who thought "Matty Van a used-up man," to come and join in a grand barbecue, and in response to these calls, between 15,000 and 20,000 persons were present. The day was a delightful one. Everywhere, and especially on Main street, flags, variously inscribed, floated to the breeze. All was excitement, and the whole scene greatly enlivened by the inrush of carriages, wagons and horsemen, with flying banners, from all points of the compass. A large and very lengthy procession was formed, and every conceivable device and trade represented in the same. After the procession had completed its march through the principal streets, the multitude repaired to the Market House space, where a table 1,000 feet in length and six feet broad was loaded with provisions, served up for the occasion by the citizens of the town and county. About 1 o'clock, a vast crowd proceeded east on the National Road to meet Gen. Harrison, who had been invited as a guest. At 1:30, the coach containing the General, accompanied by the veteran Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, Cols. Todd and Clarkson, was met about two miles out, and the party being transferred to an open barouche, proceeded to town. Both sides of the road all the way were crowded with people, horsemen and vehicles. When the procession reached Mr. Warder's residence, Gen. Harrison received there a letter informing him of the death of his son and an injury to his grandson, and accordingly

he hastened te meet his afflicted family. Passing through the crowd in an open barouche, he speedily overtook the stage and resumed his journey toward Cincinnati, home. After his departure, speeches were made by Gen. Joseph Vance, Charles Anthony, and the two soldiers who had fought under Gen. Harrison. The dense crowd that stayed to witness the illumination in the evening were addressed by Ottawa Curry and Mr. Gest, and, after listening to these, and the singing of many log cabin songs by various glee clubs, and the giving of many hearty cheers, the people finally dispersed to their homes." We have presented this instance as a single illustration of the excitement that then prevailed as a flame of fire all over the Union. On the 9th of September following, Gen. Harrison visited Springfield on his way to Dayton from Urbana, and addressed the citizens in a brief but comprehensive speech.

As one of the outgrowths of the political campaign was the organization of the first brass band, under the direction of Prof. L. R. Tuttle, an accomplished musician.

James Leffel, the founder of the extensive firm of James Leffel & Co., built the first foundry, locating it near the first Buck Creek bridge west of Springfield. The building was completed and operations commenced in it in January, 1840. It was in this foundry, while engaged in a general business, that Mr. Leffel began the exercise of his inventive talent in producing some practical and useful articles. Mr. Leffel was a small man, of quick perceptions, ready mechanical skill, and with a genius for invention. He struggled manfully, amid many discouragements, in perfecting his inventions and bringing them into public favor. A pleasing conversationalist, a man of indomitable energy, he was upright in all his transactions. In June, 1845, Mr. Leffel and William Blakeney commenced building an extensive brick foundry on the north side of Buck Creek, a little east of Limestone street. Upon its completion, in the following December, they began the manufacture of Buckeye cooking stoves and lever jacks, both improvements of Mr. Leffel, besides doing a general foundry business. Mr. Leffel died in June, 1866, in the prime of life, just as fortune began to smile upon him. The business which he had founded was developed by his successors, and the manufacture of turbine water-wheels of Mr. Leffel's patent has long been a leading feature of the city.

To James Leffel is due the idea of utilizing the water of Buck Creek in the city limits, and to Samuel and James Barnett the credit of undertaking the project. It had long been a favorite scheme with Mr. Leffel to bring a portion of Buck Creek in a race down the north side of its banks to the foot of one of the main thoroughfares of the town. After persistent arguments, he succeeded in convincing the Barnetts of its utility. As a result, the Barnett Water Power and Flouring Mill were built at a cost of $32,000, and commenced operations in the fall of 1841. The water-power is durable, the stream having an abundant supply from numerous springs. The race is one and a half miles in length, giving a fall of twenty-four feet, and, at the lowest stage of water, power sufficient to propel twenty run of stone. The addition of this improvement was an important feature in Springfield's manufacturing interests. It was an inducement for the erection of other establishments, and brought trade to a larger extent to the doors of our merchants.

Within five or six years after the completion of the flouring-mill, other manufactories were erected in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Richards, in connection with Mr. James Leffel, proceeded to erect a cotton-factory and machine-shop about the same time Messrs. Leffel and Blakeney built their foundry. A planing-mill and sash-factory, built by James S. Christie and Lucius Muzzy, followed, and then Rabbitt's old woolen-mill joined in the busy hum of industry. The woolen-mill was built on the south bank of this race, four stories in

height and forty by sixty feet in dimensions. For over twenty years, the manufacture of the best woolen goods and stocking yarn was successfully continued here. About three hundred feet east of the planing-mill, Smith Boucher erected on the race a fine oil-mill, four stories in height, fifty by fifty-six feet, which was afterward owned by Steele, Lehman & Co., and still later by Mr. John Foos. A more detailed account of the establishment of these and other manufacturing establishments will be found in a succeeding chapter.

The industrial interests of the town now began to form a most important element. William Whiteley had, in 1840, commenced the manufacture of plows, and soon after reaping machines, in a small shop on the west side of Limestone street, near the railroad. It was here that William N. Whiteley, the inventor of the Champion reaper and mower, learned the trade of a machinist and laid the foundation of the immense Champion interests, which have given to Springfield a prominence throughout the States and in the lands beyond the seas.

The daily trains on the new railroad, the Little Miami, established easy communication with Cincinnati, so that in the month of April, 1847, James P. Brace was enabled to establish a route of subscribers to Cincinnati dailies, and to supply them regularly upon the arrival of the train, at from 15 to 20 cents per week. In September following, John D. Nichols commenced the circulation of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, beginning with twenty-six subscribers. In a few weeks later, Mr. Nichols bought of Mr. Brace the list of subscribers he had for the *Commercial* and *Enquirer*, and introduced with the dailies several weekly and illustrated newspapers and monthly magazines. In 1854, Mr. Nichols having a list of nearly three hundred dailies and as many weeklies, sold the same to Mr. E. A. Neff, who united therewith small fruits and opened a depot for news in the post office lobby. He was succeeded by Charles H. Pierce, who added stationery to the daily list, and afterward established more permanently the trade, which, through his energy and perseverance, now continues a profitable business.

The building which now stands on the corner of High and Market streets, a disgrace to the city, was once its pride and ornament. The demand of the town, which had, November 1, 1848, a population of 4,268, having more than doubled its number of eight years before, was for a commodious building, where town meetings and public entertainments could be held. To meet this, the Town Council in 1848 built the present city hall. The ground floor was used for butcher and vegetable stalls, and the upper floor as an audience chamber. The cost of the building, including the bell and the grading necessary, was $7,800. This year, also, the Council provided a town clock, which was placed in the spire of the First Presbyterian Church. Both the town hall and the town clock have outlived their usefulness, and should long since have been removed.

The visitation of cholera in May, 1849, was disastrous. The former escape from the scourge had led the people to hope they would be again as fortunate. But now it seemed to have taken fast hold upon the inhabitants. Its ravages continued nearly ten weeks. The largest number that died in one day of this disease was seven. The total number of victims was seventy-five. Business was paralyzed, and the condition of affairs was exceedingly unpromising. One of the most prominent victims was David King, a public-spirited citizen, who was then actively engaged in important enterprises. His loss was deeply regretted.

A quartette band of vocalists was organized in the summer of this year, called the Buckeyes, and composed of the following persons: Silas Ludlow, Thomas A. Bean, Oliver Kelly and James Wissinger, under the musical directorship of Prof. L. R. Tuttle. They gave their first public concert in the city hall

on the evening of November 9, 1849. Their excellent singing, by well-trained voices, gained for them an enviable reputation.

SPRINGFIELD A CITY.

The town now having outgrown its hitherto modest limits became entitled to the dignity and privileges of a city, under a bill of incorporation which passed the Legislature March 21, 1850. A vote for the adoption or rejection of the city charter was taken in May of the same year, resulting in the adoption by a vote of 386 for to sixty-three against. The charter designated the following boundaries of the city. Beginning at the east side of the Twopole street, northeast corner of the new graveyard; thence south to the old Columbus road; thence southwesterly to the point of intersection of Pearce's mill road and the Limestone road; thence due west to the section line of Section 34; thence south with said section line to the corner of the section: thence west with the section line of Sections 34 and 4, to the northwest corner of Section 4; thence north with the line of Sections 4 and 5 to Buck Creek; thence up Buck Creek, and on the north side thereof, to Charles Anthony's west line; thence north with said Charles Anthony's west line and Maffonts west line, to the north line of Section 5; thence east with the north line of Sections 5 and 35, to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad; thence in a southwesterly direction with said railroad, to the point of intersection with Lagonda mill road; thence east to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.

The following officers were elected under this charter: Mayor, James M. Hunt; Councilmen, Alexander Ramsey, John G. Filler, C. D. McMarshal, Martin Carey.

An enumeration was taken this year (1850), by Benjamin H. Rogers, which gave Springfield a population of 5,109, an increase over 1848 of 841.

The different secret associations of the city being desirous of more commodious rooms, an association for the erection of a building whose upper rooms could be used by these associations and the lower ones for storerooms, was organized and the corner-stone of the building known as "Union Hall Building," on Market street, between Main and High, was laid on June 27, 1850, with appropriate ceremonies by the different orders of Odd Fellows and Masons in the city. In the March following two business rooms of this block were occupied by Foos & Brother. In 1874, this building was greatly improved and modernized.

The modern improvment in lighting the city with gas dates back to April 5, 1850. The Springfield Gas Light & Coal Company under the supervision of Mr. E. C. Gwyn had their works so far completed at that time as to furnish lights for six street lamps and several stores in addition to the city hall, which had then eighteen burners. The price of gas was then $6 per 1,000 cubic feet. The construction of the gas works has been a profitable investment. The Springfield Gas & Coke Company had been chartered March 8, 1849, and organized September 19, 1849, with a capital of about $5,000. The officers were Charles Anthony, President; James S. Goode, Secretary. Board of Directors Charles Anthony, Whilliam Foos, Peter Murray, T. J. Kindlebarger and Joshua Gore.

John Kinsman & Co. subsequently leased the property, and have successfully conducted the business. At this time the city contained twelve churches, one female seminary, one reading-room and three large halls for exhibitions, lectures, etc., eleven physicians and sixteen lawyers, two banking institutions, seven hotels, seventeen mercantile and three book stores, three drug stores, five iron and hardware stores, forty-three groceries, three bakeries, two dental offices, one daguerrean room, ten boot and shoe stores and shops, nine tailor shops, five saddle and harness shops, four stove and tin shops, three cabinet

warerooms, four hat stores, three jeweler's stores, six wagon and carriage shops, several blacksmith and cooper shops, and several warehouses, four extensive foundries, one oil, one paper, two saw, one planing and three flouring-mills, two book binderies, three printing offices and one publication office for a paper printed in Urbana, Ohio.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

We have now reached a period in our narration where the history of Springfield is identified with that of its manufacturing interests. It is impossible to separate them. To note the advance of the city in its material interests the reader is referred from this time to the chapter on the industrial interests of Springfield, and which forms a part of this history. The inventions which have gained for it an international reputation, the enterprise and thrift which continually demand extensive additions to large establishments to provide facilities for the annual increase of business, and which yearly extends its conquests until the uttermost parts of the earth are brought within its dominion, there find proper recital.

It simply remains for us to make outside notes for the prominent events which have transpired, or give special features of progress.

The taxable value of real estate within the corporate limits, at this time 1853, as fixed by the Appraisers, and subsequently equalized by the County Board of Equalization was $699,976, while the value of buildings ascertained by the same authority was $527,400. The increase in buildings and consequent increase in value of the real estate had for the most part been confined to the eastern portion of the town. "Old Virginia" lagging behind its more thrifty neighbor. It had a number of neat and tasty private residences erected in pleasant situations and adorned with a variety of trees and shrubberies; until within a year or two of the time of which we write, there had not been a business house west of Mill Run. There were thirty-six groceries and taverns in which 42,284 gallons of intoxicating liquors were sold annually, at a then estimate of $24,800, yet these were all monopolized by the east end. Now, however, a change came over it. The season of 1853 was prolific of new houses, and improvements were visible everywhere. The western locality began to feel the spur of progress. A three-story brick business room on the corner of Main and Factory streets, and an imposing school building which then would have done honor to any city in the State, were among the evidences of advancement.

A writer in the *Republic* of January 3, 1854, gives the results of the last season's operations. It is inserted here as the observations of an eye witness, who writes, as he says, "for the benefit of those who are interested in the property of our growing city:"

"At the east end of Columbia street may be seen the suburban residence of Mrs. Warder, occupying an elevated position. This is an English cottage after the Gothic style, and is said to be one of the best built houses within the corporate limits. On Spring Hill, looking down upon the placid waters of Buck Creek and the quiet inhabitants of Sleepy Hollow, is the handsome, convenient residence of L. H. Olds, and a little further north fronting the Urbana Pike the tasteful and pleasant dwelling of A. A. Hayward. On Buck Creek, a large oil-mill has been erected by Mr. James Barnett, who is driving business with his usual energy. Passing over to the east end of High street, on a lovely spot of ground, is the large and, we should think, pleasant, residence erected by Rev. Mr. Moore. Also the beautiful, showy, elegant and convenient dwelling completed last spring and now occupied by Mr. Wallace. A little further west is the model cottage of Mr. J. B. Fisk, built in the form of a cross. We like this style very much. Next is a substantial home built by Father Foos, in which

to spend his remaining days. Still further west is the handsome residence of J. B. Morris, which is a specimen of New England style and is a credit to him as a gentleman of excellent taste. Opposite the female college stands the mansion of William Foos, finished last season, and is about perfect in its internal and external arrangements. This is too good a house to have so little ground around it. On the south side of the city, east of Dr. Gillett's, Mr. G. W. Turner has erected a very fine house, and when entirely completed will be quite conspicuous; and immediately east is another of about equal proportions, and a little similar in external appearance erected and now occupied by Mr. James A Bean. These two houses, occupying as they do a very elevated and conspicuous portion of ground, will give the stranger as he passes through the city an idea of the elegance of taste being displayed by those of our citizen now erecting their new homes. The probable cost of these buildings is not far from $40,000."

In speaking of the improvements just completed in the business portion of the town the same writer says: "On Main street is a three-story brick with iron front just erected by Messrs. Birdseye & Diehl; on Limestone street, near Main, may be seen looking down upon all its neighbors the first and only four-story building ever erected in our city, built by our active and energetic citizen, Peter Murray, who has done more toward the improvement of our city than any man living in it. One of the rooms is being fitted up for the use of the Clark County Bank, soon to be put in operation by Messrs. Hertzler, Harrison and others. The upper part of this building is to be added to the Murray House."

CELEBRATION OF THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The popular enthusiasm excited all over this country by the attempt to join the Old and New Worlds with the electric cable, found expression in general celebrations in all the cities when the marvelous connection was made. On Thursday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1858, a cable dispatch to the Associated Press, New York, from Cyrus W. Fields, dated from the United States frigate Niagara at Trinity Bay, New Foundland, announcing that the cable had been successfully completed, was posted on the bulletin board at Springfield. This simple announcement produced an intense excitement. All business was suspended. The streets were thronged with people, discussing the news, and exchanging congratulations. There were doubts suggested upon the authenticity of the dispatch. The impossibility of the cable successfully working after being laid found many advocates. On the following Monday night the message of the Queen of England to President Buchanan, in which the royal lady congratulated the President on the successful completion of the international work, was received, and about midnight the reciprocating answer of Buchanan was also read. On Tuesday morning the citizens were awakened by the ringing of bells and the thunder of artillery. In the afternoon the independent military companies with the fire organizations paraded through the streets. In the evening the messages of the Queen and President were read from the balcony of the city hall by Dr. Seys. The reading of the messages was responded to by a salute from the artillery. Hon. S. Shellabarger followed with an able and appropriate address. The principal streets were in a blaze of light from the illuminated houses and bonfires, while the joyous peals of bells mingled with the thunder of cannon on the Market square. A torch-light procession was formed, which, headed by Tuttle's band, marched and countermarched for several hours. Flags waved from the principal buildings and streamers with appropriate sentences were suspended across Main street. The ceremonies of the day and evening were the exultant appreciation of a grand achievement.

SPRINGFIELD IN THE WAR.

The loyal people of Springfield were intensely interested in the events which closed the year 1860. The campaign of that fall had been hotly contested The successful party saw their chosen leaders elected, but observed the ominous mutterings which followed with great anxiety. The threats of disunion and the counter determinations of coercion pressaged a deadly struggle for the mastery. That cruel strife would be averted was the prayerful hope of all good citizens. But when State after State in the South adopted ordinances of secession which were followed by an appeal to arms, the citizens were ready for the conflict. The proclamation of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, met a hearty response here. As soon as the proclamation was received a meeting of citizens was held in the city hall, at which a sub-committee was appointed to issue a call for a general mass meeting of the citizens of the city and county. Judge William White was President of this meeting, and Hon. J. K. Mower was Secretary. On the same day in the afternoon in pursuance of the call of the city hall was filled with an anxious and earnest crowd. There was an unanimous sentiment in favor of a hearty indorsement of the administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. Gen. Samson Mason having been called to preside over the meeting, read the proclamation of the President. It was followed by eloquent remarks from prominent gentlemen.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the determination of the Government to suppress insurrection, punish traitors and execute the laws, receives the hearty approval of the people of Clark County irrespective of party, and that they will sustain every effort to maintain the Union with men, money and every means in their power.

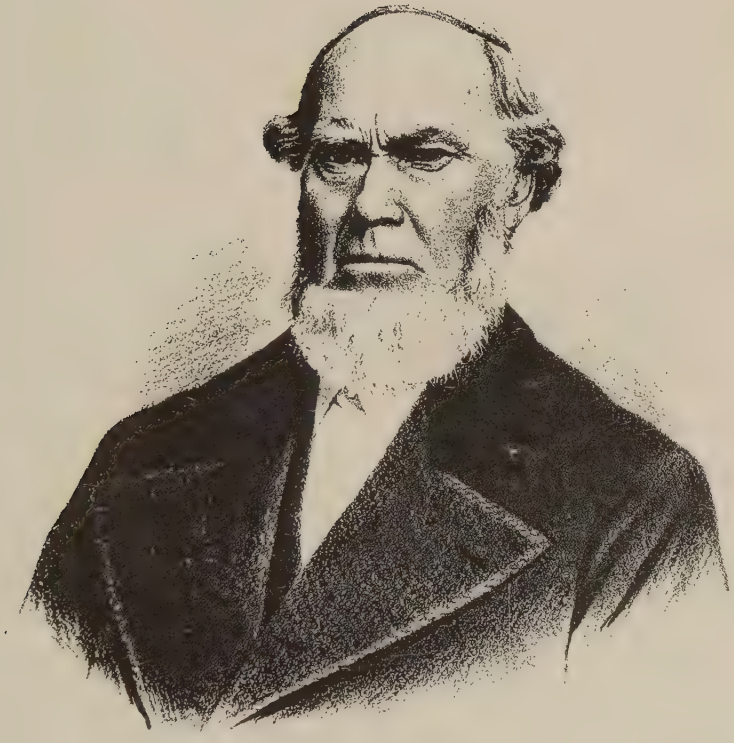
Resolved, That a committee of five from the city and two from each of the townships of the county be appointed to devise and execute such measures as may be required to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

The quota of volunteers from the city was rapidly filled. On Wednesday, April 17, the first company to depart for active service was the Springfield Zouaves, commanded by Capt. E. C. Mason. The second company was the Washington Artillery, commanded by Capt. J. C. Vananda, which left on April 22, and the third company was the Jeffersonian Guards, commanded by Capt. Philip Kreshner, which followed four days thereafter. We shall not attempt to give a detailed history of the enlistment of troops in Springfield, to number its volunteers or to follow the various companies and regiments in their marches and battles, as that is given in the comprehensive military history of the county, which includes that of the city, in this volume. It would be superfluous here as the subject has been exhausted in the history to which we refer. We shall but mention several features which have been there omitted.

There was a rapid enlistment from the city. Volunteers were eager to rush to the front. In the four wards, up to August 29, 1862, the number of enlisted men were as follows: First Ward, 90; Second Ward, 105; Third Ward, 141; Fourth Ward, 139, making a total of 475. At this time the whole population of the above wards was as follows:

	Population.	Enrollment.
First Ward	1,228	238
Second Ward	1,403	263
Third Ward	2,261	400
Fourth Ward	1,853	342
Totals	6,745	1,243

The care of those whom the defenders of their country's honor left behind, was gladly assumed by the citizens. Organized societies and commissions



William Perrin

SPRINGFIELD TP.

ministered to the poor and needy. Their charity was boundless. Committees were appointed to ascertain those who lacked food, fuel and clothing, and to supply their wants. The winter of 1863 was excessively cold, and had it not been for the organized assistance at hand many would have suffered from the rigors of that inclement season. A call was made to the generous farmers of the county to donate wood to the sufferers. So enthusiastic was the reply that it was determined to make a general delivery on a stated day. On the 31st day of December of that year, the farmers sent their teams to the city loaded with wood. A procession was formed which numbered 147 wagons, containing over two hundred cords of wood. Col. Peter Sintz acted as Grand Marshal, while Krapp's Band led the way. The line when closely packed was over ten squares in length. After the wood had been distributed among the families of the soldiers, a sumptuous dinner was given to the donors at Knaub's Hotel.

A "saw-buck-eye" brigade was also organized, which did valiant service in preparing the wood thus generously bestowed, into convenient size for consumption.

The ladies of Springfield were earnest in their ministrations to the soldier. The departure of a favored company or the return of a gallant band was followed and welcomed with good wishes and many greetings. The Soldiers' Aid Society was unceasing in its attention to the soldier boys. One of the most memorable events was the return of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a favorite Clark County Regiment, on veteran furlough. The ladies prepared a royal banquet at the city hall, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. The regiment formed in line at the depot and marched through the principal streets to Market space, where a speech of welcome was delivered by Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, and responded to by Col. Gilbert, the much-respected Colonel of the regiment.

When the fall of the capital of the Southern Confederacy was announced, nowhere was the news received with more enthusiasm than in this city. Great preparations were made for a proper celebration of the event. All were eager for an occasion to give vent to their feelings of gratitude, at the prospect of the cessation of hositilities. The cannon at sunrise on Friday, April 14, 1865, spoke as on former occasions its Union sentiments. The church bells clanged merrily. Congratulatory greetings passed among friends and neighbors, business was generally suspended and the city put on its holiday attire. A grand parade was to be a part of the ceremonies of the morning, but, as the Governor of Ohio had issued a proclamation appointing Friday as a day of thanksgiving, and requested religious meetings to be held on the morning of that day, it was decided to postpone the procession until 2 P. M. A union prayer meeting was held in the city hall at 8 o'clock in the evening, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Joseph Clokey. At 2 o'clock the procession under the Marshalship of Lieut. Col. Welsh was formed. It was composed of the Masonic orders in fine regalia, Knight Templars in gorgeous costume, Odd Fellows and other secret societies, the students of Wittenberg College, fire department, Col. King's and Peter Sintz's cavalry command, a motley crowd in burlesque representing the remains of the Southern Confederacy. This troop was mounted on dilapidated horses, which would have shamed Rosinante, their persons were costumed with disguises which were ludicrous in their representations, and their appearance created much merriment on the route. After the procession had disbanded, a jollification meeting was had at the city hall, which was addressed by Gen. Samson Mason, Hon. Samuel Shellabarger and Judge R. B. Warden.

The general pleasure of the day was somewhat marred in the early morning by the premature explosion of a cannon, which shattered an arm of William Boyer, a member of the firing squad.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

The day following the grand celebration is memorable in the history of the city. The contrast between the rejoicing, the sunshine, the multiform expression of gladness which prevailed on Friday, and the universal dejection and sorrow the symbol of mourning on every house, the cheerless gloom and leaden sky of Saturday was startling. The Chief Magistrate of the nation had been stricken unto death by the bullet of the assassin in the flush of victory and bright anticipation of peace and re-union. Upon the windows and doorways were yet clinging the decorative symbols of joy of yesterday, and now the flags and national emblems were draped in the deepest mourning. Stores and private residences were hung with their tokens of grief, as though the angel of death had touched each household. On Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1865, Krapp's band marched through the streets playing mournful dirges. Every countenance bore a look of sorrow. Knots of persons would meet on the street corners, and with bated breath discuss the momentous event. A terrible calamity seemed impending over the city. So deep was the prevailing sorrow that it was believed that a public meeting might afford the oppressed people the relief of expression. A call was therefore issued by Mayor J. J. Snyder at the request of many citizens, for a meeting to be held on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. At that hour, the old hall was densely crowded with the loyal men of the city. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Snyder, and an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. S. F. Scovil. After these introductory exercises were concluded, a deep and profound silence prevailed. The sorrow-stricken audience were mute with their unutterable grief. For a space of fifteen minutes there was not a word spoken. Finally Gen. Samson Mason was nominated as Chairman, and Col. H. B. Wilson, Secretary. A committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to prepare resolutions: Judge R. B. Warden, Hon. S. Shellabarger, Hon. R. D. Harrison, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Judge William White and Thomas F. McGrew. Owing to the importance of the duty assigned to this committee, and the near approach of Sunday, it was deemed advisable that they should report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday.

On Sunday the churches were appropriately draped in mourning, and funeral discourses were delivered from every pulpit. At the Second Presbyterian Church, Hon. Samuel Shellabarger delivered an address on the Christian character of Abraham Lincoln, which was listened to with profound attention.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning, at the adjourned meeting had at the city hall, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Burdened with a common sorrow at the national bereavement in the startling and untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, the late President, and the dangerous and to be feared fatal wounds of his great co-worker, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, which bereavement Providence in His inscrutable wisdom has permitted to be accomplished by the hand of the assassin, the people here assembled do resolve,

1. That we recognize this event an unparalleled national calamity to the American people, which every patriot mourns; but which the language of none can adequately express.

2. That in the present condition of our imperiled country, we feel that our supreme reliance must be in the Almighty Disposer of Events.

3. Though sadness reigns, despondency shall find no place in our hearts. But invoking the wisdom, the justice and unselfish patriotism of the late President, and aspiring to his own high rule of action, as announced in his last inaugural, "With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right," we will strive with renewed energy to finish the work to which our country has been called, and to this end will give to the administration of his successor our unfaltering support.

Previous to the adoption of the resolutions, addresses were made by Judge White, Judge R. B. Warden and Rev. S. F. Scovil. These meetings made a deep impression upon the people. There was a unanimity of regret in the community, and universal condemnation of "the deep damnation of his taking off."

RECEPTION TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The gratitude of the people of the country at the safe return of her thousands of brave defenders found expression in a grand reception given to them in the fair grounds on September 13, 1865. This day was selected as it was the anniversary of the day (September 13, 1862), when Col. Gilbert, in command of but 4,000 men kept at bay at Charleston, W. Va., the whole rebel force under Gen. Loving, estimated from eighteen to twenty-four thousand men. It was a re-union of the returned soldiers with their wives, families, sweethearts and parents, who had sustained them while at the front with their prayers, sympathies, ballots, supplies and sanitary stores. The building on the fair grounds then known as Floral Hall was tastefully decorated. A table 1,000 feet long laid with plates on the sides surrounded the hall. Accommodations were provided for 2,000 soldiers at the first table, and over four thousand people feasted there during the day. Flags and banners ornamented every conspicuous place, while expressive sentiments appeared at every turn. "Welcome our Defenders" tastefully done in oak leaves was stretched across the end of Floral Hall. Among others were. "The oak of the North or the Southern Palmetto shall shelter none except in the grave." "Departed soldiers, we mourn your loss; your reward is twofold, with God and a nation; they have earned their pathway to glory."

The speakers of the day were Gen. J. D. Cox and Chaplain Collier.

RETURN OF PEACE.

Following the disturbed condition of the country incident to the war, the ominous predictions that the country would be overrun with marauding gangs of lawless men, whose object would be naught but pillage, were unfulfilled. As instantly the silent steeps of Benledi's craggy sides were the shrill whistle of Roderick Dhu peopled with warriors "armed for strife," and again with a wave of the hand hushed into profound peace, so the citizen soldiery of this country sprang to arms, and when peace was declared quietly returned to their occupations. Business was resumed in all localities, as though there had been no interruption. In this place even before the last gun had been fired the Springfield Board of Trade was organized. It was set on foot for mutual improvement, culture of friendly feelings, and interchange of mercantile intelligence among business men, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1865. A membership of 163 was obtained. The following officers were elected: President, William Warder; Vice President, Thomas F. McGrew; Secretary, Clifton M. Nichols; Treasurer, John C. Child: Executive Committee, Ethan A. Williams, John Foos, Edward B. Cassilly, Charles Morgan.

The board continued in existence for several years, but was finally abandoned.

UNPRECEDENTED COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

The flush times which followed the war gave an impetus to trade and business unprecedented in the history of commercial matters. The city was growing rapidly. Scores of new buildings were rising in every locality. The unroofed houses, partially demolished structures and unfinished blocks made the place look as if a tornado had recently swept over it. In the year 1868, new manufacturing establishments were started, additions to others and extensive enlargements were completed, while in the suburbs, the neat, tasty cottages, as well as the substantial and elegant mansions, gave evidence of the culture and wealth of the citizens.

Up to this time, the old, dilapidated City Hall was the only audience-room. The concerts and dramatic representations placed upon the stage in that dingy

hole were not of the highest order, because of the lack of conveniences to properly present them. A commodious hall with the proper facilities was an increasing demand. Andrew C. Black had the spirit and enterprise to undertake to supply this want. In 1868, he began the erection of the Opera House, which has long been appreciated by an amusement-loving public. The building is 99 feet on Main street, and 108 feet on Market street. It has four splendid business rooms on the first floor, with a number of offices on the second and third floors, and a festival hall on the fourth floor. On the west side, extending from the second floor to the dome, is the auditorium, stage, and rooms connected with the "music hall." It has a capacity for seating about one thousand people. The usual arrangement of parquet, dress circle, proscenium boxes and gallery were complete, while the decorations and artistic work were of the highest character. The cost of the building was $100,000. It was formally opened to the public on February 4, 1869, by an address by Thomas F. McGrew, and an entertainment of music, select readings, etc., by home talent, followed by the presentation of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," which was largely attended, and was continued several days. In the summer of 1880, Mr. Black remodeled the interior of his opera house, conforming it to modern tastes and requirements, at a cost of $18,000. It is now one of the most beautiful and convenient opera houses in the State.

The total number of buildings erected this year (1868) was 250, and the total cost $900,000.

Another improvement added to the city this year was the large hotel building on the northwest corner of High and Limestone streets, called after Springfield's favorite stream—the Lagonda House. The lot on which this block was built was long known as the Mason corner. It was Lot No. 32, on the original town plat, and was bought by Gen. Samson Mason of James Lowry in 1822. A title bond had been given in 1821. The lot was then inclosed, and was covered by hazel and elder bushes and young walnut trees, and intersected by hog-paths in many directions. The ground now occupied by the First Baptist Church, Second Presbyterian Church, and the business block between was at that time in a similar condition. Gen. Mason, in 1827, commenced the erection of the residence which he completed in 1831, and occupied until his death. It was a splendid mansion for those days, and was a very respectable building when demolished. The enterprise of building the Lagonda House was given a start by the solid donation of $10,000 from the firm of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly. On the 12th day of March, 1868, subscriptions to the amount of $100,000 were obtained, and the Champion Hotel Company was organized. The Mason corner was purchased for $20,000. The building was then placed under contract, ground broken, and was rapidly pushed forward until completed. It is five stories high, with an extension from High street north on Limestone street of 115 feet, and 170 feet on High street. It contains 140 rooms, a commodious office, bathrooms, and other arrangements of a first-class hotel. The cost of the entire building, when furnished, was about $130,000. The Board of Directors of the company, when first organized, was composed of the following persons: William N. Whiteley, John Foos, J. D. Stewart, David Thatcher, James S. Goode, John W. Bookwalter and Charles H. Bacon. The hotel was formally opened on September 30, 1869, with L. W. Cook & Son as landlords.

The activity which had prevailed in business circles in 1868 extended over into the following season. The demand for business rooms and private dwellings was increasing. Rents advanced, the value of real estate appreciated, and additions to the city proper were made in all directions. In 1869, there were erected 188 new buildings, at a cost of $582,751.

Now, with its hotel accommodations, its opera house and extensive manu-

factories, Springfield became an object of importance throughout the State. Invitations were extended to various associations to hold their annual meetings here. The State Fair was held on the Clark County Fair Grounds in 1871 and 1872. The State Editorial Association, upon invitation, had also met here in 1870. Great preparations were made to entertain the editors of the country press throughout the State, which included an inspection of all the manufacturing establishments, a banquet at the Lagonda House, and an excursion to the Yellow Springs.

The census of 1870 gave a population of 12,652, being an increase of over 75 per centum since 1860.

THE HARD TIMES.

The depression of business, which was a natural sequence of the flush times of the war, and which prostrated all branches of industry in other localities, did not seriously affect the manufacturing interests here. While each establishment kept up its full quota of employes, run full time and paid promptly, the other business interests were enabled to successfully stem the tide of disaster which was sweeping over the country. It was a subject of much comment throughout the State that Springfield suffered little outside of the general depreciation of values, as compared with other localities. Immediately preceding and following the financial crash of 1873, there were a number of assignments, but the total is small for the city of its size and the magnitude of its commercial interests.

The records of the Probate Court from 1872 to 1877, inclusive, show the nature of the assignments made, as appears by the following compilation:

Year.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1872	$5,911 55	$9,159 82
1873	88,112 57	120,610 37
1874	12,451 11	7,151 68
1875	21,193 35	25,115 77
1876	254,977 23	465,074 60
1877	45,581 94	64,015 61
Totals	$428,227 75	$696,127 85

In the decade closing with the census of 1880, the population of Springfield was found to be 20,730, being an increase over the former census of over 65 per cent. This was an indication that, notwithstanding the stagnation, uncertainty and insecurity of monetary and commercial matters, the city was rapidly increasing in numbers and importance.

THE WOMAN'S CRUSADE.

On the evening of November 11, 1873, twenty-six ladies of the city of Springfield went before the City Council with a petition signed by over 600 women, praying for the prohibition of ale, beer and porter houses.

The desired relief from the evils of the liquor traffic not being afforded from this quarter, on the 21st of this same month the Women's Benevolent Society passed resolutions to the effect that, as nine-tenths of the cases of poverty and distress which appealed to them for charity, and came within the province of their labor, arose either directly or indirectly from the liquor traffic, and, consequently, while it existed, could be only, in a slight measure, relieved, that they call upon the community in general and ask the co-operation of the churches in inaugurating a series of temperance meetings, to be held consecutively in the different places of worship throughout the city.

Mrs. J. R. Guy, Miss Mary Clokey and Mrs. Joseph Cathcart were appointed a committee to meet with the Pastoral Conference of the city, and present the wishes and views of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. This being carried into

effect, the conference pledged itself to a hearty co-operation with the ladies, cordially approving of their action in petitioning the Council, and their plans regarding the mass meetings, and promising the use of the churches for these meetings, in order that the sanctity of religion might, as far as possible, be thrown around the movement. The temperance meetings were inaugurated December 2 in the English Lutheran Church, with Rev. M. W. Hamma presiding, and a large audience present.

An Advisory Committee, formed for the purpose of acting with and advising the ladies, who were the more prominent in the work, was formed of representative men from each church.

On the 6th of January, 1874, during the week of prayer, a Woman's Temperance Association was formed after the morning prayer meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, the volunteer rolls for signatures being circulated by Mrs. E. D. Stewart, afterward known in this country and abroad as "Mother Stewart," who had been added to the original committee.

On the 14th of January, 1874, the morning prayer meeting for the temperance cause was established, and, on the following Sunday, the Sunday afternoon prayer meeting for the same cause. These meetings continued without intermission for twenty-six weeks. So intense was the interest they produced, and so strong the feeling of religious fervor, that it was no unusual thing to see this placard on the doors of business houses: "Closed for one hour, to attend the prayer meeting." On the 16th, the vast audience attending the mass meeting requested that this meeting be held once a week hereafter, and it was so ordered. This meeting was addressed principally by ladies, whose talents as orators were developed by this work to a wonderful extent.

On February 11, an all-day prayer meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, and the reformed liquor seller, J. C. Van Pelt, of New Vienna, Ohio, being present in the afternoon. Excitement was intense. From this meeting the first "praying band" went out led by "Mother Stewart" and Mrs. Cossler, and visited the Lagonda House saloon. News of their coming had preceded them. The streets were full of followers. They were jostled and crowded, but no insults were offered the women. The saloon was found locked, but the prayer meeting was held outside. From this time throughout the entire winter, these bands, having special leaders, went out daily, holding prayer meetings in, or outside of saloons, as opportunity offered. A committee was appointed for the special supervision of the street work, with Mrs. James Kinney as President, and Mrs. John C. Miller as Vice President of the committee.

These praying bands circulated the pledge, gained many signers, succeeded in reforming many drinkers, and bringing them into the church. Mr. John W. Bookwalter gave the crusaders the use of an empty building owned by him (the old Episcopal Church, which has since been demolished) for their headquarters. So satisfied were the citizens that these ladies were doing good that the different wards furnished lunch, daily, for the praying bands at this place, and here starving inebriates were often fed and warmed.

In March, 1874, began what is known as the "anti-license campaign." The new constitution which had been framed for the State of Ohio was to be voted on in August, and it contained a clause to the effect that license should be optional with the people- might be voted in or out of existence, as the people pleased.

On the 3d of April, a Clark County Temperance League was formed, with a corps of efficient officers Mrs. J. R. Guy, Secretary, being one of the most active and energetic. The mission of this league was to hold temperance meetings in all the school districts and villages throughout the county. Much good was done by this league, and many drinkers reformed.

In the summer of this same year, the first Ohio State Temperance Convention of those interested in the crusade work convened at Springfield, and organized the entire crusade element into an association to be known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This union (or the women connected with it) did not prosecute liquor-sellers under the law, but left this feature of the labor to the supervision of the Advisory Committee, depending upon prayer and missionary labor for their success. "Picket duty," or the watching of those who entered saloons, by committees appointed for that purpose, was less extensively practiced in this county than in many other places.

On the 16th of February, 1877, a call was issued by many of the leading temperance ladies of the city for a series of Sunday afternoon Gospel tempereance meetings, to be held in the city hall. This was done at the suggestion of Mrs. Bishop Morris, then President of the Clark County League, and who had witnessed the good effect of such meetings among reformed men in Cincinnati.

These meetings were so well attended, and became so powerful for good, that the workers determined to put forth a still greater effort for the advancement of the cause, and, on the second week of April, 1877, Col. Richard Realf, of Pittsburgh, a convert of Francis Murphy's, came to Springfield upon invitation, and, with the aid of the ladies and the Young Men's Christian Association, inaugurated that phase of the temperance work known as the "Murphy Movement." This phase of temperance reform interested a large number of citizens. A series of Gospel temperance meetings were held nightly in the city hall, attended by vast audiences. Col. Realf remained in Springfield one week, during which time large numbers signed the pledge. The object of this movement was to win both drinker and seller by kindness, love and persuasion to forsake their career. Citizens gave liberally of their means to secure experienced workers from abroad to conduct the public services, and for many weeks, night after night, Black's Opera House was crowded "from pit to dome" with eager listeners, who came forward in vast numbers at every call and signed the pledge, each signer receiving his own pledge and carrying it away with him. During the time when the meetings were conducted by Messrs. Clancy and Smithson, also of Pittsburgh, the people would go hours beforehand, packing the lobby long before the opening of the doors. It was found necessary, also, at this time, to exclude every woman from the lower part of the building and reserve its use for the men, so anxious were they to give a full opportunity to all men who desired to be present and sign. At this time, also, a rigorous attempt was made to exclude the ladies from all participation, in order to favor the prejudices of any man who might desire to become a "Murphy," but who was opposed to the crusade, and to woman's public work in moral reforms. No entertainment ever "drew" with the magnetic force of the Murphy meetings, at which reformed men told their experiences in their own natural language, and these were often both pathetic and amusing. A choir was formed of fine singers, unequaled by any church choir in the city, and this was by no means a slight source of attraction, as their selection of music was of the most choice and affecting character.

About the middle of May, a "Murphy Club" was formed, of which Mr. A. R. Ludlow, a prominent manufacturer and well-known citizen, was made President, and this club was fully equipped for entering actively upon the work. After the departure of Messrs. Clancy and Smithson for other fields of labor, the meetings were removed once more to the city hall. All persons who would sign the pledge and the constitution of the club could become members, the men paying a small stipend weekly into the treasury, but the women were admitted free. In order to utilize and harmonize all the temperance elements, the ladies were also invited to speak from the platform, and did so with good effect.

Clark County never experienced so forcible an influence as that exerted upon it during the course of this work. From the formation of the club, in April, 1877, to December, 1880, 15,621 persons signed the pledge, only 1,117 of whom resigned. A very large majority of these signers were adult males.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The 100th anniversary of American independence was appropriately observed in Springfield. The morning of the 4th day of July, A. D. 1876, was ushered in by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. The business streets of the city were properly decorated with flags, banners and pendants, expressing patriotic sentiments, while many private residences gave evidence of the industry and enthusiasm of their occupants. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in accordance with the suggestion of President Grant's proclamation, union prayer-meetings were held in the Center Street Methodist and First Presbyterian Churches. One of the largest processions which was ever held in Springfield paraded the streets. It was a complete representation of the triumphs of the century. All the industrial arts were represented, the various departments of the city government, secret societies, choral unions, etc., making several miles in length.

The Declaration was read by Rev. H. H. Morell, and an oration delivered by Thomas F. McGrew.

MILL RUN IMPROVEMENT.

The stream which was once the principal motive power of the village, but which, in later years, had become a mere sewer and a useful receptacle for the city's garbage, had been for years a source of great annoyance to the property owners from High street west, as its waters were confined within narrow limits by the improvements which had been made along its borders. Every spring, freshets would flood the streets and cellars adjoining High, Market and Center streets, causing continual damage. The City Council, in 1877, proposed to remedy this evil by arching over with stone the stream from the shops of Whitely, Fassler & Kelly, on High street, to Center street. This work was completed in the following spring. This arch was eighteen feet in diameter, with a radius of nine feet. It cost $19,669.90, of which amount $582.44 was paid by the city, and the residue by the property holders between Main, Jefferson, Market and Center streets.

The density of population had become, under the old number of city wards, inconvenient and cumbersome in the transaction of the business of the city, as well as in its elections. The subject or the division of the city into a greater number of wards had long been discussed. In September, 1879, by the death of Councilman S. C. Warner, from the Fourth Ward, a vacancy was created in the Council, which, by the neglect of the proper authorities, was not filled in the proper time, so that the vacancy continued until April, 1880. Meanwhile, a special act of the General Assembly, passed February 27, 1880, amending Section 1,693 of the Revised Statutes, was passed, which provided that, in cases like this, where there was a vacancy unfilled by the neglect or omission of the proper authorities, a majority of the members qualified to vote should be sufficient to pass any ordinance, etc. Under this amended act, the five remaining members of the City Council (which had been equally divided politically) succeeded, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1880, in passing an ordinance re-districting the city into nine wards, as it is now constituted. This measure was made a political issue in the City Council, and created a great deal of interest. As the Council, on political questions, was a tie, there were grave doubts whether five Councilmen could pass the ordinance re-districting the city, and the death of one and

George Brun

SPRINGFIELD TP.

the absence of the other four, so as to prevent a quorum, was relied upon in an injunction proceeding to restrain the Mayor from issuing the proclamation; but the proclamation was issued before the notice was served on the Mayor, and the injunction proceedings were dismissed. The measure of establishing the nine wards was therefore successfully carried into effect.

THE FINE ARTS.

This sketch would not be complete without reference to the condition of art among us, as an evidence of culture and progress. Within a decade of years, the city has advanced in the fine arts to a remarkable extent, and several gentlemen of refinement and culture have added to the attractions of their homes quite a number of very choice and costly art works, conspicuous among which were many very beautiful and exquisite oil paintings, Messrs. B. H. Warder and J. W. Bookwalter being among the leading and most prominent collectors. Mr. B. H. Warder's collection of paintings were mostly imported direct from Europe by himself. The majority of the pictures in his possession are from the studios of eminent German artists. Conspicuous among them are the following well-known names: We have, in a large painting, by Adelsteen Norman, an admirable rendering of a Norwegian scene, a lake of sparkling fresh water among the snow-clad mountains, a large and very vigorously treated picture; a large canvas by Carl Boker, with a deep vein of humor running through it; it tells its own story on sight; another very large picture by Hugo Katzenreuter, peasants bringing tithes to the monastery, is an admirable work of art; a superb cattle piece by A. Braith, of Munich, king of cattle painting; also, a strong and excellent piece of cattle painting by J. H. L. De Haas, one of the most eminent cattle painters of the day; a beautiful and enchanting spring morning, representing a German home among the peasantry, thatched roof, etc., a lovely picture, by C. Matchin, of Weimar; and others, by such masters as Schlessinger, Carl Hoff, F. Voltz, F. Schauss, Meyer Von Bremen, Meyerheim, Vautier, Otto Gunther, J. Geizer, G. Major, P. Van Chendel, P. G. Compte, Ch. Hoguet, Herman Kalbauch, Hugo Kauffman, P. Robbe, Alfred Bohm, Herman Ten Kate, Louis Lassalle, Louis Ritter Koek-Koek, A. Kowalski, M. F. H. De Haas; an exquisitely beautiful painting by A. Amberg, of Berlin, the "Lovers by the Lake;" a fresh out of-door effect by E. Chialina, and yet a number of other pictures by as many more artists, and bronzes, clocks and bric a-brac in endless array. Mr. Warder is in possession of three paintings by F. Schauss, and two by Schlessinger. The Kowalski has been thus far Mr. Warder's last purchase, having procured it at Gaupil's, New York. It is a small canvas, and is treated very artistically. The subject is "The Vidette Outpost." Three mounted scouts have proceeded as far as has been considered safe, and, while one of them is left in charge of the half-weary looking chargers, the other two proceed to some distance; clambering up on a rocky eminence, they survey the surrounding landscape by the light of the newly risen full moon, apparently with the design or purpose of locating the enemy's outpost pickets and familiarizing themselves with the lay of the ground. There is a ghostly weirdness suggested by the picture—a vague feeling that danger is lurking about the rock and bushes. The time of year seems to be early November—a windy, cheerless night, comfortless and gloomy; the artist has reproduced the whole incident with admirable skill and faithfulness. Of the collection of paintings in the possession of Mr. John W. Bookwalter, much can be said in praise of the good taste and judgment evinced in their selection. With only a few exceptions, they are excellent works of art, and, as they are grouped together on the walls of the beautiful picture hall, or gallery, which Mr. Bookwalter caused to be constructed for the above purpose at the residence of Mrs. James Leffel, on Maple avenue, North

Side, they are shown to the best advantage that good light, properly introduced, and tasteful and intelligent grouping, will admit.

Among the leading pictures will be found L. Knau's "Old Beau," painted in 1851, at Dusseldorf; a not very large canvas, but certainly a very valuable one, artistically and pecuniarily; the treatment is very masterly: the colors are brilliant as though painted yesterday. The leading personage in the painting is the one that gave the picture its name; the "Old Beau" stands quite erect, with feet pompously set apart, a quaint-looking skull cap set jauntily upon his head, and an immense button-hole bouquet stuck in the lappel of his coat, with scarlet waistcoat, long stockings and big shoes with buckles; he is airing himself ostentatiously before two young ladies, one of whom is apparently attentive enough, while the other but illy conceals her repugnance at his assumption; the female figures are posed on a garden seat in the shadows, while the light falls full upon the "Old Beau's" very ugly and repulsive countenance, and about his shoulders and bouquet, seeming actually like real instead of painted light. It is a peculiar picture, this, one moment attracting you by its wonderful painting and consummate art, the next moment you are repelled by the hideous "mug" of the conceited egotist.

The picture has quite a history of its own. The last owner but one of the "Old Beau" was Mr. John Taylor Johnston, of New York, who exhibited it, with a number of other paintings, at the loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, on Fourteenth street, in centennial year.

The "Story of the Battle," by Julian De Vriendt, is also a very fine picture, and a very costly one. "The Mountain Brook," by A. Bierstadt, is the largest canvas in the collection, and is considered one of Mr. Bierstadt's very best efforts.

"The Embroidery Lesson," by Hugues Merle, is also a large canvas (for this collection), and is a really very beautiful picture, in Merle's most characteristic style. "Six Weeks till St. John's Day," by Hughes, is a full life-size bust portrait of an old woman in extreme Dutch costume, counting upon her stout fingers the number of weeks as yet until St. John's Day. It is an admirable piece of painting, wonderful, and wonderfully realistic.

"The Beach at Newport," by William T. Richards, of Philadelphia, is an extremely characteristic picture, not only in its resemblance to Richards' best style of sea-coast painting, but also in its likeness to nature.

"The Convalescent," by Felix Schlesinger, is full of emotion and sentiment a picture that would endear itself to any person in a short time on account of the tender feeling in the subject, and of the charming and vigorous manner in which it is rendered.

There is a fine moonlight scene by L. De Winter. The "Iconoclast," by the late and lamented Emanuel Leutze, is said to have been one of the artist's best efforts. It is certainly a most effective and masterly production. A Puritan father returns to his home to find his daughter upon her knees before a small shrine in ivory, representing the crucified Christ upon the cross. The angry father rushes into the room, and with his left hand he grasps his daughter by the arm, and, with his gauntleted right hand fiercely clenched, he at one blow is about to crush the forbidden emblem.

Cherictrie's picture of children and the doll is an exquisitely lovely work of art. They are endeavoring to teach the doll how to warm its hands at the fire, and the artist has certainly succeeded in presenting the scene in a very wonderful manner. It doesn't seem like paint, but nature. The treatment is very realistic.

The "Duet," by A. Gues, of Paris, a pupil of Gerome, is also a very finished picture, and painted in the artist's most careful manner.

Among the smaller paintings, yet not an iota less attractive, are such pictures as "The Donkey Boy of Cairo," by F. A. Bridgeman, a young American artist, of whom all Americans should be proud. He has spent the last dozen years of his life in Europe, and has taken a very high position at home and abroad as an artist of very great merit, and still greater promise. The "Donkey Boy of Cairo" is a picture which in every respect is truthful in subject and detail. The boy, while waiting for a passenger, has tucked himself into the corner of a doorway, to avoid, as much as possible, the tropical rays of the sun, while the donkey (the street-car of Cairo) stands reined up, arrayed in the gaudy trappings peculiar to oriental countries. The façade of the old building gives one the idea, to some extent, of the peculiar style of building and ornament of many of the older structures of the ancient capital of Egypt.

John F. Kensett, our great and lamented landscape painter is represented in a broadly treated picture called the "Secluded Brook." The manner in which it is painted suggests the Munich school very much.

C. Brillouin, in the "Bookworm," shows one what can be done in good drawing and extremely close treatment. It is a very wonderful piece of painting.

Vrolyk's "Cattle" are real, and his sunlight is really warm, and his shadows cool and comfortable. It certainly is a very fine picture. V. Codina Laughlin "Christening," Wordsworth Thompson's "Political Consultation," V. Chavet's "Connoisseurs," Eastman Johnson's "Young Housekeeper," "The Cavalier," by Leon Y. Escosura, "On the Beach," by F. H. Kammerer, as well as the "Coquette, or Springtime," by the same, are all very admirable works of art, and really deserve a much more extended mention.

There are still other as fine pictures in the same collection, viz., J. C. Thom's "Winter Sunset," "The Sisters," by A. Toulmouche, "Early Devotion," by Meyer Von Bremen, "Sunset on the Rhine" and "View on the Delaware," by A. C. Houland, "Evening in the Campana," by J. F. Cropsy, "Scene on the Nile," by Theodore Frere, "Winter," by A. Schenck, "Wood Scene," by E. D. Nelson (finished by Kensett), "Autumn," by William Hart, "Bashful, yet Fond," by George H. Baughton, "Venice," by C. P. Cranch, "Waiting at the Rendezvous," by Worms, "A Venetian Lady," by Jean Aubert, "Straits of Gibraltar," by Samuel Colman, "The Young Navigator," by J. S. Guy, "Adirondacks," by A. H. Wyant, and two of a series of four pictures representing the seasons, by J. W. Casilear.

Mr. Bookwalter has also half a dozen very fine water-color drawings, by such artists as Emile Adan, W. H. Powell, T. Moran, etc.; also a beautiful statue, "A Young girl's First Sensation of Cold Water," modeled in the true Italian school of *genre* art; the finish is completeness itself; the texture of skin, hair, linen, earth, water, etc., is as perfect as can apparently be done in marble. Mr. Bookwalter has still other paintings. "After the Raffle," a French painting, by Maurice Leloir, a brother of Louis Leloir, both very eminent artists. Another is an old man's head and shoulders, life-size. He wears jeans coat and vest, muskrat fur cap, and a smile almost a grin. The picture throughout is a perfect wonder of close painting; every detail is put there with the utmost fidelity. Q. Becker is the artist. There are said to be only a very few of this artist's works in America. The companion piece to it, an old peasant woman's head, same sized picture, is in August Belmont's gallery, Fifth avenue, New York.

An exquisite little picture by A. Savini, among Mr. Bookwalter's last purchases, is a gem, a Meissonier in finish. "The Lovers' Tete-a-tete," a young lady sitting at a spinning-wheel, while her lover bends over her in true cavalier-like elegance, and whispers something apparently infinitely interesting to her, as her tell-tale face indicates. They are dressed in seventeenth century costumes.

"The Shepherd," by Tiratella, "The Sunset in the Bahamas," the latter painted to order for Mr. and Mrs. Bookwalter, by Albert Bierstadt, very tropical, and also very typical of the West India Islands at certain seasons of the year.

"Absorbed," by E. Leutze, is a very charming work; a young lady sitting in a library engaged in perusing a book; a canary bird sits on the chair she is sitting in, singing as though its little throat would fail under the ordeal. And a "Moonlight," by A. Bierstadt, about completes this brief and incomplete notice of the Bookwalter collection of paintings.

Mr. John Foos, of East High street, has, on the walls of his palatial residence, several very excellent paintings. One very fine landscape by an Italian artist of eminence, T. Diano, is worthy of a place on the walls of any gallery in the State. The scene depicted so graphically is evidently located in Switzerland. There is quite an expanse of country in the foreground; then comes, in the grand distance, a mass of snow-clad mountains, all aglow with sunlight, such as is seldom as perfectly painted on canvas. The clouds lift themselves joyfully from the dizzy mountain heights, while the foreground is all alive with a turbulent stream of green water, fresh from the newly melted snows and avalanches of the mountain heights. On the left of the picture is a rough, rocky roadway, with a rude shrine in the wayside, and a group of peasants in a devotional attitude before it; and in the distance come into view a peasant with a straw basket held on his head, and a flock of sheep following him in close proximity. It is a very strongly painted and excellent picture.

Mr. J. J. Barber, landscape and cattle painter, of Columbus, Ohio, is also represented here by three very good pictures, in his characteristic and best vein. A marine picture by Nicholson, of Philadelphia, is a foggy morning on the ocean, and a very good picture. Mr. Foos also owns one of our former townsmen's, the late Godfrey N. Frankenstein, best efforts, a scene on Buck Creek (the Lagonda below the city). Also a wooded glen, a quiet retreat, by Uhl; a babbling brook, rippling along through the middle foreground of the picture.

William Warder, Esq., of East High street, has in his possession what evidently has been handed down to us from the old masters. The subject is "St. Peter," with the inevitable bunch of keys clasped in his fingers.

An eccentric picture collector, a Mr. Joseph Phillipson, an early resident of St. Louis, a gentleman of culture and wealth, in about 1814 had represented to him by a German gentleman that he knew of a collection of old masters' works, some four hundred in number, which could be purchased at a very low figure. Mr. Phillipson went to Paris and purchased the entire collection for $14,000, and brought them to St. Louis. Afterward, having failed in business, he was compelled to part with a large part of the collection. This happened about twenty-five years ago. They were scattered broadcast over the land. Mr. Warder's mother purchased the above picture at the time, afterward coming into his possession. The name of the artist has unfortunately been lost, but the picture is very old, as is evident from its having been re-backed, the old canvas becoming entirely too frail to hold the paint. It is certainly a wonderfully painted and excellent, as well as capitally preserved, picture. It is no doubt a work of great value intrinsically.

Capt. A. S. Bushnell is the fortunate owner of the *replica* of David Neal's famous painting of the finding of Rizzio by Mary Stuart. It is a medium-sized canvas, but it is a gem, a masterpiece of draughtsmanship and color, admirable in design, and full of the literature of the subject.

Two paintings, considerably larger in size, entitled "Going to" and "Coming from the Fair," by Breitback, tell the story they are intended to tell perfectly. They are well painted. It is a very cheerful and exhilarating sight to see the fresh and bright-looking young people start out in pairs (and paired in

the good old way) for the fair, with their countenances full of happiness and hope, full of anticipations of the pleasures of the day; everything seems so bright and promising; then comes the second scene the return from the fair by the pale light of the moon, so tired and weak entirely discouraged. The young men have imbibed too freely during the day, and now must be assisted home by the young women. The rendering of maudlin drunkenness in the latter canvas is admirable.

A small but exquisitely painted picture, by Lossow, a full length figure of a lady, in a costume of the eighteenth century, in a boudoir, all of which is very charmingly rendered.

A lovely mountain landscape, painted in Hertzog's best style; small, and there certainly is enough material in it to fill a much larger canvas, which suggests its richness and fullness.

Mr. Bushnell owns a wood interior, with a hunter on the trail, accompanied by a dog. It is a very sparkling and attractive painting. The picture is painted by Claugh, an American artist of fine reputation.

There are also several other paintings in the above collection- one by Hugo Kauffman, "The Return of the Veteran," with both head and arm in sling. The picture is small, and painted on a panel.

Also, a good copy of A. Amberg's "Lovers by the Lake," by Uhl; the original is in possession of B. H. Warder, Esq.

Mr. Bushnell anticipates adding to his collection of paintings at intervals, as new pictures come before him and please his fancy.

Localizing art to Southwestern Ohio, and more directly to Clark County, Ohio, and to Springfield as the radiating point, we find that among the earlier exponents of art were the portrait painters Sweet, Brannan, Roberts, Craft, John Frankenstein, C. T. Webber; and among the painters of landscape, etc., were Godfrey Frankenstein, Miss Mary Spencer, Miss Eliza Frankenstein.

Among the former, Sweet died very young, in 1843, at the Exchange Hotel, leaving a number of unfinished commissions in portraiture, among them the portraits of the then proprietors of the hostelry, Mr. Jason P. Phillips and wife. His very earliest efforts indicated that he was very talented.

Brannan's ability was not to be questioned. In his portraits, he gave evidence of great ability; strong, graceful, realistic, his productions were masterly. A few examples of his skill in portraiture yet remain in the city to attest his merits.

John Frankenstein was a great painter. In portraiture, he was very masterly-- a modern Michael Angelo. There are very few, if any, of his works to be seen in the city at this time. He was a very peculiar man, and, during the last years of life, lived secluded in New York City. On the 16th day of April, 1881, he was found dead in his room in that city, surrounded with many works of his art from his own easel.

FRANKENSTEIN FAMILY.

In 1831, John A. Frankenstein and Anna C. Frankenstein, the parents of John, Godfrey N., Marie M. C., George L., Gustavus and Eliza, emigrated from Germany to America. They were shipwrecked on the coast of Virginia, but were more fortunate than some others in saving all of their valuables. An exceedingly kind and wealthy family gave the parents and children shelter during their trials, until they were able to resume their journey Westward. Some time during the year, they arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, their future home. John A. Frankenstein was a teacher and professor of languages, also a thorough musician, and who possessed a voice of exceeding sweetness. In those days, at Cincinnati, teaching was not remunerative, and few cared to learn either Ger-

man, French or Latin, and so on, so Mr. Frankenstein turned his attention to cabinet-making. He invented many beautiful designs. Anna C. Frankenstein, the mother, was a woman of great personal beauty, superior intellect and most lovely Christian virtues. John, the oldest child, at the age of fifteen, painted portraits, the coloring of which is pronounced by competent judges to be unsurpassed. He also became celebrated as an historical painter and sculptor. The pictures, "Christ Mocked in the Prætorium," "Isaiah and the Infant Saviour," and others, are works of great power and beauty. The busts of Judge McLean, Dr. R. D. Mussey, "The Dawn of Life," place him in the front rank of sculptors. Godfrey N. Frankenstein, the second son, was born September 8, 1820. The passion for drawing developed itself in young Godfrey at a very early age. Some of his boyish expedients in reference to artists' materials were amusing It is related of him that, when quite a little boy, upon an occasion of hog slaughtering, he got a quantity of blood with which to color some of his drawings. The butcher, discovering what he was about, kindly informed him that coffee made very good yellow. The little artist coaxed his mother to make some for him, and in a short time he had painted a whole village, church and all, using coffee for the straw-colored houses, the blood for the red tiles of the roofs of the dwellings, and diluted ink for the slate colored roof of the church. During the year 1832, at the age of twelve, he worked a few months with a sign-painter. At the age of thirteen, he carried on the business of sign-painting on his own account. Persons wishing work done, and asking for the proprietor of the establishment, were, as we may well suppose, considerably astonished when the boyish Frankenstein presented himself in that character. He often related, with great pleasure and amusement, the number of incidents that happened to him in those youthful days. He sometimes found some difficulty in convincing persons who came to the paint-room that he was the proprietor. At one time, a man came and wanted a sign painted. "My lad, where is the boss? I want a sign painted right away." "He stands before you." "Now, my lad, don't fool me. I'm in a hurry; tell me quickly, where's the boss?" "He stands before you." "Well, now, you have too honest a face not to tell the truth." Young Godfrey asked him to be seated and watch him make some letters. Accordingly, while he was getting ready to letter, the man jumped up and said: "Here's your order. I see by your maneuvers that you can paint a sign, and I'll bet, if you live long enough, you'll do some wonderful things." He won a great reputation for the beauty of his lettering, then a mere boy. He was accustomed, at this time, to go out early in the morning, among the hills near the city, to draw from nature, returning before business hours. He now also practiced painting heads, and met with great success. He soon became so absorbed in painting pictures that he began to neglect his sign-painting, and it was obvious to him that he must abandon either the one or the other. After much reflection and deliberation, and a consultation with his parents, who left the matter entirely to him, he decided to give up his business, though it bade fair to be very lucrative, and devote himself entirely to art. In June, 1839, he opened his studio in Cincinnati, and made quite a brilliant debut. His health, however, soon became seriously affected by the extreme dampness of his room, and he did not fully recover for several years. During the years of 1839, 1840 and 1841, he made sketches in the vicinity of Cincinnati, chiefly on Mill Creek, then and for several years after a beautiful stream; on Bank Lick, Kentucky; on the Little Miami, near Clifton, Ohio; about Yellow Springs, Ohio; in the vicinity of Madison, Ind.; and many other places. On the death of his father, which occurred in 1842, his elder brother being absent, he became "head of the family," which position he held until death. In June, 1844, he visited Niagara Falls for the first time. He was so charmed with their grandeur and beauty

that he spent the greater part of the time between 1844 and 1866 depicting them on canvas in all seasons of the year, by day and by night, from every conceivable point. All these scenes he portrayed on canvas with a fidelity and delicacy of touch which have never been equaled or surpassed by any artist, living or dead. He was the first to call attention to the great beauty of Niagara Falls, and the first to make it apparent. He also, between the years 1844 and 1851, painted a large number of pictures, and visited various sections of the country in the pursuit of his art. Among his pictures at this period were portraits of William Cullen Bryant, Hon. Albert Lawrence, and the White Mountain scenes, the Lawrence homestead, Groton, Mass., the Adams residence, Quincy, Mass., the birth-place of John Adams and John Q. Adams, Braintree, Mass., and many other places of interest. William S. Sampson, Esq., of Cincinnati, purchased the artist's first landscapes —one above Cincinnati, on the Ohio River; the other below Cincinnati, on the Ohio. He manifested great interest in him, and proved a most invaluable friend to him until death. The late Dr. John Lock, a scientist, took a very great interest in Frankenstein's paintings, and, during the artist's youth, did everything in his power to encourage the growth of his genius. John D. Park, of Cincinnati, has a gallery of the Frankenstein paintings. His judgment in nature's beauties is keen and correct. We could enumerate many others, but space forbids; and we ought not to omit mentioning the friendship existing between John L. Whetstone, of Cincinnati, and the artist, from boyhood until death, that was as beautiful as it was rare. In 1849, he removed with his mother and sister to Springfield, Ohio. Between the years of 1851 and 1861, when not at Niagara, he painted some lovely scenes on the Lagonda Creek, Mad River—all in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. The quiet beauty of some of these views is matchless. In 1849, he conceived the idea of painting a panorama of Niagara, one of the principal motives being to bring the great wonder of the world before all people, to induce many who might not otherwise do so to make a journey to the great original; to present those who could not do this as faithful a representation as could be given, and to renew the pleasure of those who had made the pilgrimage. How fully he has succeeded is attested by the spontaneous and enthusiastic language of the press throughout the country, and of the thousands from all parts of the globe who have seen the work. In 1867, he visited Europe, sojourning awhile in England, painting some English scenes, and spent a season, in company with his younger brother, Gustavus Frankenstein, among the Alps. On their return to London, it was acknowledged that Mont Blanc and Chamouni Valley had never before been painted with such power and beauty. After an absence of two years, he returned to America in April, 1869, and in the following autumn he went to one of his cherished streams, Little Miami River, near Foster's Crossings, twenty-two miles above Cincinnati, and painted Gov. Morrow's old mill, two views of it -one looking up the stream, the other down the stream. The loveliness of these two scenes is indescribable. The following season, 1870, finds him again in the same vicinity, fairly throwing the sunshine on the canvas. In the month of January, 1871, the artist met with a severe loss in the death of his mother, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.

In the autumn of the same year, he went to the White Mountains, accompanied by his sister Eliza, where they both painted from nature. In November, 1872, the artist painted his last scene from nature– Mad River, Fern Cliffs, three miles from Springfield, Ohio. He contracted a cold, which culminated in a very brief, severe illness in the following February, lasting ten days, and, on the morning of February 24, 1873, he breathed his last. His industry was wonderful, and he possessed one of the largest collections of landscape paintings in the world, never having parted with any of his original pictures, but one.

He was a great and good man. He had the strictest regard for truth and right, in whatever he said or did. His word and his honor as a man he valued above all price. He died in the prime of life, and, as a Louisville writer well said: "He applied all his energies to the duties of his profession with the devotion of an enthusiast. He had a great range of knowledge, and a wonderful perception of the qualities and relations of things. His learning was both thorough and profound. He was a philosopher, a reasoner and an observer. A laborious student, not wedded to any dogmas; was constant, methodical and unremitting in the performance of his duties. He was none the less distinguished for his exemplary conduct in all the relations of private life. The beautiful and child-like simplicity of his character, the unobtrusive modesty of his manners, and the refinement and purity of his principles, won for him love, honor, obedience, and troops of friends."

Marie M. C. Frankenstein, a sister, equally gifted with pencil and brush, and a rare talent for modeling, has also received the highest testimonials for having been a most successful teacher in the primary department of the public schools in Cincinnati, Ohio.

George L. Frankenstein has command of pencil and brush, and wields the pen with equal force and grace.

Gustavus Frankenstein very early evinced his talent for drawing and painting, and has become a great mathematician, writer and scientist, the author of the Magic Reciprocals, whose exquisite beauty has called forth the highest praise.

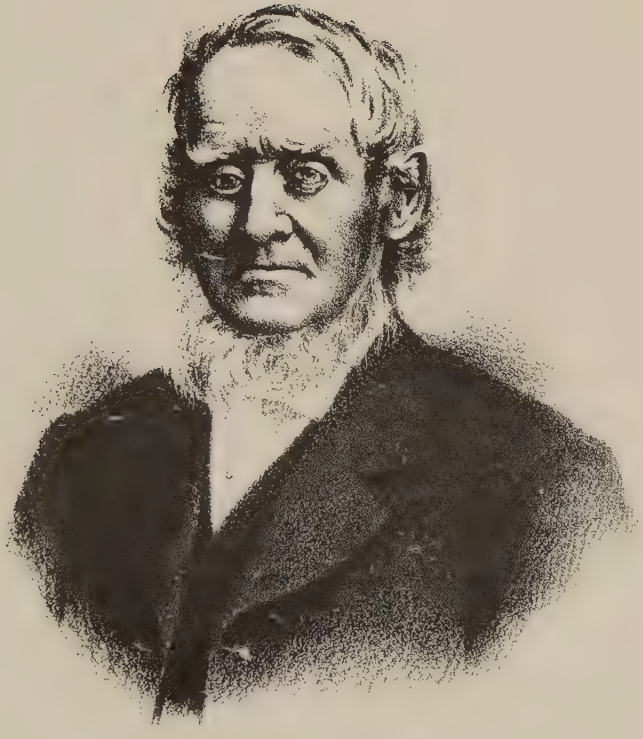
Eliza Frankenstein, the youngest of the family, often accompanied her brother Godfrey in his sketching tours. It afforded him exceedingly great pleasure to have her paint, and he often said the most peaceful and happiest moments of his life were those when he and she together went to paint from nature. Still busy with her brush, she continues her favorite studies in botany and music.

S. JEROME UHL.

S. Jerome Uhl is an artist who has made rapid progress toward fame by the force of merit alone. He has been a citizen of Springfield since 1868, during which time he has risen to a high rank in his profession. His portraits have been universally admired for the absolute faithfulness to the originals, the delicacy of touch and realistic appearance of features. Mr. Uhl mixes his paints with the same important ingredient which Sir Joshua Reynolds said was essential to success to wit, brains. Among the prominent works of this artist, chiefly portraits, we have observed that of Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Mrs. John Campbell, Ironton; Mrs. Dr. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J.; Asa Bushnell; Maj. Luther Brown, deceased; Mrs. Whitely, mother of William N. Whitely; Mrs. Amos Whitely, Mrs Mary Cowling, Oliver S. Kelly. Several gems in landscapes have been produced from his studio. They were painted for Ross Mitchell, and are scenes about Lagonda. Mr. Uhl will leave during the present summer for Europe, where he proposes to spend about two years in study. He will take with him commissions from a number of our citizens for paintings from his hand.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

We have now seen the little hamlet in the woods develop from the lonely cabin on the hillside and the small cluster of log huts on the slope, through all the processes of municipal growth, until it has attained the position of the third manufacturing city in the State. In all its stages, its course has been steadily onward in its symmetrical development. It is now in the heyday of its strength and enterprise, peopled by a class of citizens who demand obedience to law and order, who have a conscientious respect for religion, and a thorough appreciation of education and the fine arts. These elements of success in the



ISAAC C. WOOD
SPRINGFIELD TP.

past are prophetic of still greater achievements in the future. It has not yet reached its maximum stature. Its possibilities have not yet been measured. Its manufacturing establishments have been crowded out of the center of the city, and are stretching along its suburbs east and west, contiguous to the railroad tracks which intersect the city in many directions. It is on the eve of important enterprises, public and private, which will add to its wealth and importance. The establishment of water-works is in the immediate future. This has been a subject of discussion for the last ten years, but no practical steps had been taken until the present year, 1881. The necessary legislation has been obtained. Authority to issue the bonds of the city to the amount of $400,000 has been granted. A Board of Water Works Trustees, consisting of George H. Frey, John H. Thomas and Oliver S. Kelly has been elected, contracts for the work have been made, and this much-needed improvement will be added to the city. The water will be obtained above Lagonda, will be filtered in galleries, and brought fresh and pure into the houses of the citizens, in sufficient quantity and at moderate cost.

The Grand Opera House, a beautiful building, will be finished by the 1st day of October, 1881. It is being erected by John W. Bookwalter, a citizen of wealth, on the site of the former shops of James Leffel & Co., which have been removed to the vicinity of Lagonda. It has all the modern improvements, stage accessories, exits, etc., a seating capacity of 1,200, and will be finished in the highest style of the decorative art. It will be the pride of the city.

The railroad enterprise which has engaged the latest attention of our citizens is the proposed extension east of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad from Indianapolis to Springfield, connecting with lines east and north here. This will place the city on the great highway of trade and travel between the East and West. The company has asked a donation from the citizens in the sum of $100,000, and will then extend the road through New Carlisle to Springfield, opening an entirely new territory, which will be greatly to the advantage of the city. There is also in contemplation the construction of a standard gauge road from Springfield north through Piqua and Sidney, which, if completed, would open a way to the Northwest. This road is called the Springfield, St. Paris & Sidney road.

In concluding this part of this history, the writer desires to return his acknowledgment for the assistance which has been afforded him by the labors of those who have traversed this field before him, and without whose sketches and historical reminiscences this work would have been impossible. Robert C. Woodward, the efficient Librarian of the Public Library, is the local historian who has been assiduous in collecting and preserving many matters connected with the early settlement of Springfield. These were published in a small book in 1852, under the title of "Sketches of the City of Springfield." Great freedom has been taken with these sketches, and they have been embodied herein so far as applicable. Dr. John Ludlow, who is a connecting link between past and present Springfield, some years ago read before the Clark County Historical Society a series of valuable papers on the early settlers of Springfield, which were partly based upon the sketches of Mr. Woodward, and partly upon his own recollections. The valuable historical statements which were made in those papers, subject to such corrections as were necessary, have been incorporated in these pages, and to these gentlemen full credit should be given. The memories of the older citizens, the newspapers of the day, old rusty records and forgotten archives, have been fruitful sources of information. In what has been written there will no doubt appear many errors, but these will be pardonable, as the entire work was performed, of necessity, in a few weeks, and amid the hurried rush and continued interruptions of a professional life.

This closes the history of the city proper. Its educational, religious and industrial interests are histories in themselves, and may be found in the succeeding pages. The various departments of the city, and its more important elements, such as its press, railroads, telegraph, public library, art, etc., etc., are given in detail in the pages which follow. The aim has been to present Springfield as it was, and as it is. If we have but barely outlined it in the foregoing and in the succeeding pages, we shall be satisfied.

CHURCHES

In consequence of the loss of the old records of Mad River and Springfield Circuits, it had been somewhat difficult to find correct data upon which to make a complete record of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the parent church in the city of Springfield, from the beginning of Methodism in this city to the present time; but with the aid of the conference minutes and by diligent inquiries made of pioneer Methodists and others, we are able to present the following as being substantially a correct account of early and later church matters as pertaining to this charge.

The first account of Methodism in Springfield which we have is the establishment of Miami and Mad River Circuits, in the bounds of which Springfield was included in the year 1805, which was about four years after the village was laid out by James Demint. A large scope of country was included in the limits of that circuit, which had in that year, a membership of 734 communicants. The Mad River Circuit was set off and established as a separate circuit from the Miami Circuit, with the Rev. John Thompson in charge. In 1807, Revs. Adjet McGuire and Isaac Quinn were preachers upon Mad River Circuit; in 1808, Revs. T. Milligan, J. Davison and W. Mitchell; in 1809, Revs. Hezekiah Shaw, William Young and Saul Henkle; in 1810, Revs. Saul Henkle and Hector Sanford; in 1811, Rev. John Clingan; in 1812, with probable additional territory, it was styled Mad River and Xenia Circuit, with the Revs. John Collins and Moses Crume as preachers; in 1813, the name was again changed and finally established as Mad River Circuit, with the Rev. Joseph Tateman as preacher, and a membership of 1,200; in 1814, the preacher in charge was Rev. Joseph Oglesby; in 1815, the Rev. Abbott Goddard; in 1816, Revs. Moses Crume and Henry B. Bascom; in 1817, Revs. Walter Griffith and William Williams; in 1818, Revs. John Sale and John Strange; in 1819, Rev. John Strange; in 1820, Revs. Russell Biglow and Robert W. Finley; in 1821, Revs. Robert W. Finley and A. McLean; in 1822, Revs. Thomas S. Hitt and George M. Maley; in 1823, Revs. James Collerd and John T. Taylor. The membership reported this year was 1,209. In 1824, Revs. William Lamdin and John P. Taylor; in 1825, Revs. James T. Wells and George Gatch; in 1826 and 1827, Revs. Augustus Eddy and Levi White; in 1828 and 1829, Revs. Burroughs Westlake and Alfred M. Lorain; in 1830, Revs. Levi White and Elias Patler; in 1831, Revs. William H. Raper, James T. Donahoe and Joab W. Reagan; in 1832, Revs. William Raper, Richard Brindriff and Joseph Hill. In 1833, William Raper being the Presiding Elder of Lebanon District, of which Mad River Circuit was a part, a new circuit was formed, of which the charge at Springfield formed a portion, which was styled Springfield Circuit, with the following preachers in charge: Joshua Boucher, J. P. Taylor and A. Sellers as supernumerary. The circuit at the close of this conference year had a membership of 950. It was during this year that the church was built, if not wholly completed, at the south east corner of Columbia and Market streets. It was a large brick edifice, two stories in height, with a gallery, supported by large circular wooden pillars, running across the end opposite the pulpit, and along the two sides, affording ample accommodations for the largest congregations collected at Springfield at

that day, and, on account of its size, the church was often used for gatherings not strictly religious in their character. Back of the pulpit was a large circular recess reaching nearly to the ceiling of the main structure, and arched over so as to form a sort of half-dome. This was removed some years afterward on account of the echo which it created. The church had no belfry, and for a number of years the people were accustomed to assemble, as did the other congregations of the town, at the ringing of the court house bell, which was rung at the same hours on the Sabbath for the service of all the churches. A belfry was, however, erected shortly afterward, and a bell placed therein, which is the same bell now used at the Central Church. In 1834, Revs. J. Boucher, Granville Moody and A. Sellers, as a supernumerary, were in charge of Springfield Circuit. In 1835, Urbana District of the Ohio Conference was organized under William H. Raper, as Presiding Elder, with Springfield Circuit in its bounds, under the charge of Revs. William A. Barrett and John Alexander and A. Sellers, supernumerary. In 1835–36, Revs. Michael Marley and E. B. Chase; in 1836, Revs. Michael Marley and Joseph Gasner, were appointed to Springfield Circuit; in 1837, Revs. Mifflin Harker and James L. Grover; in 1838, Revs. Mifflin Harker and Solomon Howard; during the last three years, Rev. Robert O. Spencer succeeded W. H. Raper as Presiding Elder of the Urbana District; in 1839, Revs. William Young and Samuel Clarke were preachers, and Rev. Zachariah Connell commenced a four years' term as Presiding Elder; in 1840, only seven years from the organization of Springfield Circuit, the charge at Springfield was constituted a station, with the Rev. William Young as its Pastor, and had at the close of this conference year a membership of 330; in 1841, Rev. Solomon Howard was Pastor; in 1842 and 1843, Rev. John W. Weakly; at the close of this conference year there was reported a membership of 375; in 1844, Rev. William Herr was Pastor; in 1845, Rev. Uriah Heath; in 1846, Rev. Randolph S. Foster; during the past four years Rev. William Simmons was Presiding Elder; in 1847, Rev. Randolph S. Foster; Rev. James L. Grover, Presiding Elder; in 1848, Rev. Charles Elliott.

During this year a portion of the church colonized into what is now known as High Street Church, the two charges being supplied by the Rev. Charles Elliott and Rev. Solomon Howard, who was then President of the Ohio Conference High School, located at Springfield. In 1849, Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis was Pastor of the old charge, which received the name of Columbia Street Methodist Episcopal Church. At the close of this conference year, notwithstanding the division made the previous year, there was a membership of 446. In 1850, Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis was continued Pastor. Rev. James L. Grover closed a four years' term as Presiding Elder. In 1851, Rev. Granville Moody was Pastor. Rev. Michael Marley, Presiding Elder. In 1852, Rev. Granville Moody; in 1853, Rev. James F. Chalfant; in 1854, Rev. James F. Chalfant; in 1855, Rev. Joseph Newson; in 1856, Rev. Joseph Newson; in 1857, Rev. W. J. Ellsworth; in 1858, Rev. W. J. Ellsworth. This year Rev. James F. Chalfant closed a four years' term as Presiding Elder. In 1859, Rev. M. Dustin was Pastor. In 1860–61, Rev. Charles Ferguson was Pastor. During the conference year, in the summer of 1862, the church having sold the building at the corner of Columbia and Market streets, commenced the erection of another church edifice at the northwest corner of Center and High streets, to which was given the name of Central Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1862, Rev. J. F. Conrey was Pastor. This year closed a four years' term of Rev. John T. Mitchell, as Presiding Elder of what was now called Springfield instead of Urbana District. In 1863 64 and 1865, Rev. S. L. Yourtee was Pastor. In 1866, Rev. J. W. Cassatt became Pastor. Rev. Michael Marley, who had been Presiding Elder of Springfield District for the past three years, died this year of cholera,

during the session of conference at Ripley, and the Rev. William Simmons was appointed as Presiding Elder during this conference year. In 1867, Rev. J. W. Cassatt was appointed again to this charge, and the Rev. Asbury Lowry became Presiding Elder. In 1868, the Rev. J. W. Cassatt was re-appointed to this station. In 1869–70–71, Rev. S. A. Brewster was Pastor; in 1872, Rev. C. W. Ketchum; in 1873, Rev. C. W. Ketchum; in 1874, Rev. C. W. Ketchum. On the 1st of January, this year, the pews were declared free to all. J. W. Cassatt was Presiding Elder. In 1875–76, Rev. E. T. Wells was Pastor. July 3, this year, the old singing books of the Sabbath school were sent to the colored school of Knoxville, Tenn. In 1877, Rev. E. T. Wells; in 1878, Rev. W. A. Robinson. The church was this year frescoed, painted and otherwise greatly improved. In 1879, W. A. Robinson, Pastor; S. A. Brewster, Presiding Elder. In 1880, Rev. W. A. Robinson, Pastor.

The present building, the one built in 1862, is a large two-story brick of rather imposing appearance, with a tall belfry and large bell. It was valued at $22,000 On the first floor there is a Sunday school and prayer meeting room, and four class rooms. The second story comprises the auditorium, with a seating capacity of about five hundred persons. The room is nicely frescoed, the seats comfortably cushioned, and the church on the whole wears a very comfortable, if not an elegant appearance. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas throughout. The parsonage is four doors west on High street. It is a very fine two-story brick house, with pretty grounds and in a very aristocratic neighborhood. It is valued at $9,000. The lot on which it stands was donated by P. P. Mast.

In the fall of 1848, Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., became Pastor of Columbia Street Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on the southeast corner of Columbia and Market streets, Springfield, Ohio. Seeing the crowded condition of the church, Dr. Elliott proposed the formation of a new charge, and, on the 1st day of April, 1849, he called on his congregation for volunteers, and about eighty members responded and formed a colony to be known as the "High Street Methodist Episcopal Church." The next day the Pastor appointed a Board of Trustees for the new charge as follows: Levi Rinehart, Edmund Ogden, Christopher Thompson, L. H. Olds, Rev. John M. Young, S. G. Moler and S. S. Henkle, and the same was organized by the election of Levi Rinehart, President, and S. S. Henkle, Secretary. The basement of the high school (now the seminary) was occupied for public worship, for the time being, as well as by the Sunday school. The colonists, as heads of families as near as can be ascertained were as follows: The Trustees above named, and David Hayward, M. W. Fisher, Reuben Miller, Mrs. Clarinda Henkle, Sr., George Clarke, W. N. Schaeffer, William Porter, Charles Hotsenpillar, Henry Hedrick, Milton Harrison, Mrs. Smallwood and E. G. Dial. On the 1st of January, 1850, the lot was purchased by the Trustees, which is now occupied by this church. Rev. Isaac Dillon was the first Pastor from September 1, 1849. Rev. John Inskip succeeded Dillon in the fall of 1850. The Pastor, in a few weeks, presented a plan for the new church building which was adopted, and the work was prosecuted vigorously to completion, and the dedication sermon was preached on the 27th of July, 1851, by Rev. John Miley, now Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, New York. The Pastors of this charge successively up to 1868 were Rev. John W. Weekley, appointed September 1, 1851; Rev. W. H. Sutherland, 1853; Rev. M. Dustin, 1854; Rev. J. N. Marlay, 1856; Rev. W. J. Fee, 1858; Rev. Allen T. Thompson, 1860; Rev. George C. Crum, 1862; Rev. A. B. Wambaugh, 1864; Rev. G. W. Dart, 1865; and Rev. Thomas Collett, 1868. During the pastorate of the last named, the work of remodeling the church building was commenced and completed at an expense, all told, of $18,000. The successive

Pastors after him, up to this time, were Rev. Lucien Clark, 1871 to 1874; Rev. W. L. Hypes, 1874; Rev. S. B. Smith, 1875; Rev. F. G. Mitchell, 1876; and Rev. Thomas J. Harris, 1879. During the pastorate of Rev. Lucien Clark, the property adjoining the church on the west was purchased by the Trustees for the purpose of a parsonage, at a cost of over $8,000. The membership of this charge is between three hundred and four hundred.

Grace Chapel was built by the Central Methodist Episcopal Church for missionary purposes. The ground on which it stands was donated by P. P. Mast, Esq. It is a one-story frame, with no bell or belfry, and comprises one large Sunday school or church room and two class rooms. It was built in 1872, and cost about $1,800. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Ferguson, Sunday, August 12, 1873. A successful mission school is being carried on there now.

The Methodist Protestant Church, of Springfield, is located at No. 39 West Washington street. This church was organized in January, 1829, with twenty-six members. The Rev. Saul Henkle, Sr., was a leading member, and took an active part in the organization, as did his brother, Rev. Moses M. Henkle. The first named was a prominent citizen of Springfield, and at that time Clerk of the Courts, which office he filled for twenty-one consecutive years until his death in 1837. The Rev. William Steele, now residing at Bloomington, Ill., is probably the only member of the original society now surviving. For a number of years this church was embraced in a circuit, having ministers appointed by the Ohio Conference, which was organized in November of the same year. The late Rev. Adjet McGuire was the first Pastor, with Rev. Jonathan Flood for the colleague. A house of worship was shortly after erected, being the small, brick church on North street, since sold to the African Methodist Episcopal society. There were but three other churches in Springfield, viz., the Presbyterian on Main street, Methodist Episcopal on Columbia street, and the Seceders, now United Presbyterian, on Limestone street. The Springfield Methodist Primitive Church was detached from the circuit and made a station in 1837. The first Pastor, under this arrangement, was A. H. Bassett, who subsequently, for many years, conducted the *Methodist Recorder* now issued at Pittsburgh, Penn. The succeeding Pastors and their dates, as nearly as can be ascertained, were as follows: A. C. Barnes, 1838–39; David Croll, 1840; Robert Dobbins, 1841–42; O. P. Stephens, 1843; James Pelan, 1844–45; O. P. Stephens, 1846; Reuben Rose, 1847–48; W. G. Fowler, 1849; R. M. Dalbey, 1850; C. H. Williams, 1851–52; N. S. Smith, 1853; and, subsequently, dates not definitely ascertained, by T. B. Graham, T. Heard, S. S. Bartlet, J. E. Snowden, J. B. Walker, J. McFarland, J. W. Ellis, J. W. Spring, W. E. Marsh, J. M. Flood, W. R. Parsons and others.

The present house of worship was built in 1851-52, under the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Williams, but only the basement completed until 1858, while Rev. J. B. Waller was Pastor, the subscription was raised, the church finished, and duly dedicated on the 29th of July of that year. Rev. James Baker is the present Pastor, and, with a membership of about one hundred; the society is on a good basis and in prosperous condition. Rev. C. H. Williams, still a resident of Springfield, is Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and editor and publisher of the *Methodist Protestant Missionary.*

The St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church was made up by a colony from the First or Central Methodist Episcopal Church, which separated itself from the parent church February 10, 1880. There were over one hundred and fifty members. A lot was procured on South Yellow Springs street, at a cost of $7,000, and the erection of a church building began in June, 1880. The build

ing is to be of brick, one story high, of rather peculiar design and so constructed that it can be used as church room, prayer meeting room and class rooms, or thrown into one vast audience room capable of seating not less than one thousand five hundred people—with the galleries. When completed it will have a cost from $20,000 to $23,000. The corner stone was laid with impressive services on the 31st of July, 1880, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

On the 5th of May, 1867, at the house of Frank Galespy's, nine members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church resolved to withdraw from the church and form a separate organization. They were organized by Rev. P. Fulman, May 28 in the same year. A lot was purchased on South Center street, between Clark and Fair streets, on the 6th of June, 1867, for $300, and a one-story frame church built thereon called Asbery Chapel. The Rev. Scott Ward served as minister from October 30, 1867, to March, 1868. Rev. S. Dodridge, from March 20, 1868, to March, 1870; Rev. H. Butler, March, 1870, to September, 1870; Rev. G. Dowener, October, 1870, to March, 1872; Rev. William Eckels, March 20, 1872, to February, 1873; Rev. H. W. Johnson, February 18, 1873, to July, 1873; Rev. A. H. Price, from July 14, 1873, to 1874; Rev. A. W. Hargrave, from February 14, 1874, to March, 1874; Rev. Scott Ward, from 1874 to 1878; Rev. M. McCoomer, from 1878 to 1879; Rev. Thomas Tompkins, from 1879 to 1880.

Rev. C. Jones, the present minister, was called in April, 1880. On the 24th of July, 1880, the church closed a very successful camp-meeting held at the fair ground, having realized some $600 or $700, which is to be devoted to the building of a nice brick church.

The early history of the North Street African Methodist Episcopal Church society cannot be accurately ascertained, as it dates from a period as far back as 1824–25, and no reliable data can be secured beyond the mere recollections of a few aged members. About that time, however, a nucleus consisting of a few earnest Christian negroes, many or all of whom were once slaves, were accustomed to gather in their primitive cabins or even in barns, and hold religious services. Their first church was probably in a small frame house, on High street, a schoolhouse, which stood on the hill on the spot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Bacon. Later they purchased a little stone church on Limestone street near the creek. As the society gradully increased in numbers and strength, they purchased a small brick edifice known as the St. John Lutheran Church, which was located on North street, where the present church of the society now stands, paying for the same about $800. In 1874, the society having prospered, was, on September 28 of that year, duly incorporated, and preparations made for the building of the present large brick church, which was completed about 1876, at a cost near $12,000. Among the earliest preachers of this society, and perhaps the first, was Thomas Lawrence. Rev. Fayette Davis and Rev. Klingman were also early preachers. The church has prospered greatly, and stands now one of the representative societies of this popular denomination.

The First Presbyetrian Church was organized July 17, 1819, with a membership of twenty-seven. For three or four years previous to its organization, the Rev. Archibald Steele acted as stated supply, preaching once in four weeks in schoolhouses, the court house or the old stone Associate Reform Church, that stood on Limestone street and was afterward used as an African church. The first Ruling Elders were John Humphreys and Melyn Baker. The Rev. Steele continued his services as stated supply till June, 1823. He was succeeded by Rev. Andrew W. Pouge who gave his services once a month until in 1825. On the 30th of June, 1825, Rev. Franklin Putnam became the first regular Pastor

of the church. During his pastorate, which ceased March 21, 1828, sixteen were added to the membership. Rev. William J. Frazer then succeeded as supply, in which capacity he served from December 21, 1828, to February 27, 1830. During his term of service, in 1828, the first church was built at cost of $6,000, on ground that had been sold under execution and bought by John Ambler for $800. He had purchasd it for church purposes and sold it to the church for what he had given for it. The building was a small and very plain one-story brick house, without any cupola or other embellishment. It was built by piece-meal as the congregation could afford. The act incorporating the first Presbyterian society was also passed during Rev. Frazier's term of service, by the General Assembly of the State February 11, 1829. The Rev. William Gray supplied the pulpit from 1830 to February 24, 1832. During all this time there was a steady advance in the church's numerical strength. In 1832, the church became self-sustaining, and Rev. John S. Galloway was invited to become the stated supply for three or four months, at the end of which time, October 4, 1832, he was installed and ordained Pastor. In this relationship he continued to serve the church with marked success until April 16, 1850, when he resigned and entered the service of the American Bible Society. Two years before his departure, in 1848, the old church was torn down and a new one built at a cost of $12,000 on the same ground. It was also a brick, but with two stories and a cheap wooden cupola. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Phineas Girley. Rev. N. C. Burt was called as Pastor September 2, 1850; he served until June 19, 1855, when he resigned to take a church in Baltimore. He was succeeded by Rev. William F. Findley in 1855; he left in 1858. The church was then without a regular Pastor until Sylvester F. Scovil was called in 1860, and served until 1866. Rev. T. A. Fullerton filled the pulpit from 1867 to 1871, during which time $3,200 was used on the church in building an addition, cupola, etc. Rev. Fullerton was followed by Rev. George F. Cain, from 1871 to 1872. He was succeeded by Rev. W. J. McKnight, who served from 1872 to 1879, since which time the church has been without a regular Pastor, but the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. Dr. Helwig, of Wittenberg College, this city. Dr. Falconer, of St. Louis, is the present Pastor. The church building, as it now stands, is an imposing structure indeed, with its towering cupola 175 feet high, its stained glass windows and stone borders. It is as handsome within as without, being beautifully frescoed and well furnished. It is lighted by gas and heated by hot-air furnaces. On the first floor are the church parlor, lecture room, Sunday school room and infant school room. The up-stairs comprises the vestibules and the main auditorium, which has a capacity of seating comfortably 800 people. The church is valued at $50,000.

The Sunday school of this church was first held in different places wherever and whenever there was preaching. It was first held in the court house with Judge Torbett as Superintendent three years before the church was organized. They began holding it in the church about 1830, with about fifty scholars, and superintended by W. M. Spencer; he was immediately followed by James S. Christie, who served for nine years. After him various men had charge of the school until now W. M. Weir is the Superintendent. It is in a flourishing condition, having at present 300 scholars, and is furnished with a very large library, which is well kept up.

The North Side Mission Chapel was built by the First and Second Presbyterian Churches, in the fall of 1878, for mission Sabbath school purposes. The ground on which it stands was donated by Dr. Robert Rodgers for Presbyterian Church purposes. It is on Mason street near Sherman avenue. The chapel is a one story frame building, containing an infant school room and the main Sun

day school room. There is a flourishing school carried on there now, and from time to time preaching is held.

The Second Presbyterian Church was a colony from the First Presbyterian Church. It was formed in 1860, with a membership of 106. In 1862, $4,000 was paid for a lot on South Limestone street, and a church built thereon, costing $18,000. The dedication services were held September 3, 1863. The following is a list of the Pastors with the dates of service: Rev. E. R. Bower, from May, 1861, to July, 1867; Rev. P. H. Mowery, from November, 1868, to September, 1873; Rev. W. H. Webb, the present Pastor, came in June, 1874. There are at present 312 members. The church is a two-story brick, with the usual Sunday school and prayer meeting rooms on the first floor, in rear, and the auditorium in front.

With their usual modesty, and desire to avoid anything which seemed to call for the praise of men, the fathers of the United Presbyterian Congregation were not careful to preserve a record of their doings, but suffered them to go in the past as though there was little in them of interest to generations following, so that he who would study their plans and labors is often wholly in the dark as to when and how they did many things. This is a sufficient cause for regret, but, to add to our misfortune, the only account which was left of their transactions, was destroyed by fire forty years ago, and the "traditions of the elders" do not cover a period much anterior to that time.

No definite date of the organization of the society, presently known as the United Presbyterian Congregation of Springfield, can be obtained. The persons who formed the nucleus of the congregation emigrated from Bourbon County, Ky., in the early part of this century, and brought their religion with them.

Before the erection of a church building, they met for worship in the second story of William McIntire's distillery rather a strange place in which to worship —but they could do no better. The first church building was erected on Lot No. 1, Demint's Plat, on the east side of Limestone street, near Buck Creek. No date can be found of the erection of the house. The deed of the lot is dated March 27, 1819. The main part of the building now occupied was built in 1839. The society was first organized as a congregation of the Associate Reformed Church, and, with a sister congregation of Xenia, Ohio, extended a call to Rev. John Steele, of Bourbon County, Ky., who accepted the united charge, and was brought, with all his earthly possessions, from his former home to Xenia by members of his new charge in their wagons.

They were resolved that they would have a Pastor at any cost. This was in the year 1817.

Mr. Steele resigned his pastorate in the latter part of the year 1836, having served here for nineteen years.

A call was made by the Springfield congregation in 1837, for the services of Rev. James F. Sawyer, for the whole of his time, and he was installed as Pastor in 1838. Mr. Sawyer resigned his charge in May, 1848, after a service of ten years.

Rev. Robert Henry was the next Pastor, taking charge of the congregation December 17, 1850, and continuing his labors as Pastor until the middle of the year 1853.

Rev. Joseph Clokey, D. D., began his ministry in the congregation March 1, 1855, and retired March 1, 1875, having been Pastor twenty years. During his pastorate in the year 1858, the two ecclesiastical bodies known as the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches, united and formed the United Presbyterian Church, and soon after the congregation took the name by which it is at the present time known. The present Pastor is Rev. Joseph Kyle, who

Lewis Shilling

(DECEASED)

SPRINGFIELD TP.

began his labors in this field January, 1877. The congregation reported to the last general assembly of the church 174 members.

The First Baptist Church of Springfield was constituted on the 29th day of January, 1836, with the following-named persons as members: Edward J. Nugent, William T. Young, John Young, William J. Card, Thomas H. Howard, Mary Hill, Jane Mareness, Mary Steinbach, Sarah Ann Downing, Lydia Card, Rachel Young, Mary Ann Nugent and Sarah Howard. The Gospel union of the Mad River Association met with the church, and the ministers and brethren in attendance assisted in the organization. On the 7th day of May, in the same year, steps were taken for the establishment of a Sabbath school in connection with the church. On the 23d day of May, a call was extended to Rev. D. A. Nichols, which was not accepted. Rev. E. D. Owen accepted a call to the pastorate July 12, 1836, and, on the 11th of August following, the church was admitted to membership of the Mad River Baptist Association. The following year arrangements were made looking toward the purchase of a lot for church erection purposes. On January 17, 1838, Rev. James Elliott, of New York, was called to labor one-half his time as Pastor. May 26, 1840, Rev. H. D. Mason became Pastor, during whose term of seven months' service a branch consisting of seven members in Clifton was added to the church. March 29, Rev. Enos French was called to the pastorate, at a salary of $400. On the 26th day of June, A. D. 1841, Messrs. Gallagher, Young, Halsey Cotes and Mareness were appointed a committee to secure a site for a church building. The first election of Deacons was held October 25, 1841, and J. M. Gallagher, E. J. Nugent and J. S. Halsey were elected. The church was organized under an act of incorporation June 15, 1843, and Messrs. Nugent, Cotes and Halsey were elected Trustees. On the 8th day of September, 1843, Rev. Mr. French resigned the pastoral office to take effect at the close of that year. The lot on the northeast corner of High and Limestone streets was purchased on the 4th day of March, 1844, for church purposes. Rev. Mr. Syms was chosen Pastor April 8, 1854, and continued as such for three years and three months. The church building was commenced during his pastorate, but no part of it was ready for occupation until September of 1847, when services were held in the lecture room. The entire building was ready for use and was formally dedicated February 12, 1852.

The following Pastors have had charge of this church: Rev. John S. Moore, from October 9, 1848, until April, 1850; Rev. Joseph Brown, from November 5, 1850, to June 5, 1860; Rev. William Allington, until March 15, 1862; Rev. Samuel Williams, from June 2, 1862, to July 1, 1864; Rev. J. R. Baumes, from November 24, 1864, to March 10, 1868; Rev. R. S. Colwell, from August 11, 1868, to July 1, 1873; Rev. A. L. Wilkinson, from December 8, 1873, until August 1, 1877; Rev. J. B. Tuttle, until August 1, 1880.

On the 6th day of April, 1868, fifty-two members withdrew from this church by letter, in order to form a new society, which they accordingly did under the name of the Trinity Baptist Church of Springfield.

This society in April, 1881, sold the church building and lot for $25,000 to Ross Mitchell. They propose to build a handsome edifice elsewhere.

In the vestry of the First Baptist Church of Springfield, on the night of March 28, 1868, a small number of Baptists met to organize a new church. They realized that with the rapid growth of population and wealth came a necessity for a division of labor.

Much of the outlying territory of the city was far removed from places of worship, and it was to meet this want by organizing another Baptist congregation and erecting a suitable place of worship was the object of this conference. At a subsequent meeting held at the same place on the night of April 9, the organization was perfected, under the title of Trinity Baptist Church of Spring-

field, Ohio, with the following official board: Pastor, Rev. J. R. Baumes; Clerk, J. J. Tuttle; Treasurer, McClung Huffman; Deacons, A. O. Hayward and J. J. Tuttle; Trustees, Lewis C. Huffman, Jacob Gram and J. J. Tuttle.

For a brief time the young church occupied the city hall, the use of which had been granted by the City Council, the first service being held on Sunday, April 12. Subsequently, a lease was secured of Central Hall, on Market street, which was occupied until January 22, 1871. On August 14, 1868, the Council of Recognition, composed of delegates from the various churches comprising the Miami Baptist Union Association, met in Central Hall for the purpose of recognizing and receiving the church as a component part of the association; the Rev. S. Williams, of Springfield, Ohio, preaching the sermon, and Rev. J. N. Weatherly, of Casstown, Ohio, extending the right hand of fellowship. Closely following this, a Building Committee was appointed, who purchased the present church lot, on the southwest corner of Limestone and Mulberry streets, and, on the 7th day of August, 1870, broke ground for the present chapel. The building was completed, and, on Sunday, January 22, 1871, was dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. H. S. Colby, of Dayton. The chapel is of the Gothic style of architecture, with a front of forty-two feet between the towers; and a depth of sixty feet. The audience room had a seating capacity for 300 persons, and also contains the library. The upper story has a large room suitable for social gatherings, with the Pastor's study annexed.

The following is a list of the Pastors, and the length of time they served the church:

Rev. J. R. Baumes, D. D., from May 2, 1868, to November 19, 1872; Rev. C. W. Rupe, from November 19, 1872, to December 1, 1873; Rev. A. B. White, from May 4, 1874, to December 1, 1876; Rev. A. L. Jordan, from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1879.

The present Pastor is Rev. T. B. DePoy, who was called by the church March 22, 1880, and entered upon his pastoral duties April 11.

The Free-Will Baptist Church is located on Clifton avenue, Springfield, Ohio. The church building is of brick, a large and handsome structure, with an imposing and picturesque steeple, and of excellent architectural design. It was constructed by the Pleasant Grove Free-Will Baptist Church Society, of Green Township, Clark County, and was completed in 1876, at a cost of about $7,500. The church was dedicated with the usual ceremonies by the society in February, 1877, and, in March following, the religious society that now occupies the church was organized, and placed in the charge of Rev. R. J. Poston, who served the congregation acceptably for two years. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. A. Gleason, but the society has for some time past been without a Pastor.

They have a flourishing Sabbath school of about one hundred attendants. Prof. Coates was the first Superintendent, and William Pearson is the present Superintendent. A large baptismal font has been constructed beneath the pulpit of the church, and the usual appliances for the comfort and convenience of a thriving congregation are to be found within this admirable building.

The Second Baptist (colored) Church is on Market street, between Pleasant and Kiser streets. The date of the organization of this church society, from the best information attainable, was about 1858, when the services were held in Black's Hall, on Main street, and sometimes in the court house or at private residences. The congregation was then very small, probably not more than seven or eight being active members. Elder George Dowdus was the first regular Pastor, and had charge during the period when meetings were held in Black's Hall. Services had been conducted by Elder Bryant, who came from Xenia for

that purpose about once a month: also by Rev. Shelton, an itinerant, and Elder Moss. In 1865, the society purchased the lot now occupied by their church, on Market street, and constructed a comfortable brick building at a cost of about $3,000. Elder Williams was the second regular Pastor, who served about a year, and during his pastorate was mainly instrumental in clearing the church of a debt of $1,000. Elder John Allen served about one year (1870). Elder Powell one year, Elder Meredith one year, Elder Carey about two years, Elder J. Meeks about two years, and Elder J. Reckman about a year. The present Pastor is Elder Bonner, who took charge in September, 1879. This church received considerable aid from white citizens and the other churches. It now numbers over two hundred members, and is in a prosperous condition.

In December, 1834, the following named persons united themselves for the purpose of establishing a Protestant Episcopal Church in Springfield, Ohio, under the name of "All Souls' Parish." The original members were William Coles, Caroline Coles, Louisa E. Couch, Elizabeth Williams, Eliza Sherman, Augusta Sherman, Joseph Sprague, Betsey Sprague, William Parker, Charles Harrold, Joseph T. Thorpe, Harvey Vinal, Elizabeth Vinal, Martha Vinal, John Newlove, Melinda E. Dewal, Henry D. Williamson, Greenfield Dooley, Samuel Clark, Jane Cook, Thriza Cook, Nathaniel Cook, Elizabeth Parker, Laura Varian, Mrs. A. E. Varian, Peter A. Sprigman, John M. Keeys, Henry Diffendaffer, John R. Tonge, Elizabeth Thorpe, James Wallace, Jr., William McClure, William N. Wilson, Nelson Weston, Peter Murray, Joseph Perrin, Nancy N. Perrin, Lydia Vance, David Gwynne, Jr., Sarah T. Gwynne, George Mortimer, Jane Mortimer, Richard H. Hubble, Emery C. Ross, Cyrus T. Wade, Alice Wade, Edward H. Cumming, William Werden, Sarah Mason, Minerva Mason, James Bonner, Benjamin Brubaker, Samson Mason, Harvey Humphreys, Sarah A. Diffendaffer, Mary Jane Werden, Mrs. Werden, Elizabeth Dory, John Ludlow, Sarah Voorhees, William Foster, Jonathan Jackson, Isaac Hendershott, Mrs. E. G. Hendershott, John Luty, Thomas Hall, James Sykes.

On the 12th of December, 1834, a meeting of the parish was held, with the Rev. Alexander Varian, who had been most influential in establishing the church, in the chair; and at this meeting the election of Vestrymen was as follows: Joseph T. Thorpe and Joseph Sprague, Wardens; H. Vinal, George Mortimer, Peter A. Sprigman, H. Diffendaffer, Joseph Perrin, C. T. Ward, Samson Mason, D. Gwynne, E. C. Ross and John Cook, Vestrymen. The Rev. Alexander Varian was invited to take charge of the parish as Rector.

In February, 1835, a lot on the southwest corner of High and Limestone streets was purchased for the church, and a building on the south part of the lot was fitted up and used temporarily as a church. Soon after, a new building was erected on the north part of the lot, and consecrated by the Bishop November 28, 1844. This building was used for worship until the erection of the new church, on the corner of High and Linden avenue, which was consecrated May 5, 1874. The total cost of the new church was $38,000, and was all paid for before its dedication. The parish continued under the original name "All Souls'" until 1842, when by act of the Legislature it was changed to "Christ's Church."

In August 11, 1835, the Rev. A. Varian resigned, and was followed by the Rev. Henry Payne, who continued until December, 1839. The next Rector was Rev. Willard Presbury. Mr. Presbury resigned in 1843, and was succeeded by Rev. A. T. McMurphy, who resigned his pastorate November 10, 1846. By request of the Vestry, Rev. Edward H. Cumming and afterward Rev. James Stephenson filled the pulpit temporarily until the 1st of November, 1847, when Rev. Richard Killen accepted the charge. Mr. Killen remained in charge but a few months, when Chandler Robbins was selected to assume the position as Deacon

and Lay Reader, and afterward on December 11, 1848, as Rector. Mr. Robbins resigned October 1, 1854. April 2, 1855, Rev. John T. Brooke was elected Rector, and continued to August 19, 1861, when H. W. Woods became Rector, and resigned in 1862. The next Rector was Rev. Charles McIlvain, called June 8, 1863, and vacated the charge November 12, 1865. May 24, 1866, Rev. John G. Ames was elected Rector, and resigned December 7, 1869. He was followed by C. B. Davidson, D. D., November, 1870, who resigned February, 1873. May 3, 1874, Rev. H. H. Morrell entered upon the charge and continued until May 1, 1879. In November, 1879, the Rev. John T. Rose accepted the call, and still continues Rector in charge.

The church is prosperous and has a large and interested congregation.

During the year 1849, a few members of the now First Presbyterian Church met together from time to time at the Recorder's office for prayer, and talking over the best plans for forming a new religious society. After these consultations a public meeting was called at the house of Henry E. Smith, Esq., on Wednesday evening, February 28, 1850. At this meeting, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted: Resolved, That it is expedient to organize a new church in the city of Springfield, and, Resolved, That the new church be called the First Orthodox Congregational Church of Springfield.

During the month of March, this little flock secured the services of Rev. J. C. White, who was their first spiritual guide. He continued with them until October, 1854. On the 27th of April following his call, an Ecclesiastical Council, called by the church, decided unanimously in favor of organizing a Congregational Church, and proceeded the following day (Sabbath) with appropriate services.

In 1851, a lot was dedicated to the church by W. M. Spencer, on which a building was erected for $3,700. The church entered the basement of their new edifice October 31, 1851; previous to that time they had held their meetings in the city hall. The church was dedicated April 28, 1853, by Rev. Boynton, of Cincinnati. A debt of about $3,500 was incurred in remodeling the church. It was canceled in July, 1856, by a noble effort on the part of the church and society, aided by friends from abroad and by Granville Moody, a Methodist minister, who made a humorous appeal to the people, saying he had come to put the "finishing touches" on the new church. This was during the pastorate of Rev. Hugh McLeod, who served from May, 1855, to December, 1857. His successor, Rev. Edward W. Root, served from October, 1859, to October, 1865. Rev. A. H. Ross served from February, 1866, to January, 1873. During his term, the interior of the church was remodeled and greatly improved at an expense of $3,000. Rev. Joseph L. Bennett was called April, 1873, and served until December, 1874. He was followed by the present Pastor, Rev. William H. Warren, in September, 1875. The church began with thirty-nine members, now has a membership of 350.

The building is a two-story brick with a square belfry about sixty-five feet high. It has on the first floor one Sunday school and two smaller rooms, and up-stairs the auditorium capable of seating 600 people. The church is in a very flourishing condition.

The English Lutheran Church was originally organized May 7, 1841, by Rev. John Leiman, with about forty members. The first officers of the church were Jacob Shuman, Elder; Jacob Cook and Daniel Reifsnider, Deacons. Rev. Leiman resigned his pastorate in 1844, and the church was allowed to perish. It was, however, re-organized in 1845 by Dr. Ezra Keller and three other men, whose names were Kurtz, Filbert and Cook, in the house of Jacob Strager. The first communion service was held January 11, 1846. In 1845, immediately after re-organization, the subject of building began to be agitated. Previous to this,

the services were held in the court house. Shortly afterward, a lot was purchased, 100 feet deep by 100 feet front, of Peter Murray, for $250, and on the 14th of June, 1845, the corner-stone of the church was laid, the services being held in the Universalist Church by Dr. Keller. It is impossible to ascertain the cost of building this church, as it was built by piecemeal, and it was a long time before it was finished. It was remodeled and partially rebuilt in 1869 and 1870, $20,000 being expended for that purpose. In 1873, the spire, which was 161 feet high, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The value of the church property is estimated at from $40,000 to $45,000. It is located on the corner of High and Factory streets, is a two-story brick, sixty-four by ninety-four feet, and is furnished with an $1,800 pipe organ and a very large bell. The first floor is taken up by one large Sunday-school room, with a seating capacity of 650. The second floor comprises the vestibules and the large auditorium, capable of seating, with the gallery, 750 persons. The following is a list of the ministers of the church from its first to the present, as gleaned from an old and very incomplete record: Dr. Keller, 1845 to 1849; Prof. Diehl, January to June, 1849; Drs. Sprecher and Conrad, June, 1849, to 1854; Rev. A. Esick, 1854 to 1856; Rev. A. J. Waddell, 1856 to 1857; Rev. J. H. Heck, 1858 to 1862; Rev. Officer, 1862 to 1863; Rev. M. Titus, 1863 to 1868; Rev. J. B. Helwig, 1868 to 1869; Rev. M. W. Hamma, 1869 to 1878; Rev. M. J. Firey, the present Pastor, was called January, 1878.

The church owns, or will own, a beautiful two-story brick parsonage on the corner of Center and Clark streets. It is valued at $5,000, and is held by them on the following conditions: The church is to rent it of the present proprietor for three years, at $300 per year, at the expiration of which time they can have it for $2,000. They have commenced the rental, and have the money in bank to complete the purchase, so that now they virtually own it.

Augsburg Chapel was built by the English Lutheran Church in 1879, at a cost of $800, on ground purchased by them for $800. It is situated on West North street, and was built for missionary purposes. It is a one-story frame, comprising one room capable of holding 400 people, in which Sunday school is held every Sabbath.

The Sabbath school of the English Lutheran Church is one of first importance in point of numbers in the city. It was organized November 12, 1845, with the following officers: A. R. Howbert and Mrs. C. Keller, Superintendents; D. Harbaugh, Secretary and Treasurer; and sixty-four members. It continued quite small until 1866, at which time it numbered 300 scholars. Since then, it has continued to increase in numbers and interest until the average enrollment now is 690. They at one time had over 900 enrolled, and tried hard to make it 1,000, but failed. The present board of officers is: P. A. Schindler, Superintendent; B. F. Prince, Assistant Superintendent; R. T. Nelson, Secretary; B. F. Funk, Treasurer; Frank Rightmyer, Biographer; Robert Remsberg and L. H. Pursell, Librarians; A. Studebaker, Usher; Mrs. Breckenridge, Superintendent of Primary Department; A. L. King, Assistant; W. J. Dixon, Secretary; Finance Committee, Messrs. Rightson, Hosterman and Grove. There is in the school a gentlemen's Bible class of 100 members, and a ladies' Bible class of thirty-five members.

The German Lutherans, for some time previous to 1845, held meetings in the court house, in private houses, or in any room that could be obtained, being addressed by any minister passing through the city or coming on invitation. In 1845, they were organized into a church, with a membership of seventy-five, by Rev. Schladerm, as St. John's Lutheran Church, who served them as Pastor until 1849, when he was succeeded by J. C. Schulze. He in turn was succeeded by Rev. Charles Stroud in 1857. After a pastorate of nineteen years, Mr.

Stroud was, in 1870, succeeded by Rev. C. Betzler. Rev. T. A. Polster was then called in 1873, after which the present Pastor, C. W. Knuth, succeeded, in September, 1875. The church has a membership of 400 now. It is under no synodical body, being what is termed an "independent charge." The church is built on a lot purchased in 1849 for $200. It cost originally $6,000 in construction, but has recently been enlarged at an expense of $8,000. It is now valued at $20,000. It is a two-story brick, with the usual complement of rooms for church and Sunday school services.

Owing to a disagreement among the members of St. John's Lutheran Church, twenty-three families separated themselves from the church in 1851, and formed Zion's Lutheran Church. They were headed and organized by Rev. J. C. Schulze, who was Pastor of St. John's Church at the time of the split, and, espousing the cause of the discontented members, became their first Pastor. The church is under the Joint Synod of Ohio. They held their meetings in the court house for about two years after their organization, when they purchased a small church on North street, between Limestone and Spring streets, of the Methodists, giving therefor $800. They worshiped in this building until 1867, when they sold it to the African Methodist Episcopal Church for $1,200, and built their present house at a cost of $22,000. The ground on which it stands was dedicated to the church by Mrs. Margaret Burger. The church was dedicated in 1867, Rev. Loy preaching the English dedicatory address, and Rev. Layman the German. Rev. Schulze was followed in the pastorate of the church by Rev. Lorenz; he by Rev. H. Hinkle in 1869. The present Pastor, F. W. Althoff, succeeded in November, 1872. The church building is a two-story brick, with belfry not yet completed. It has on the ground floor a Sunday-school room, a day school room and three rooms in which the sexton lives. Up-stairs there is the main auditorium, capable of seating 400 people, and the vestibules. The property is now valued at only $20,000, having cost considerably more on account of its being built just after the war. There is now an actual membership of 150, and 375 communicants.

Connected with the church is a Sunday school of 150 scholars, which has been in existence since the church was organized. It is, and always has been, superintended by the Pastor. There is also a day school of about seventy scholars connected with the church. It is supported by tuition paid by the scholars; is taught by the Pastor, and is under the supervision of the Church Synod.

Previous to the year 1837, the believers of the doctrine of Universalism had no church society formed here, and no stated meetings. They had services once in a great while, by ministers passing through the town, or near it, who would, on invitation, preach for them. These meetings were first held in the schoolhouse, and were largely attended by members of all churches, out of curiosity. They were afterward held in other churches, courteously opened to them. The first minister who ever preached the doctrine here was Rev. Mr. Fisk, of New Jersey, about 1833. Four years after this, John Wynn, known as Father Wynn, conceived the idea of establishing a church here, and to this end he headed a subscription paper with $1,000, and started out personally to raise more. He succeeded in getting enough to build the church, and, in March of the same year, 1837, John Lowry donated the lot on Washington street, between Factory and Center, where the church now stands. The contract for building the church was awarded to Mr. Wynn, at from $4,000 to $5,000. It is a one-story brick building, of very ordinary appearance, but is said to have been, when built, the handsomest church in town. About the time the contract for building was awarded, the church society was organized, and Rev. George Messenger chosen Pastor. He preached the dedication sermon in the summer fol-

lowing. Among the first to join the church were Mrs. Messenger, the Pastor's wife, John Wynn, Rufus Pearce, Mr. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft, the latter coming from the Presbyterians. The ministers who have presided over the church from its beginning are: Rev. George Messenger, Revs. Pingrew, Emmett, Biddlecum, Waite, Lionell, Weaver, Turner, Demorest, Bossaman, Tomlinson, Henley, Carlton, George, Ashenfelter, and the present Pastor, Rev. Guthrie. The order of these Pastors may be broken, as the records are all lost, and the memories of very old people have to be relied upon for the facts.

It is the custom of the people of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church to hold tent meetings during the tenting season, and, in August, 1878, such a meeting was in progress in this city under the charge of Elders Wagner and Stone, sent thither by the Ohio Conference. At the close of these meetings, some sixteen people of the city and vicinity commenced a series of meetings, and, on the 11th day of December of that year, effected the organization of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church of Springfield. Its membership then consisted of the following named persons:

Robert J. Hill, Dorcas L. Hill, Sarah E. Hill, Hamilton W. Cottrell, Mary L. Spring, Maggie Cottrell, Phœbe Taylor, Margaret McClellan, Mary A. Manning, Abram McClellan, Anderson Wilcher, Jennie Husted, Joshua A. Cottrell, Alice Sparrow, Mary Hill and Albert Wike.

They first met and held service at Allen's Hall, on West Main street; are now at 25½ East Main street, second floor. The first Pastor was Elder H. W. Cottrell, who was succeeded by William Cottrell, the present Elder. The church has now a membership of thirty.

The Christadelphian society was formed in 1868, with a membership of thirty. There has been a division of their number, and now there are but fifteen. They meet in Central Hall, corner of Main and Center streets. They have no ministers. All are on an equal footing, and any one can expound the Scriptures who desires so to do, but the principal leader of the society is Dr. Reeves, Market street. As the society is somewhat new, we will say they believe, among other things, that "eternal life" is this life prolonged to eternity, and that Christ's coming will be a literal coming, and that He will establish a physical kingdom here, reigning Himself while in the flesh.

The Disciples of Christ was a Campbellite society (now extinct), organized by Edmund Pimlott, in Black's Opera House, in 1869. There were but twelve or fifteen members at first, but had increased to twenty-five at the time of disbanding, which was in September, 1879, and on account of Rev. Pimlott resigning, and of some misunderstanding with the Tenth District Missionary Society, under which they were working.

The K. K. Oher Zecdukah (which, being interpreted, is "The Holy Congregation of Benevolent Men") is a Hebrew congregation, formed in 1867 with ten members. They formerly met in private houses, but now meet in King's Hall, No. 24 South Limestone street. There is a membership now of over forty. They were first presided over by Rabbi Myers, in 1868. He was followed by Rabbi Strouse in 1871. He by Rabbi Freedman in 1872, and he by the present incumbent of the office, Rabbi Greenbaum, in 1874.

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Samuel Waldman; Vice President and Treasurer, S. Lessner; Secretary, I. Isaaco; Trustees, L. Adler, L. Stern and M. M. Kaufman.

The Catholic Church of Springfield. The history of Catholicism* in Clark County is identical with its record throughout Ohio—a missionary priest visiting a settlement once or twice a month, seeking out the Catholics, ministering

*The history of the Catholic Church in Springfield and Clark County has been prepared exclusively by the authorities of that church.

to their spiritual wants, and finally forming a congregation from the few families scattered over a county, and the synopsis of its history is told.

It is true that, long before the advent of the whites to the great Northwest Territory, the Catholic missionary, braving death in every form, traveled throughout its trackless forests and navigated its then unknown rivers, preaching the word of God to the red man, teaching him the great truths of the Gospel, and often yielding up his life at the hands of those he came to save.

Those intrepid priests thought nothing of the dangers to which they were exposed, being wrapped up in the salvation of souls, and all the great discoveries in the Northwest were the result of the zeal of those missionaries in behalf of Christ and His church.

Sixty years ago, Catholics were scarce in Ohio, and in 1817, at the first mass celebrated in Cincinnati, the Rev. Dominick Young officiating, seventeen Catholics were present, all that could be found in Cincinnati at that date, to attend divine service.

In 1822, the Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick was appointed Bishop of the Cincinnati Diocese, at which time there were probably not more than 100 Catholics in the whole State.

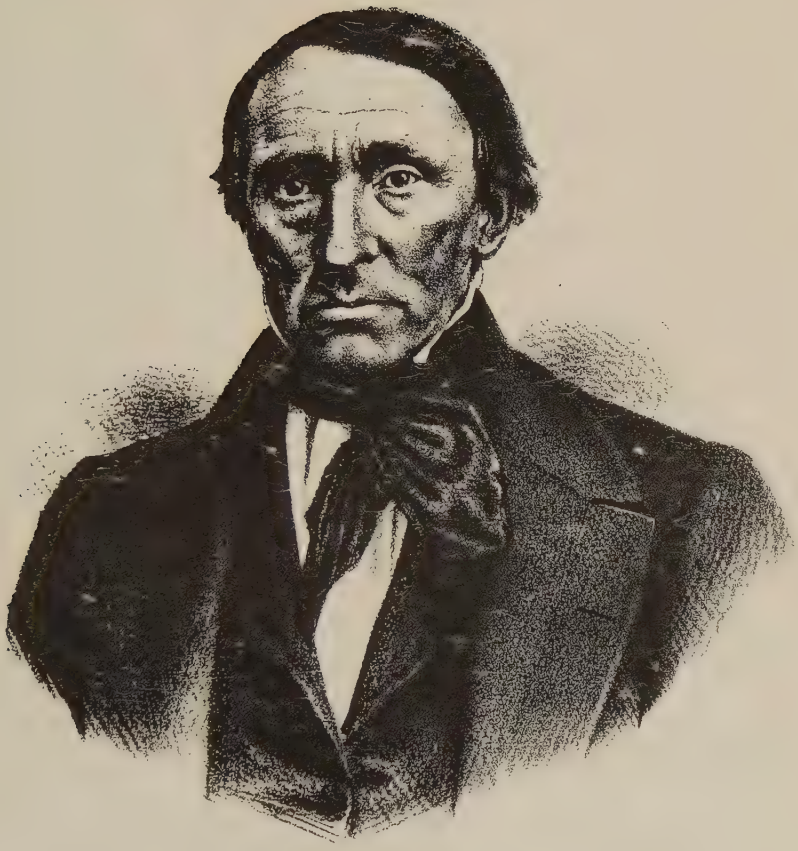
Bishop Fenwick was one of the early missionaries of Ohio, and was known throughout several States for his ardent zeal in behalf of God's children. He died in 1832, and in 1833 the present Archbishop, the Most Rev. John B. Purcell, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The diocese then comprised Ohio, Michigan and a portion of Kentucky, but in due time the two latter States were cut off and formed into other sees. Cleveland was made an Episcopal see in 1847, and Columbus in 1868, and both have grown to be flourishing dioceses, but Clark County still remained in the Diocese of Cincinnati.

St. Raphael's Church.—It may be asserted with safety that in 1830 there was not a single Catholic family within the borders of Clark County, but, along about 1835, and the following ten years, a number of Catholics located in Springfield and immediate vicinity, among whom were Patrick Rockett, Timothy Reardon, William Gribblenhoff, Nicholas Spangenberger, Wendling Poppert, L. Cuymus, Joseph Bauer, John and Francis Creighton, John Doyle, Mr. Barmot, Michael Kelly, Adam Hyle, Henry Quinn, John A. Shuette, David Clancy, Francis Shrimp, John Connors, Joseph Lebold, Michael O'Brien, Michael Kennedy, Mr. Metsinger, Mrs. Lemon, and perhaps a few others, most of whom had families.

From 1845 to 1850 came John, Patrick and James Hennessy, Peter and Thomas Lynch, Francis McConnell, Simon Quills, Mathew Green, Michael Condron, Mathew Bolan, Sylvester Degan, Anthony Cavanaugh, James Quinn, Patrick Clark, William Burns, Hugh Farvy, Patrick Casey, Patrick Meehan, Jeremiah Foley, Bartholomew Doyle, James O'Brien, Mrs. Bridget Henry, Patrick and Daniel Doyle, James, Owen and Thomas McBreen, Patrick and Charles Biggins, Henry and Martin Gibbons, John Flannigan, Mathew and Patrick Carlos, Peter, Luke, Patrick and John Case, John Douglas, Andrew Meehan, Patrick Shinners, Thomas McLane, Lawrence Hays, Michael Murphy, John Bellow, Thomas Carroll, Michael Dillon, John Sullivan, Hugh Sweeney, John Kinney, Michael Ging, Dennis and John Shea, Dennis Clancy, Patrick Dillon, Eugene McCune, Thomas Conway and Michael Hart.

In the following five years came William Powers, Anthony Hines, Thomas O'Brien, Bernard Enright, Thomas, Andrew and Michael Gallagher, John Madigan, Peter Seward, Mr. Weingartner, James Fitzgerald, Mr. Monaghan, Patrick O'Brien, Michael, Patrick and John Bolan, William Regan, Richard Burns, Dennis Hogan, Owen Galleghar, Michael Condron, Michael Rule, John McGarr,



Friederich Kobelanz

(DECEASED)

SPRINGFIELD TP.

Francis Dougherty, James Bucke, Jeremiah Cronin, Hugh Hart, Peter Madden, Michael Madden, Joseph Gunder, Andrew Haas, John Carr, John Milan, Michael Dargen, Michael and John Hughs, Martin Quaid, Patrick and Daniel Tehan, Thomas Shaw, Mr. Ford, Richard Walsh, Anthony Ray, and perhaps a few others, whose names we have been unable to obtain; but those mentioned were the nucleus around which gathered the present large Catholic population of the county.

The first priest visiting Clark County, as far as known, was the Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, a German priest from Dayton, who celebrated mass in the house of William Gibblenhoff, which was the first divine service of the Catholic Church held in the county.

Father Juncker became Bishop of Alton, Ill., in 1857, and died in 1868.

From this time, the Catholics had services at irregular intervals of from once to twice per month at the private houses of members, and sometimes at small public halls, whenever such could be obtained for this purpose.

The next priest coming to Springfield was the Rev. Joseph O'Maley, also of Dayton, who afterward died in this city while here on a visit.

He was followed by his brother, Rev. Patrick O'Maley, and he by Father Cahill, of Piqua, who was an earnest, eloquent divine, and did much good.

Other priests came at different times, whose names were not known, or, if so, forgotten, but all were merely transient, and came as often as they could to hold divine service and preach God's word to the faithful few who gathered to listen to the teachings of the ordained servants of Christ, and worship at the rude and hastily erected altar of the Most High.

It was not, however, until August, 1849, that Springfield had a resident priest; but at that date, the Rev. James F. Kearney was appointed resident Pastor, and remained about one year, when failing health compelled him to resign his charge.

He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1820; at the age of fifteen, entered St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, afterward studied theology at the Diocesan Theological Seminary, then located in Brown County, Ohio, and was ordained a priest December 20, 1834.

His first mission was Steubenville, his second Springfield, his third Hamilton, and his fourth and last Urbana, Ohio, where he labored until his death, February 10, 1878.

He was noted for his generous hospitality and unaffected piety; was popular among his clerical brethren, and seldom failed to win the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was earnest in God's service, and did good and lasting work for the church throughout the scenes of his labors.

Some time before Father Kearney took charge of the Springfield mission, ground was purchased and a church erected by Michael P. Cassilly, a zealous Catholic of Cincinnati, who presented it to the congregation solely for church purposes, but he was afterward compensated to some extent for his noble and timely generosity.

It was a good while, however, after the erection of the church before it was fully finished, and up to this period service was held in the basement.

The first regular parish register was opened in August, 1849, by Father Kearney, as before that date, there being no resident Pastor, the record of births, marriages, etc., was probably carried to the point from which the visiting priest came.

In 1850, the Rev. Maurice Howard succeeded Father Kearney.

He was born in Ireland January 4, 1813, where he was also educated, and studied for the priesthood at "St. Mary's of the Barrens," Missouri; was or-

dained in Cincinnati, by Bishop Purcell, October 23, 1842, and was appointed to a mission in Wayne County, Ohio; afterward attended the following counties: Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Medina, Summit, Portage, Mahoning, Tuscarawas, and part of Stark and Huron, up to February, 1846, in that year going to Cleveland, and attended Lorain, Lake and Geauga Counties until October, 1847, remaining in Cleveland until January, 1848, at which time he took charge of Tiffin, Seneca County, attending Wyandot, Sandusky and part of Huron, until coming to Springfield in May, 1850.

For thirteen years, Father Howard watched over his flock, laboring hard and earnestly for his people, and during his ministry the church was finished and dedicated, receiving the name of St. Raphael, the ceremonies being performed by Father Howard and an assistant, the Bishop not being able to be present on that day.

He also attended Greene, Madison, Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Warren, and parts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties, and, in February, 1864, was transferred to Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., attending several counties in that vicinity, and in 1878 went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he is now in charge of the church of St. Francis De Sales.

In 1863, the Rev. D. J. Cogan became Pastor of St. Raphael's, remaining but a few months, and in January, 1864, the Rev. J. N. Thisse took charge.

He was born in Lorraine, France, April 12, 1832, made his preliminary studies at Tout A'Mousson, in the diocese of Nancy, and, about 1850, came to Cincinnati, finishing his classical course at "St. Mary's of the Barrens," Missouri, and his theological studies at "Mt. St. Mary's Seminary," Cincinnati, where he was ordained in 1855 or 1859; soon after ordination, was appointed to Chillicothe, Ohio, went from there to Piqua, thence to Circleville, and lastly to Springfield.

He was a zealous Pastor, an earnest, eloquent preacher, and as a scholar had few superiors.

His zeal and liberality, however, exceeded his financial judgment, and his over-confidence in humanity made him an easy victim of unscrupulous men; therefore, his management of the financial affairs of St. Raphael's was poor, and bore hard upon the congregation, which, at his death, was deeply in debt. Yet he was well liked by his people and the citizens generally for his whole-souled and generous nature, and his sad death was a calamity for which all sincerely mourned.

On the 29th of May, 1873, while returning from a sick call, his team took fright, ran away and threw him from his buggy, killing him almost instantly, he having lived but an hour after that terrible accident.

Besides those priests mentioned, in the first portion of this history, who ministered to the Catholics of Clark County, the following came transiently and officiated: Father Duffy, in 1848; Rev. Thomas Blake and Rev. Thomas Boulger, in 1850—the latter of whom is now in Urbana; Rev. C. A. Doherty and C. F. Shellhamer, in 1868; Rev. N. B. Young and J. H. Jutting in 1869; Father De Cailie in 1873; and perhaps a few others.

Up to the year 1868, there was but one priest for St. Raphael's, but the growth of Catholicism throughout the county made it necessary to have an assistant who would be able to attend to the missions of South Charleston, Tremont, Plattsburg and Enon in Clark County, and Yellow Springs in Greene County; so, early in that year, the Rev. J. A. Maroney became Assistant Pastor of St. Raphael's, but in 1872, he was appointed resident Pastor at South Charleston, and his successor in Springfield was the Rev. J. A. Burns, who remained until January, 1876, when he was sent as Pastor of Yellow Springs Church, and the Rev. C. M. Berding became Assistant, remaining until the fall

of 1877, at which time Rev. T. A. Conway was appointed as his successor, and he, in May, 1878, was succeeded by the Rev. Francis Mallon, who was followed, in September of the same year, by the Rev. J. D. Dickhous, and he, in January, 1879, by the Rev. Michael Ahern, who remained until March, 1881, when the Rev. William B. Miggeel became Assistant, and he is the present one.

The priest's residence was in the rear of the church, in a few rooms fitted up for that purpose, until 1865, when Father Thisse purchased a residence across the street from the present school building, but, the title being made in his own name, the property was sold by his administrator after his death.

The church was remodeled in 1865 and 1866 by Father Thisse; is located on East High street, and is a large brick and stone structure, 40x125, with a seating capacity of about 700. The main tower is surmounted by a handsome gilt cross, the emblem of Christ crucified, and is furnished with a bell weighing 1,600 pounds. The building and ground are valued at $30,000.

The interior of St. Raphael's will compare favorably with most Catholic Churches in towns the size of Springfield.

Its main altar is a handsome piece of carved and gilt wood-work, containing a number of spires, the central one of which reaches to the top of the nave in which the altar stands, and over the sanctuary is placed the crucifix, emblematical of Catholic Christianity.

Near the summit of the nave is a round window of stained glass, that casts its shaded light over all, in the center of which is a large eye, symbolical of the all-seeing eye of God.

On either side of the main altar stands the lesser ones of St. Mary and St. Joseph, of the same design and finish as the central ones, only smaller.

The church windows are all of stained glass, the whole interior presenting a finished appearance, and is heated throughout by hot-air furnace.

The first Catholic school was taught in the basement of the church during the pastorate of Father Howard; afterward, a frame building was purchased by Father Thisse, which stood on the site of the present school building, and which served for school purposes for several years.

The present Pastor of St. Raphael's, the Rev. W. H. Sidley, is a native of Geauga County, Ohio; began his studies at Notre Dame, Ind., where he spent two years; went thence to St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio, remaining there seven years, afterward spending one year at Mt. St. Mary's, Cincinnati, where he was ordained in June, 1870, and immediately sent to Sidney, remaining there until June, 1873, at which time he became Pastor of St. Raphael's.

On taking charge, he found a debt of $7,000, a small frame school building, and no residence for the priest; but, with a brave heart, he almost immediately began the erection of a priest's house, which was completed June 1, 1874, at a cost of $7,000.

It is a handsome building, containing, twelve rooms, with bay window and every modern convenience, and is a credit to the congregation.

Not contented with the school, and ambitious to have a building that would favorably compare with other public educational institutions of Springfield, Father Sidley, in 1876, began to build the present imposing structure, and so perseveringly did he prosecute the work that it was opened for scholars in September, 1877. It is 45x82, three stories high, containing eight school-rooms, besides a hall in the third story the full size of the building, which is used for exercises, lectures, fairs, and for the general use of the congregation.

The school is heated by hot-air furnace, and the building, furnished complete, cost $12,000, and the lot $7,000.

Dennis C. Lehan, assisted by nine Sisters, has charge of this institution, with an enrolled scholarship of over 600; all the common branches are taught,

besides singing, rhetoric, plain and fancy sewing, and one of the Sisters has eighteen pupils taking lessons on the piano.

This school is supported by St. Raphael's congregation, at a cost of $3,000 per year, besides paying their share of the taxes toward the support of the public schools of the county.

There is not, perhaps, in Ohio, a Catholic congregation of its size whose financial condition can compare with St. Raphael's, owning as they do nearly $60,000 worth of property, free from debt, and $3,000 to their credit in the bank, which facts and figures speak louder than would mere praise of the Pastor or congregation—which to-day numbers about 3,500 souls.

St. Bernard's Church.—In September, 1861, the German Catholics of Springfield, desiring to have a church where the German language would be preached at all times, organized a congregation, which met at 166 and 168 East Main street, in a building which was bought for that purpose by Nicholas Spangenberger, Joseph Bauer and John A. Shuette, the building being fitted up and used for church, school and residence.

Father Volmer ministered to the Germans for awhile, but the first mass was celebrated in this building November 1, 1861, by the Rev. Father Manclerke, who came from Dayton for that purpose, coming afterward once or twice per month.

In 1863, Rev. William Deiters, a native of Germany, where he was also educated and ordained, was appointed Pastor, he being the first regular Pastor of his church.

He remained until 1866, and, in February of that year, was succeeded by the Rev. J. Weissenberger, who began the present church building, laying the foundation in the fall of 1867, when the work was abandoned.

In 1868, the Rev. J. H. Jutting became Pastor, and was succeeded, in June, 1869, by the Rev. B. H. Engbers, who remained but a few months, though in the meantime he began to go forward with the building, letting the contracts for the work.

He was succeeded, July 9, 1869, by the Rev. John M. Schuchardt, who immediately took in hand the erection and completion of the present handsome and commodious church, which was finished early in 1870, and dedicated July 3 of that year by the Rt. Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, of Columbus, the Archbishop being at that time in Rome, Italy, attending the Ecumenical Council.

The church is 60x130, is located on the corner of Columbia and Lagonda avenues, will seat about 900, and cost $24,000. The interior is very beautiful, being handsomely frescoed throughout, and in the nave over the altar is a soul-inspiring painting of the crucifixion. In fact, St. Bernard's will favorably compare with most city churches in design and finish.

At the same time as the church, a two-story brick was erected in the rear of the church for the Pastor's residence, and in 1874, Father Schuchardt built a school which cost $3,000, and is taught by three Sisters, with an enrolled scholarship of 115.

This congregation numbers about 800; is growing rapidly, and is in a good financial condition.

Father Schuchardt was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, there educated, and, in 1862, ordained in Baltimore, Md., where he remained a short time, then came to Covington, Ky., and from there to Springfield.

In reviewing the history of Catholicism in this county and State, we are forcibly struck by its rapid and steady growth, and where fifty years ago not a single Catholic family existed in Clark County, to-day their numbers reach nearly 5,000. In 1817, at the first mass celebrated in Cincinnati, seventeen Catholics were all that could be found to attend divine service; to-day, the dio-

cese contains eighty schools, 18,000 scholars, 213 priests, and 150,000 Catholics; and the whole State, 219 schools, 44,128 scholars, 453 priests, and 350,000 Catholics, besides societies innumerable for the propagation of faith and the encouragement of social intercourse, temperance and reform, nearly every church having a number of such societies that work in harmony with the Pastor and assist him in his labor of duty and love.

EDUCATION.

The schoolhouse dates almost as far back in Springfield as the "earliest inhabitant." In 1804, there were but eleven houses, most of them built of hewed logs; yet, in 1806, we learn that there was a church organized in Nathaniel Pinkhard's Schoolhouse, on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets. In this house the owner taught the first school in the town. From 1812 to 1824 or 1825, Samuel Smith taught the principal school, first in the New-Light meeting house—southwest corner of Main and Center streets—afterward in a house owned and built on a lot owned by him on the north side of Main street, west of Mill Run.

In the year 1819 or 1820, a Mr. Higgins opened a school in a frame house—south side of Main street on or near the lot where John P. Allen's jewelry store is now located. A little later Mrs. Minter, wife of a lawyer resident in the town, had a school on Main street, in a small brick house on the lot known as the homestead of the late John Bacon, Esq. Mrs. Minter was succeeded by Mrs. Foster, who occupied the same small brick building. Isaac Teller, Esq., was a teacher of note, who taught about the year 1830, in a frame house, north of Main street, on the grounds known as the Seibert stand, now owned and occupied by William Burns' liquor store. Mr. Teller was left-handed, and his surviving pupils say he was rightly named, for with that left hand he made his strokes "tell" with lively effect. One of his pupils says that he was seldom free from marks so inflicted. A little later, two schools were taught in the old Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on the northwest corner of Market and North streets—one by Napoleon Platt and the other by Miss Eliza Cary. The building was an old style frame house, a part of which is still standing. In the autumn of 1824, James L. Torbert located in Springfield and opened a school. He was a man of fine classical education, and while he taught mainly the common English branches to meet the demand of the times, he took great pleasure in bringing up a number of his pupils into the higher branches, both in mathematics and the ancient languages. In the latter he was particularly proficient. He taught a number of years and was admitted to the bar, practiced law many years, was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterward Judge of the Probate Court. Reuben Miller was also a teacher of note from the year 1828. He and Judge Torbert taught in the same school, on the northeast corner of Market and North streets, for a time. He acted a part of the time as County Surveyor. He taught a number of years and afterward served as County Auditor for eighteen years. But as the town increased in population and schools and teachers became more numerous, it is now difficult to name the teachers, their location, etc. Following the two teachers last named, from about the year 1838, we find the names of Cheshunt, Lancey, McWilliams, Stimson, Robert Black, William King, William Reid, Jane Reid, Richard Morris, Miss Brown, Miss Lee as teachers, extending over a period of ten or twelve years, up to 1848 or 1850. A cotemporary says, that "schools were kept in a little frame house, corner of Spring and Columbia streets; a one-story brick, between Factory and Mechanic streets on Columbia; in the basements of the Universalist and Associate Reform Churches, and up-stair rooms." They were called subscription schools, by which it was meant that the teachers were paid

by the voluntary subscriptions of the parents and guardians of the children. This was entirely so during the first years of the schools, and largely so up to 1838, and to some extent thereafter.

It should here be stated that no record can be found giving any information touching the public schools of the town before the year 1850. All the facts given have been obtained from those left among us, whose lives commenced with the early years of the century. We have, therefore, been the more careful to put in permanent shape this small gleaning of early school history, from the fact that up to the time when the town of Springfield was merged into the city of Springfield, no record whatever is left showing even the existence of schools in the town, much less their character. But this will appear less remarkable when it is stated that no record can be found showing that the town of Springfield had any legal existence any town council or municipal organization whatever—while it was a town only. But when it became a city, at once it seemed to realize its new importance, and commenced to keep up its own biography. And it is from this journal record of the City Council, that we find any written recognition of the existence of our schools. The first meeting of the City Council occurred May 18, 1850. The first notice of the schools appears in the journal of the City Council of December 25, 1850, as follows: "On motion, Robert Black and John Ludlow were appointed managers of the public schools, and it is agreed that said managers receive as compensation for their services $1 each per day, for the time actually employed in said schools, provided the services so charged, do not exceed $15, each, for six months."

Up to this time, it does not appear that the teachers were employed by a Board of Directors, but that each teacher furnished his own school room, and that parents and guardians "subscribed" the number of pupils, each, that they desired to send to his school, and that the managers appointed by the Town or City Council, twice a year, took the number of pupils attending each school, and, upon this basis, made an estimate of the amount to which each teacher was entitled to be paid out of the public funds, and reported accordingly. And whatever additional compensation was received by the teacher, was paid by the parent or guardian according to the number of children sent to the school. The schools appear to have been kept six months each year, and the reports of the managers were made for the first and second quarters, as no report can be found of the third and fourth quarters.

The journal of the City Council of April 2, 1851, contains the following record, viz.: "Robert Black and John Ludlow, managers of common schools, presented the certified account of the teachers of public schools for the first quarter; thereupon said account was audited by the council and found to be correct, and the Recorder ordered to draw orders in favor of said teachers on the school fund for the amounts respectively due them as follows: Samuel Wheeler, $60.13; Sarah Ann Foos, $40; William King, $46.27; Messrs. Reynolds & Co., $105.50; J. C. Scholze, $43.12; William Reid, $78.54; Emily Osborn, $40.41; Alvina H. Woods, $44.37; Caroline G. O. Heal, $30.14; Virginia Peters, $25; Sarah J. Rea, $28.12; Marie Johnson, $34.37; E. Parker, $57.70; making a total of $643.67, expended for first quarter." A like report was made by the managers, twice a year, up to June 12, 1853. In the meantime the subject of building schoolhouses at the public expense began to be agitated, and, on the 5th of February, 1851, the City Council passed an order directing the "Mayor to give notice to the householders and resident tax-payers to vote at the annual election for or against a tax to purchase one lot and build two schoolhouses, for the purpose of common schools." On the following March 4, the journal shows the following result: "372 votes given for a school tax and 86 votes against a school tax, and it was declared to be carried." The Council pro-

ceeded very leisurely, and, February 23, 1853, Alexander Downey and W. A. Kills, the Building Committee, reported the purchase of a lot in the east part of the city for $2,000, and one in the west for $1,452.29, and the report was confirmed. These lots are the present locations of the Eastern and Western Schools. The same "committee, January 23, 1854, presented a draft for the schoolhouses now needed by the city, which was accepted, and notice to receive proposals to build said houses was ordered." Contracts were executed for the construction of two schoolhouses according to the plans presented by the Building Committee. The buildings were to be of the same dimensions—about sixty by one hundred feet, two stories high. They had what were called "flat roofs" of tar and gravel, and altogether their external appearance was, to say the least, not attractive. In point of convenience and adaptation, the internal arrangement was no greater success than the external. Standing distant from any other buildings, their flat, invisible roofs, and square tops gave the whole a nondescript aspect, which we must leave to the imagination. When the Board of Education took charge of these houses in 1855, it found their roofs leaking badly, and, to remedy this, and to give them a more sightly exterior, the board immediately made contracts for raising the walls about four feet higher, and for putting on shingle roofs, as they now have.

The first Board of Education in the city of Springfield was elected April, 1855, consisting of three members, viz., Chandler Robbins, Joseph Brown and C. H. Williams. The board organized April 28, Charles H. Williams, President, and William Anderson, Clerk. Probably Springfield has never had a better Board of Education than its first. They were men of liberal education and practical knowledge in school matters, and two of them had large experience as teachers in the higher branches. The schools were therefore organized intelligently and with good judgment, and did good work from the beginning. F. W. Hurt was elected Superintendent at a salary of $80 per month; John Fulton, Principal of the Western, and Daniel Berger, Principal of the Eastern School, at a salary of $55 per month. R. W. Morris and Samuel Wheeler were elected assistants at a salary of $40 per month. Also the following teachers: Misses Minerva E. Criley, Virginia Miller, Clara Gallagher, Carrie Smith, Lizzie Crooker, Ellen A. Whiton, Elizabeth Cummings, Sarah A. Bruscup and Eliza Norton salaries $25 per month. The janitors were allowed the same salary. M. V. Satis was employed as teacher of German. But the crowded condition of the schools made it necessary to obtain additional school rooms. Rooms were rented in the basement of the Congregational Church, in which was established the Central School, which soon after took the character of the high school, John Fulton, Principal, S. M. Wheeler taking his place as Principal of the Western School. One circumstance created quite a breeze in the community this first year. The Superintendent complained to the board in regard to the deportment of one of the Principals toward him. The board took no action in the case. A week after November 12 the Superintendent renewed the charges against the Principal. The board considered the matter, and, on motion, laid the whole subject on the table. The subject came up again January 18, and the board "earnestly exhorted the two gentlemen to lay aside their hostility, and engage heartily in mutual efforts to promote the interests of the schools." The following month the Superintendent was arraigned before the civil authorities on a charge of inflicting punishment upon certain pupils, unnecessarily, and unwarrantably severe. The trial was held in a crowded court house. The result of the trial is not remembered, but, for the same cause, the board requested his resignation, and failing to resign April 1, the board declared the office of Superintendent vacant. The services of a Superintendent were dispensed with for the remainder of the year.

At the spring election the Board of Education was elected under the provisions of the act of 1853, and was composed of six members, viz., Chandler Robbins, Joseph Brown, C. H. Williams, Harvey Vinal, E. G. Dial and Richard Beebe. The succeeding year the board did not employ a Superintendent, but had his services performed, as well as practicable, by appointing one of their number as "managing agent" from time to time. But the following year, August 4, 1857, James Cowles, a graduate of Yale College, was elected to the Superintendency. He was a fine scholar and upright, Christian gentleman, but for reasons not now distinctly remembered, he failed to secure harmony and confidence between himself and the teachers, and, at the end of the year, a resolution was passed, "that, for the present, the services of a Superintendent be dispensed with." A few weeks afterward, Chandler Robbins was elected to the office of Superintendent, and served with great acceptance and profit to the schools for one year. At the end of the year he was re-elected, but he declined to serve longer on the terms of the past year. On the 17th of February, 1858, the Western School building was destroyed by fire. And eighteen months after, the Eastern building was damaged by a storm to the amount of several thousand dollars. These two incidents were detrimental to the schools, in that no adequate accommodations could be had while the re-building was going on.

It should have been stated that the first action of the first Board of Education of the city of Springfield was to pass an order "to continue the colored schools." In 1848, a law was passed to provide schools for colored children. This was the first provision made in Ohio for that purpose. The law went into effect soon after its passage, as when the public schools were organized in this city, we find the colored school in existence. A building was rented for these schools for a number of years, and, when this was found insufficient, the board purchased a beautiful lot on Pleasant street, and put up a substantial brick house, equal in character and adaptation to any of the school buildings of the city. It has been the design of the board to make the colored schools equal in all respects to the others. An effort was made some years ago by colored parents and others, to have the board remove all distinctions in this regard, but the board has held to the idea, that it is better for all concerned that the colored schools be kept separate from the white, but that no further distinction should be made—the colored schools to receive equal attention, and to be made equal to the white in point of school accommodations and institution. And when colored children are sufficiently advanced in scholarship to enter the high school classes, they are permitted to enter such classes on an equal footing with the white children.

As numbers increased, the Board of Education, from time to time, made additional provision for the accommodation of the schools, by erecting or renting small buildings or both. But, in 1867, it was found necessary to provide large additional accommodations, and accordingly, a school building was erected the following year on beautiful ground on South Limestone street, as large or larger, than either of the existing houses, and, at once, every room was occupied. Again in 1871, the board purchased of Rev. J. L. Rogers the female seminary building and grounds for the sum of $27,150, to be used for school purposes.

But the improvement surpassing all others was that of the high school building, situated on the corner of High and Factory streets, built in the year 1875. Its reported cost was $70,893.51. The President's report says: "There has been but one opinion expressed by the educators of the State who have examined the building, and that is, that, it is a model schoolhouse."

The exterior of the building is very fine to look upon, its stories are very high, and its halls are so broad as to occupy a large portion of the house—prob-

William Coffey

PLEASANT TP.

ably one-third or more. In point of show, it is certainly a grand success. In regard to the fitness and adaptation, it is perhaps equal to like buildings in other cities erected under like circumstances.

In his report of 1878, under the head of "School Accommodations," the Superintendent makes the following statement, viz:

"The schools of the city occupy six buildings. The central or high school building has eleven assembly rooms, one recitation room, library room, and Superintendent's office. It furnishes sittings for 743 children. Two assembly rooms and the recitation room, in this building are occupied by the high school.

"The north building has seven assembly rooms occupied, and two unoccupied, besides several rooms not adapted to school purposes. It furnishes 323 sittings.

"The south building has eight assembly rooms, and furnishes sittings for 518 children.

"The east building has eight assembly and furnishes sittings for 356 children.

"The west building has eight assembly rooms, and furnishes sittings for 450 children.

"The Pleasant street building has four assembly rooms, and furnishes sittings for 216 children.

"Total sittings in the city, 2,648."

The Pleasant street building—the colored school—has been recently enlarged to the extent of double its former capacity. "The buildings are all in good condition, and the furniture of the modern and improved style."

Within the year, 1880, a school building has been erected in the northwestern part of the city of a capacity equal to either of the other buildings except the high school, and it is now nearly completed. This building will afford 350 to 400 sittings, making an aggregate of over three thousand sittings. Thus it will appear that Springfield, like most other cities in the State, has been most liberal, not to say profuse, in providing the material part of school accommodations for our youth.

The advancement of our schools will also appear by a statement of the number of teachers employed at periods running back a quarter of a century. In 1855, there were fourteen teachers employed in the schools including Superintendent and Principals. In 1860, there were eighteen including the same. In 1865, there were twenty-four teachers. In 1870, there were thirty-four teachers. In 1875, there were forty-two teachers, and, in 1880, there were sixty-two teachers, including Superintendents, Principals and teachers of all the grades.

The enumeration of youth of school age, and the enrollment for the past eight years are as follows:

	Enumeration.	Enrollment.
1872–73	4,047	2,120
1873–74	4,293	2,242
1874–75	4,536	2,439
1875–76	5,102	2,590
1876–77	4,994	2,835
1877–78	5,212	2,520
1878–79	5,683	2,683
1878–80	5,789	2,964

The expenditures for all purposes—including tuition, janitors, salaries and incidental expenses, amount paid on building and interest on bonds—for the last six years, is as follows:

For the year ending August 31, 1875	$66,055 85
For the year ending August 31, 1876	74,844 62
For the year ending August 31, 1877	62,690 93
For the year ending August 31, 1878	58,617 26
For the year ending August 31, 1879	48,364 32
For the year ending August 31, 1880	82,257 80

When the debt incurred for building purposes shall be paid off, it is believed that the annual expenditures may be materially diminished, without in any respect detracting from the efficiency of the schools.

The following is the course of study of the high school for the first year, Latin and German being optional:

First Year—First Term Ray's New Elementary Algebra, Hutchinson's Physiology, Hill's Elements of Rhetoric and Composition, Harkness' New Latin Reader and Grammar, Worman's German Course. Second Term—Ray's New Elementary Algebra, Hutchinson's Physiology, Harkness' New Latin Reader and Grammar, Worman's German Course. Third Term—Ray's New Elimentary Algebra, Wood's Object Lessons Botany, Harkness' Latin Reader and Grammar, Worman's German Course.

Second Year—First Term—Ray's New Higher Algebra, Cooley's Natural Philosophy, Cæsar, Whitney's Reader and German Echo. Second Term—Davies' Legendre Geometry, Cooley's Natural Philosophy, Cæsar—Commentaries, Whitney's Reader and German Echo. Third Term—Davies' Legendre Geometry, Steele's New Chemistry, Cæsar—Commentaries, Whitney's Reader and German Echo.

Third Year—First Term—Thalheimer's General History, Steele's New Chemistry, Virgil—Æneid, Klemm and Select Classics. Second Term—Shaw's New History of English and American Literature, Davies' Trigonometry, Æneid, Klemm and Select Classics. Third Term—Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy, Æneid, Klemm and Select Classics.

General Review of Common Branches.

Music, drawing and penmanship are taught throughout the high school course.

Latin or German is taught throughout the high school course, the language to be studied being selected upon entrance to the high school. One-half day in each week, in the high school is devoted to rhetorical exercises.

The history of the public schools from their inception is necessarily incomplete, because as already intimated no record has been kept, but the above sketch from Hon. E. G. Dial who has been more or less connected with our schools during his life may be relied upon as accurate.

THE SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

On the 1st day of March, 1834, the General Assembly passed an act to incorporate the Springfield High School in the town of Springfield, Clark County, Ohio. The town at that time contained a population of about thirteen hundred inhabitants, and is noted as a brisk, enterprising village. The question of improved school facilities had for some time been agitated, and the matter was then taken up and put in tangible form. Little idea can now be had of the interest which this movement awakened in the village; nor of the magnitude of the work to a community in which as yet there was little wealth, and the country around was yet but sparsely settled. It was the question of the day, and men of all parties and religious denominations, united heartily in this measure, and worked harmoniously together. Among them we find the names of Gen. Mason, Gen. Anthony, Judge William A. Rogers (long Secretary of the board), Dr. R. Rodgers, Dr. B. Gillett, Jeremiah Warder, Edmund Ogden, Reuben Miller, James S. Halsey, Levi Rinehart, John Bacon, Charles Cavileer, Henry Bretney, Samuel and James Barnett, William Werden, John Whiteley, James Reid, Rev. Edward H. Cumming, Rev. John S. Galloway, and John M. Gallagher (editor of the *Republic*), nearly all of whom are still represented by families in Springfield.

Under the above-mentioned law, a Board of Trustees immediately organized, and in a short time purchased a lot on East High street, the present site of the Springfield Seminary, of Peter A. Sprigman, and proceeded to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a high school building. An amount was soon obtained to justify the commencement of the work, and the same was prosecuted vigorously to completion. In the year 1835, the high school was organized under Milo G. Williams as Principal. A considerable amount of apparatus was obtained as soon as possible, and a nice little library, as well as the commencement of a cabinet. The plan of the school was to make it preparatory to a collegiate course when desired, and not only preparatory, but to pursue the collegiate branches as far as the junior year in college. This not only furnished the youth of Springfield the means of obtaining a partial collegiate education at home, but it brought in young men from the country and from the surrounding counties, who desired to lay the foundation of a liberal education. And if early catalogues of the high school were in existence, names would be found therein that had since graced the country's history. Among them, Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, Judge William White, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Hon. R. A. Harrison, Hon. William D. Henkle, Judge A. F. Hume, of Hamilton, Ohio, Hon. John S. Hume, late editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, Rev. George W. Harris, Drs. Joseph and James Stout, Dr. George H. Bunyan. Some of these went from the high school to Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Some to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, entering the junior class in each institution, and one to Union College, New York, while others completed their academic education in the high school. But while the high school thus afforded such facilities for commencing and pursuing the higher studies, it also had a primary and intermediate department which received a large attendance from the town. Mr. Williams resigned his position in the school in 1841, and was succeeded by Chandler Robbins, an educator of equal ability with his predecessor. Mr. Robbins, with one or two assistants, continued the character of the school as above stated, and, while the elementary English branches were thoroughly taught, also Greek and Latin, algebra, geometry, surveying, and the like, were thoroughly taught, and the more so, that no more studies were allowed to be pursued at the same time than could be thoroughly mastered. Mr. Robbins continued Principal of the high school until 1845, when he resigned to accept a professorship in Augusta College, Kentucky. Thus in the first ten years of the existence of the high school, it had become one of the most prominent academies of the State, and its reports and proceedings were published in the leading newspapers of Ohio.

In the meantime, it was proposed to transfer the school and all pertaining to it, to the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And such a proposition was made to the conference at its session in Urbana in September, 1841, and accepted by it, and, on the 7th of March, 1842, an act was passed by the Ohio Legislature "To incorporate the Ohio Conference High School in the town of Springfield," with the following persons as Trustees, viz.: James B. Findlay, Zachariah Connell, William Young, Reuben Miller, John Bacon, James Barnett, William Werden, Levi Rinehart, Henry Bretney, Lemuel Reynolds, Joseph S. Carter, Edmund Ogden, Samson Mason, David Gwynne, Edward H. Cumming, Robert Houston, William M. Murdoch, William A. Rogers and William Marshall.

Thus the institution became denominational in form, though not so as to its Trustees.

Prof. Robbins was succeeded by Rev. Solomon Howard, as Principal of the school in 1845, and then for the third time it became a "mixed school," admitting girls as well as boys. The public schools were taking character, and, in

order to sustain the high school, a broader patronage was sought, without changing the character of the school in other respects. And the school continued successful under the conduct of Prof. Howard, who was energetic and thorough-going, and was especially proficient in mathematics. He resigned in 1852, to accept the Presidency of the Ohio University at Athens, and was succeeded by Rev. John W. Weekly as Principal.

In the year 1854, an addition was made to the high school building, more than doubling its proportions, and made with the design of converting it into a girls' boarding school. And a new charter was obtained under the name and title of the "Female College and Springfield High School." Mr. Weekly continued at the head of the institution until 1860, when he resigned and was succeeded by E. G. Dial, who continued for four years and resigned. He was succeeded by Revs. W. J. Ellsworth and J. W. Herron, the former resigning at the end of one year. Mr. Herron was President of the institution up to 1869, when he resigned and had no successor. The Board of Trustees after waiting for a few weeks and receiving no application for the position, and finding no one who would take charge of the institution, finally executed a lease of the property to the Board of Education of the city of Springfield for five years, the same to be used for the public high school. A little before the expiration of this lease, the Board of Trustees executed another to a corporation newly formed, under the name of the "Springfield Seminary." The boarding school had been abandoned, and the design was to establish a school for girls without reference to patronage from abroad, and to be entirely undenominational in its character. Accordingly Mrs. Ruth A. Worthington was employed as Principal of the seminary, with competent assistants. This board of instructors does not undertake to do more than it can do well. The Principal is exact and thorough in all her work, both as to discipline and instruction, and the assistant teachers catch the same spirit. The course of study is liberal. Mathematics and natural science are taught as thoroughly here as in any girls' school within our knowledge. So is Latin, French, English literature and the other branches. The school numbers about sixty pupils, all residents of this city. It is doing an excellent and a most indispensable work. The building needs to be enlarged and additional apparatus and library. It is difficult to see why all these needs are not supplied, where the means are so abundant to put the institution on a permanent basis. It in no way conflicts with the public schools, but supplies a demand which would be sought elsewhere, if not found at home. Every kind of enterprise in the way of manufactories is in a glow of prosperity and success, yielding splendid returns, while a school whose returns are of more value to its youthful recipients than all the golden profits, "lives on through all ills," because of its own inherent vitality.

One of the most prominent educators of the city was Rev. Chandler Robbins, A. M., Principal of the Greenway Boarding School. He was born in Jefferson County, Va., February 20, 1818; was educated at Kent's Hill Academy, Maine, and Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn. By invitation of the Board of Trustees of the Springfield High School, he came here in the autumn of 1840, took charge of that school, and continued it successfully for five years. In 1845, Mr. Robbins accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek of Augusta College, Kentucky. Three years thereafter, he returned to Springfield and established a select school for boys, under the name of the Greenway Boarding School. The same year of his return, he was admitted to the order of Deacons in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, and to the full order of Presbytery, A. D. 1849. He became Pastor of Christ Church immediately upon receiving orders, and continued in that position until the year 1855. About that time, he induced the Vestry of his church to

accept his resignation, as he insisted that the interests of the church demanded the exclusive attention of its minister, which he could not give. Rev. John T. Brooke, D. D., succeeded him. Mr. Robbins was very successful as an educator. The institution over which he presided had an extensive reputation. Among those who studied within its walls were Gen. Wager Swayne, of Toledo, Ohio; Gen. John Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio; Judge William White, of the Supreme bench, and Hon. R. A. Harrison, of Columbus. Mr. Robbins died in this city May 8, 1871.

In the year 1849, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, now of Danville, Ky., had charge of a small select school for ladies. This school was held in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. It was of a classical nature, and all the branches of a modern seminary were taught with efficiency. The school received great encouragement from its patrons, who subscribed for its support. It was conducted for several years by Mr. Edwards, and, in 1852, he was succeeded by John A. Smith, a gentleman of education and enterprise. Prior to the time that Mr. Smith had charge of the school, an effort was made to establish it on a broader basis, and with greater facilities under the charge and support of the Presbyterian Church. A number of citizens in 1852 took an active interest in this educational venture, among them Dr. Robert Rodgers, James Barnett, Isaac Ward, William Cooper, Dr. N. C. Burt and James S. Christie, who organized a company, and in that year obtained a charter for the Springfield Female Seminary. They selected John A. Smith as Principal, and made a further effort to induce the Presbyterian Church to assume the responsibility of the support of the institution, but nothing more could be accomplished than a recommendation of the seminary as an advantageous school for young ladies. The company which organized the seminary held control of its interests, and managed its affairs, selecting the Principal and the corps of teachers. The building erected was commodious, and located on the site which from an elevated position overlooked the city and surrounding country. The grounds were ample, containing an area of more than four acres.

The buildings were erected for the purpose to which they were for twenty years assiduously devoted. Special attention was given to secure thorough ventilation, and to provide every other appliance necessary for the comfort and health of the pupils. The rooms were carpeted and neatly furnished, and the whole establishment lighted with gas, and heated by the most approved steam apparatus.

The noble purpose of the founders of this institution was to establish a school of the highest grade; a school where religion should have a prominent place, where the heart should be cultivated in connection with the intellect—where the daughters might receive an education which would fit them for the proper discharge of the important duties awaiting them in active practical life.

Rev. L. H. Christian succeeded Mr. Smith as Principal in 1854, who was followed by Rev. Charles Sturdevant in 1855. During the administration of the latter the institution became embarrassed, and heavily in debt. An arrangement was made with Mr. Sturdevant, and the Board of Trustees, by which the former assumed the liabilities, and the company conveyed their interest to him. In 1857, Rev. James L. Rogers purchased a one-half interest in the institution from Mr. Sturdevant, and was associated with the latter in the management of the seminary and in the instruction of the scholars. In 1860, Mr. Sturdevant sold his remaining interest in the seminary to Rev. Henry R. Wilson, D. D., who became the Principal, and five years later Mr. Rogers purchased the interest of Mr. Wilson, and became sole owner and head of the institution. During the years 1865 and later, the seminary attained its highest degree of efficiency. It sustained a high reputation throughout the State. Its high moral tone, its

strong corps of educators, and the care and culture of its pupils made it a favored institution.

It continued its successful career until the year 1871, when the grounds and building were sold to the Board of Education of the city of Springfield, for the sum of $27,150, and Springfield lost an institution which for years had been a prominent and attractive feature. At the time the institution was closed, the following was the corps of instructors: Principal, Rev. James L. Rogers, A. M.; teachers in the literary department, Miss H. V. Haas, Miss M. E. Mackintosh, Miss E. M. Sawyer, Miss S. J. Turner, Miss S. E. Goble; teachers in the musical department, Prof. Ed Hardik, Miss Helen J. Macbeth; teacher of French, Prof. John Barthelemy; teacher of painting and drawing, Miss Rebbie Rodgers.

Wittenberg College.

For beauty and healthfulness, the location of Wittenberg College is not surpassed by that of any other college in the State, or in the entire country. The college with the residences of its professors constitute one of the suburbs of the thriving city of Springfield. The college building proper occupies an elevated situation, comprising as its campus, forty-two acres of ground, skirted by the beautiful stream and valley of Lagonda, and finely shaded with sugar, oak and elm trees of the natural forest, thus rendering the situation of the college perfectly unsurpassable for both beauty and variety of scenery. Wittenberg College was chartered on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1845, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, which provided that John Hamilton, of Stark County; William G. Keil, and David Tullis, of the county of Guernsey; John B. Beck and Solomon Ritz, of the county of Tuscarawas; George Leiter, of the county of Richland; John H. Hoffman and Jacob Roller, of the county of Columbiana; Elias Smith, of the county of Wayne; Presley N. O'Bannon, of the county of Licking; John N. Kurtz, of the county of Clark; Philip Binkley, of the county of Greene; David Porter Rosemiller, Frederick Gebhart and Peter Baker, of Montgomery County, and George Sill, of the county of Preble, members of the Board of Directors appointed by the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio, and Miami Synod, to establish a college at some suitable point in Greene or Clark Counties, State of Ohio, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name, style and title of the Board of Directors of Wittenberg College, and they and their successors in office, as such, have power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended, in all courts of equity; to have a common seal, and to alter it at pleasure; to hold all kinds of estate which they may acquire by purchase or donation to any amount necessary to accomplish the objects of the institution, and to have and to convey at discretion; to form a constitution and by-laws for their perpetuation and government; to make all necessary regulations for the management of their fiscal concerns; to admit, exclude and expel members; to appoint officers, and to do such other acts as may be necessary to effect the promotion of theological and scientific knowledge; provided, however, that said constitution, by-laws and regulations, shall be consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio.

The following persons comprised the first Board of Directors of the college:

Officers -Rev. G. W. Keil, President; Rev. John Hamilton, Secretary; Rev. John B. Reck, Rev. C. C. Guenther, Rev. T. J. Ruth, Rev. George Leiter, Judge D. Tullis, Judge J. Roller, J. Lawrence, E. Smith and George Welty, from the Synod in which the institution originated.

To these were added, from the Miami Synod, Ohio, Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Rev. George Sill and Mr. Frederick Gebhart.

The institution is in connection with that branch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, represented by the "General Synod of the United States."

It originated in the religious and educational want of the Lutheran Church in the West—then so called.

Under that twofold necessity, the promotion of higher education and the practical Christian piety in the Lutheran Church, the ministry and laity comprising the members of the English Synod of Ohio, at a convention held in Washington, Guernsey County, in the month of November, 1842, Resolved, That in reliance upon the Triune Jehovah, and alone for His honor and glory we do now establish a Literary and Theological institution.

The district Synods represented in the Board of Directors are: The Synod of East Ohio, the Synod of Miami and the Wittenberg Synod, comprising the territory of the State of Ohio, and the Synods of Northern Indiana, and Olive Branch, in the State of Indiana. The Directors of this institution may, however, be elected by any Lutheran Synod in connection with the Evangelical Lutheran General Synod, which shall adopt the constitution of the college and pledge itself to its support. The representation from each district synod in connection with the college is as follows:

Two Directors for every ten clerical members of synod; four for fifteen; six for twenty; eight for twenty-five; ten for thirty; and twelve for forty or more members; provided, always, that one-half are laymen, and that one-half the representation of each synod retire from office at the same time.

The members of the Board of Directors are elected for four years, and are eligible to re-election. The present board is comprised of thirty-six members; thirty-four of whom are from the synods above named; and two from Clark County. Those at present from Clark County are Hon. S. A. Bowman and Mr. Ross Mitchell.

The Rev. Ezra Keller, D. D., a graduate of Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, with the Class of 1835, was the first President of the college.

Dr. Keller opened the grammar school of the college on the 3d day of November, 1845, in the lecture room of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Springfield, Ohio. The attendance, on the first day of the session, was eight students and a Faculty of one professor and two tutors. This was increased to seventy-one before the close of the first year, and to 143 during the second year. Three years of steady progress passed away without any unusual occurrence in the history of the institution, but the fourth year opened with an event which filled the hearts of the friends of the infant college with deep anxiety and profound sadness. After a brief illness, the summons of death came to the first President of the institution, in the midnight hour of the 29th day of December, 1848. He was called away from the most of his arduous labors, and in the vigor and prime of his life. He died in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Joseph Welty, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and Mr. Sauerwine, were associated with Dr. Keller during the first term of the institution.

Upon their withdrawal in the month of March, 1846, H. R. Geiger and Michael Deihl, also graduates of Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, were chosen as professors in the institution.

After the death of Dr. Keller, Rev. Samuel Sprecher, then Pastor of the First English Lutheran Church at Chambersburg, Penn., was elected to the Presidency of the institution.

He was publicly inducted to the chair of Christian Theology in the seminary and as President of the college on the 14th of August, 1849.

In the year 1850, Isaac Sprecher, nephew of Dr. Sprecher, became connected with the institution, first as Principal of the Preparatory Department,

and later as Professor of Ancient Languages, the chair of which he resigned at a regular meeting of the board held in the month of June, 1877.

To Dr. Sprecher, Prof. Geiger, Prof. Deihl and Prof. Isaac Sprecher - four teachers long identified with the Wittenberg College, two of whom still remain—Drs. Sprecher and Geiger—the Lutheran Church and the patrons of the college at Springfield and elsewhere, owe a debt of gratitude for their devotion to the cause of higher education, and to the general interest and welfare of Wittenburg College through its darkest hours, and its long years of struggle and weakness. Only those who, with their families, have had the experience can appreciate the toil, privation and trial, connected with the establishment of an institution of learning. Meager salaries, as a rule, in proportion to what the professors and teachers could realize elsewhere, and hard work, is the common lot of the teacher and professor in a Western college.

In failing health Prof. Deihl resigned the chair of ancient languages in 1868, to which he had been chosen in 1846.

After the lapse of scarcely a year, he was borne to his burial, honored, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. Having been so long connected with the institution, his influence extended far beyond the college and the city, and his moral worth and spiritual power were above estimate.

From October, 1873, to the collegiate year ending June, 1880, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, D. D., a graduate of the college with the Class of 1859, was associated with Dr. Sprecher in the theological department. Upon the resignation of Dr. Stuckenberg, Rev. S. A. Ort, D. D., a graduate from the college in the Class of 1863, and, at the time of his election, Pastor of the St. James Lutheran Church, New York, was chosen to the chair of sacred philosophy, vacated by Dr. Stuckenberg.

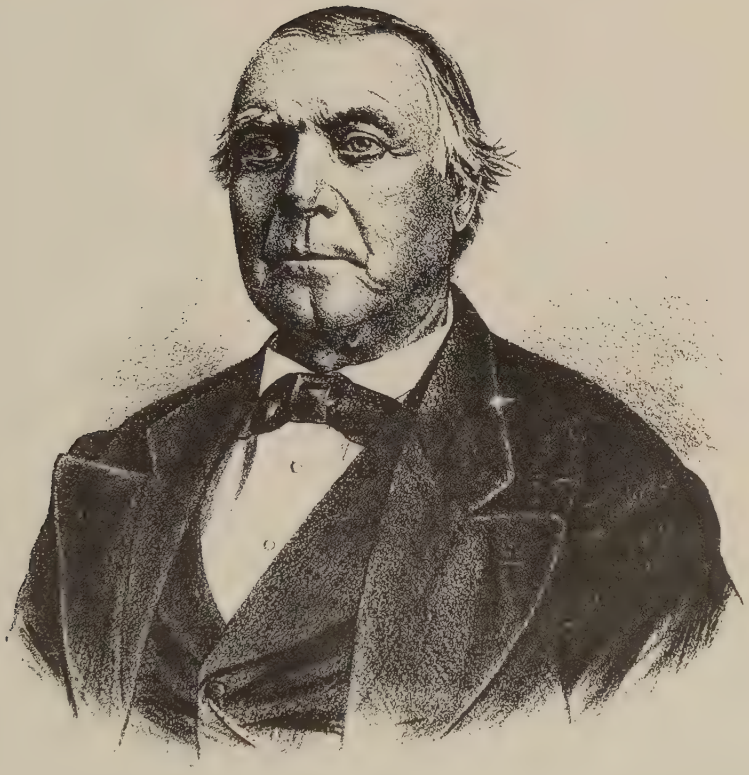
Among those associated with the faculty of the college, in the past history of the institution, we find the names of Rev. J. G. Harris, T. A. Burrows, Morris Officer, A. J. Imhoff, Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., the present editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, then for a period of five years from 1849 to 1854, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology and Modern Languages. Also Rev. A. Essick, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences, Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., Professor of Church History, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology.

Rev. S. A. Ort, at present Professor of Sacred Philosophy, was at a former period assistant professor in the mathematical department of the college. Upon his resignation of that department in October, 1874, Rev. S. F. Brackenridge, of the Class of 1860, entered upon the duties of Professor of Mathematics, to which chair he was duly elected at the next regular meeting of the board in June, 1875.

Henry G. Rodgers, of the Class of 1864, was first tutor, then Principal of the Preparatory Department for a period of years. Prof. Rodgers and wife returning from the East, on their bridal tour, were among the victims of the fatal Ashtabula disaster.

Prof. Rodgers was a capable teacher, and above all, also a noble Christian man. Prepared for the messenger of death as he and his Christian wife doubtless were, it will nevertheless always be a sad thought that their departure had to be associated with such a horror.

The following persons have also been engaged in teaching in the Commercial and Preparatory Department of the institution: A. S. Kissell, Edward Harrison, W. B. Yonce, Maurice Kirby, John A. Ruhl, William I. Cutter, F. F. Reinmund, John F. Mitchell, J. W. Goodlin, Thomas Hill, Charles L. Ehrenfeld, at present State Librarian of Pennsylvania, George S. Sprecher, son of Dr. Sprecher, J. Krediel, B. F. Prince, W. W. Evans, Dr. A. H. Shultze, George H. Young, W. S. Hoskinson and F. D. Altman. For several years past, Prof. P.



Samuel Hunter

PLEASANT TP.

Robertson, of Dayton, Ohio, has given instruction in elocution to the satisfaction of both the faculty and the students.

After a quarter of a century of arduous and successful labor at the head of the institution, Dr. Sprecher resigned its Presidency, in order to devote his time more fully to the writing of theological works, long contemplated by himself, and as constantly urged by his friends, and long also a felt want in that branch of the Lutheran Church in which he is, beyond question, the profound theologian and the eminent teacher. Upon Dr. Sprecher's resignation, at a regular meeting of the College Board in the month of June, 1874, the Rev. J. B. Helwig, then Pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, Dayton, Ohio, and a member of the Class of 1861, was elected to the Presidency of the college.

At the writing of this sketch, the following persons comprise the Faculty and instructors at Wittenberg College: In the Theological Department, Samuel Sprecher, D. D., LL. D.; Frederick Gebhart, Professor of Systematic Theology; S. A. Ort, D. D., Culler Professor of Sacred Philosophy; in the college, J. B. Helwig, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Sciences and Political Economy; S. A. Ort, D. D., Professor of Mental Philosophy; H. R. Geiger, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Natural Sciences; B. F. Prince, A. M., Professor of Greek and History; S. F. Breckenridge, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Logic, also teacher of Latin; Chair of English Literature, vacant; Chair of Latin, vacant; Prof. Haake, teacher of German; G. H. Young, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department; W. S. Hoskinson, A. M., Tutor; F. D. Altman, A. B., Teacher of Penmanship; instruction in elocution by Prof. P. Robertson, Dayton, Ohio; B. F. Prince, Librarian.

Dr. Geiger's professorship at the college has extended through a period of thirty-four years. That of Dr. Sprecher thirty-one years.

Prof. Prince has been teaching in the various departments of the college for a period of fourteen years.

Dr. Helwig, Profs. Breckenridge and Young, for a period of seven years each. Prof. Hoskinson, two years. Dr. Ort, in his present position, from the opening of the present collegiate year.

The attendance of students upon the instruction in the various departments of the institution during the collegiate year of 1879 and 1880 was 175, an increase over any of the ten preceding years. These were distributed as follows: Theologians, 18; collegians, 68; electives, 18; preparatorians, 71.

The full preparatory course now comprises three years. The collegiate, either classical or scientific, four years, and the theological course two years.

The alumni of the theological department number 164, of whom 114 are graduates of the college. The alumni of the college number 288.

Sixty-one students have graduated from the city of Springfield.

Fifty-five from the alumni of the college have entered the legal profession. Of this number now in the city of Springfield are the following, namely: S. A. Bowman, J. J. Snyder, A. H. Gillett, George C. Rawlins, Oscar T. Martin, Amos Wolfe, W. L. Weaver, C. R. White, Milton Cole, J. F. McGrew, James Johnson, Augustus N. Summers, Charles S. Bogle, J. L. Zimmerman, and others.

Other graduates have entered the medical profession, while others still are occupying professors' chairs in the colleges and theological seminaries. A large number occupy prominent positions as principals and superintendents of public schools and academies, while not less than four hundred have been engaged as teachers in the various departments of our common schools.

There are three literary societies connected with the institution — the Excelsior and Philosophian for the gentlemen, and the Hesperian or the Ladies' Society.

These societies meet every Wednesday afternoon for exercises in composi-

tion, declamation and debate; and they occupy a very important place in promoting the literary culture and ability of their members. The libraries of the college and societies contain 800 volumes.

A reading-room, under the control of the students, was established a few years ago, in which are found the leading papers and magazines of the day.

The college cabinet has many valuable geological specimens, collected and arranged for the purpose of illustrating lithological and historical geography. It has also been recently well supplied with minerals and curiosities from the Pacific coast and the Sandwich Islands.

In 1874, the college was opened to women. Since that time, at least fifty young ladies have availed themselves of its advantages. Two have been graduated from the college, while nearly all the classes in the institution have those who are pursuing the regular college course. Students are matriculated at fourteen years of age.

Wittenberg College has no prescribed course of elective studies, either for gentlemen or ladies, for which she confers degrees.

Her alumni have been graduated chiefly from the classical course. The scientific course, arranged a few years ago, has been made equivalent, in time and work, to that of the classical.

The prevailing political sentiment at Wittenberg College has been anti-slavery; and in the country's peril, during the civil war, she had honorable representatives in the army and navy for the Union. The young men of Wittenberg have not been studious only, but patriotic as well.

Wittenberg College was founded in prayer and religious consecration, and, from its origin to the present day, services pertaining to the Christian religion have been steadily maintained in the institution. And, while the aim has been to maintain religion and morality as positive factors of influence in the college, yet the religion taught has been in no sense sectarian. The broad and fundamental principles of the Christian religion, combined with those moral precepts which are practically helpful to a useful life, and which enter into the formation of an incorruptible character, are inculcated in the college, rather than any denominational doctrines or characteristics.

Nearly all the religious denominations have been and still are, from time to time, represented among the students, and with no detriment or injury to any denominational preferences which they hold.

At the daily chapel service, at which those rooming in the college are expected to be present, the exercises consist of the reading of Scripture, singing and prayer. These exercises are conducted by members of the College Faculty. On Thursday evening of each week is held the regular college prayer-meeting, upon which students are invited and urged to attend, but beyond that, their attendance is voluntary.

Although nearly all the parts of our country have been represented by students in Wittenberg College—as, for instance, over one hundred thus far from the State of Pennsylvania—yet the four great States, viz., Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, comprise the special field in the branch of the Lutheran Church, as represented in the General Synod, from which Wittenberg College chiefly draws her supplies of means and of students. Her Board of Trustees are residents of these States. With sufficient means to provide additional and still advanced facilities for education, no institution of learning in this country has a more promising field and future than has Wittenberg College.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The industrial interests of Springfield are of such vast importance that it has been deemed advisable to appropriate a separate chapter to the history of

that feature. This chapter has therefore been prepared by Thomas F. McGrew, Jr., who has elaborately and faithfully portrayed the origin, growth, development and present magnitude of our manufacturing interests.

The inventive, as well as the mechanical, genius of the Champion City of Springfield is wonderful to contemplate. From the early days of the single-shovel plow and the reaping sickle, to the present day of sulky plows, grain drills, corn planters and mowing machines, the genius of our people has kept pace with all wants to such an extent that to-day not only this country, but the whole world, is being supplied with agricultural implements of all kinds from the factories within our limits, the products of which exhibit to trade and commerce the ability and excellence of our manufactories. They have produced such improvements in agricultural implements that even the wise men from the east must come to this inland town for what have become farming as well as household necessities. Not long after our first settlement, the water-wheel and steam-engine took the place of horse-power. In early times, the driving qualities of our people built mills for grinding the cereal productions of the Lagonda Valley. Stove foundries soon followed, then the great turbine water-wheel, the mowing machines, grain drills, threshing machines, corn plows, cider-mills and steam-engines, became part of our every-day productions, until now the whole city is one din of machinery, managed and directed by men engaged in making the different implements and shipping them to all parts of the globe, to help mankind to plant, care for and harvest the crops that bring food, wealth and prosperity to the country.

The natural manufacturing facilities of this city are not large. Almost, if not all, of the water-power has been made by the hand of man, or perhaps, more properly speaking, what nature has deprived us of, the efforts of our enterprising citizens have brought to our door. Many years ago, and at intervals since, the plan of building a water-power, or aqueduct, from Mad River on the north into our city limit has been a theory much thought of; but, while some were spending time looking and thinking over this plan, the steady utilization of timber, stone, brick, mortar and steam-power, has so filled our city with shops and factories that power has been sought in another direction. That is, from steam, the simplest and cheapest power yet invented. The greatest expense in the use of steam is fuel, and Springfield was remote from the coal-fields. This deficiency in manufacturing facilities has recently been removed by the construction of a railroad from this place to Jackson County, Ohio, reaching the coal-fields at that point. Now fuel is more abundant, and easily obtained, if not cheaper.

To those who can remember the old grist-mill, saw-mill and woolen-factory, in the days when the little log cabin stood where the soldiers' monument now stands, this grand change is like a transformation, which is to them as a child growing into manhood, and becoming not only great and good, but the admiration of all.

The number of manufactories in the city make it a manufacturing place of no small dimensions, and, while she stands sixth in the State in point of population, her manufacturing interests place her much higher in this list, and it would be hard to find in the whole country another town of its size with anything like the proportions of Springfield in this direction. The extensive factories and small shops, now inclosing some five square miles of floor room, and giving regular employment to over four thousand hands, is a living testimony to the driving qualities of our manufacturers. This condition of business is continually enlarging. The earlier industries were more the work of necessity than profit, the mill to grind the corn for food, the saw-mill and the loom were all built to provide the necessities of life to those who came here to spend their days in making a home for those who would come after to reap the harvest that

they planted for them. Among the very first, if not indeed the first, to engage in any manufacturing venture in this city, was the determined early settler, James Demint, who, in 1803, built, at the mouth of Mill Run a grist-mill of small proportions, which ground away a whole day to produce a few sacks of meal; but such was the convenience of this mill to the settlers of that day that no complaint was made, but, with pipe and gun, they would go and watch the meal run out, like the sand from an hour-glass, while they would exchange the news of the neighborhood with each other.

Simon Kenton was the next to build a mill, at the point where the village of Lagonda now stands, of which mention is made in connection with the manufacturing interests of that place.

In Mr. Woodward's sketches of Springfield, he writes: In 1807, Robert Rennick built a flouring-mill on Buck Creek, where Bechtle's old mill was formerly situated, while Mr. Ludlow, in his early history of Springfield, states that this mill was built in 1802. Robert Rennick built a grist-mill either in 1802 or between that and 1807, on Buck Creek, opposite the Bechtel farm, and, from all information gained, it was an improvement on the others; so, to have been an improvement on them, it must have been built after them. Most likely the Rennick mill was built after the Demint and Kenton mills. This was a flour and grist mill, and provided for the wants of the settlers of that day. In 1809, John Lingle built a mill for making gunpowder, near where Mill Run flows into Buck Creek. His magazine for storage stood near where the present City Hall now stands. About 1814, Maddox Fisher built a mill near the mouth of Mill Run, whether a grist or cotton mill, or both, is not a settled point, but it was either used for both at the same time or at different times, and was known as the Fisher Mill until destroyed by fire in 1834. About the same time (1814), Ira Paige and Jacob Woodward had a woolen-factory near where the old paper-mill stood, on Mill Run.

In 1817, Griffith Foos had a small mill in operation where the shops of the Champion Bar & Knife Company now stand. The same year, James Johnson commenced the manufacture of cut nails, which was a matter of no small importance to the citizens at that time. In 1827, Ambrose Blount, James Lowry and Jacob Kills built the paper-mill on Buck Creek. Part of said mill is now standing, and will be mentioned in connection with the Ellster Table Factory. This brings us to the time of more extensive improvements in the manufactuirng line. About 1820, Joseph Perrin built and operated a saw-mill on or near where Engert & Dunkel at present have the ice-pond, west of the Lagonda Pike, and south of the C., S. & C. R. R., about five hundred yards southwest from the crossing of those roads. In 1838, Richard Rodgers built and operated a saw-mill one-half mile below the present village of Lagonda. The water-power used by these mills afterward was turned into the Barnett Hydraulic. In the winter of 1840–41, Samuel and James Barnett purchased of Joseph Perrin, Richard Rodgers and Jeremiah Warder, land and water right, and made the first artificial power of any magnitude. The Barnett Hydraulic, to the present day, supplies power to several large mills. After preparing the power, Samuel and James Barnett built and operated until 1847, a merchant flouring-mill, and to-day the mill stands, with numerous modern improvements, one of the best flouring-mills in the country. In 1847, Samuel Barnett bought his brother's interest, which he held until 1859, when he sold out to William Warder and W. A. Barnett, who have run the mill up to this date, and are now adding improvements to it which will place them in a better condition to compete in the market with the vast number of large mills of the highest class. In 1841, Samuel and James Barnett sold to James Leffel one-twelfth part of the water-power of the hydraulic: also the same amount to Richard Rodgers.

James Leffel started a saw-mill and foundry. Soon after, he and Andrew Richards built and run a cotton-mill and machine-shop, which passed through several different hands, until now it forms part of the great Buckeye Works. Richard Rodgers re-sold his power to James Barnett, who built a linseed-oil mill, which he sold to John Foos. This mill is also part of the Buckeye shops. In 1847, the Barnetts leased land and power to Christie, Muzzy and Andrews, who operated a planing-mill, afterward conducted by Kindleberger, and now also part of the Buckeye shops.

In 1847, the Barnetts sold Rabbitts and Olds the land and power for woolen-mills, which they and others operated with good success until 1874, when the power was sold to Warder and Barnett, and the mill property is now used by Blount & Wilson for the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1842, John A. Pitts, inventor of the Pitts separator, removed from Rochester here, and bought land and power from the Barnetts, and built shops for manufacturing the Pitts separator. After his death, his sons came into possession of the shops, which have passed through different owners, until the present time. They are now operated by the heirs of James W. Rinehart and Charles P. Ballard and L. H. Pursell, under the firm name of Rinehart, Ballard & Co. Mr. Pursell, the only living member of the firm, is a young man of ability, and to his special attention is due much of their prosperity. This firm manufacture very largely of threshing machines. The shops of the company are situated on the southeast corner of Limestone and Warder streets, and are well adapted for the manufacture of these machines. The Pitts separator, as made by them with their modern improvements, speaks in many a farmer's yard of the great manufacturing genius of our city.

In 1846, the Barnetts leased land and power to Olly Taylor, who built a linseed-oil mill, which passed to Smith & Dew, then to Smith & Boucher, then to Steel, Lehman & Co, then through John Foos to the Buckeye Works. Henry Croft, Sr., one of the pioneers of Clark County, claims to have been the first inventor of the county, and, while his manufacturing ventures have been in a small way, his inventions are quite a credit to him. In 1846, he built a corn-sheller that would shell large amounts of corn per day, separating the grain and cobs. This was run by horse-power, and was such a success that he was called upon to make some for his neighbors. The same year, Mr. Croft made a separator, and, as he had never seen one before, the credit of the invention in his case was not small. This machine he put on wheels, and was the very first ever in this county on wheels. This one Mr. Pitts saw, and it is claimed by Mr. Croft that from his machine Pitts got the notion, and ever afterward put his separators on wheels. Mr. Croft also made razor-strops, watch keys and hook combined, and, in 1870, he manufactured the Croft Windmill, which is now in the hands of E. C. Leffel, the youngest son of James Leffel, who intends in the near future to erect large shops and push the manufacture of these engines with his best energy and ability.

In 1829, Henry Bretney, started the manufacturing of leather, which has been carried on by himself and son, at 116 East Main street, ever since 1830, the time Mr. Bretney established himself. Mr. Bretney gave the business his special attention up to the time of his death, in 1869. At that time, the business passed into the hands of his son Charles, who still runs the tannery and general supply business.

The pioneer carriage manufacturer is David West. He built the first buggies and carriages, in 1837; at or near where his present factory stands, on West High street, between Market and Center streets.

He has pushed every point, and now has factory room for 100 hands. The business of this concern grew from manufacturing old-style vehicles to the

present style of phætons, side-bar buggies, carriages and coaches, which are finished in the best quality of workmanship. Close behind Mr. West came the Driscol brothers, Elias and James, who started at the carriage manufacturing in 1847, James having been connected with John Beal some two years before in the same business, about one block west of their present shop, No. 48 West Main street. The business of Elias and James Driscol has been carried on by them and their sons since 1847, with the exception of three years. In the year 1870, Asa Whitehead and W. D. Cushman bought the business and ran it for three years. During part of that time, George and John Driscol, sons of James, carried on business some three blocks west of the present factory. In 1873, James Driscol and his sons bought the old business and returned to their starting-ground. Since that time, their business has grown so large that it is now considered one of the great interests of Springfield. In connection with their carriage manufactory, they run a planing-mill, and are manufacturers of carriage wood-work of all kinds. The building of vehicles for the road is very extensively carried on at this time in our city. H. Fehl & Co., of West Main street, Otstot and the Lawrence Brothers on East Main street, are engaged in the same business, besides many other small interests, to add their work to the busy life of this mechanical city.

The number and value of mills, factories and little shops that dot our town can only be understood when it is known that there are over one hundred of them within our city limits that can lay claim to be manufacturing some particular article of daily use. To mention all of these in chronological order would be almost impossible, from the fact that we have been unable, in many cases, to procure dates and other information regarding them. At the extreme west end are the old furniture factories, used for a long time for making furniture, now used to make the wood-work of the Royal St. John Sewing Machine. On Main street, near Shaffer, is the factory of Evans & Foos Manufacturing Company, formerly the Evans Manufacturing Company, established in 1876 by J. M. Evans and three brothers, and run by them to September, 1880, when G. S. Robert and W. F. Foos were added to the firm, and renewed efforts were put forth in the manufacture of corn planters, corn drills and harrows. Near them are the shops of Woliston, Chambers & Burnett. Mr. Woliston formerly manufactured the Whitelly plow, but in 1876 the present firm began operations for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc. Up to 1880, they also made the I X L plow, but have discontinued that for the present. The Springfield Malleable Iron Company was incorporated in 1878 by S. C. Warner and eight associates, and their foundry was built in the western part of the city, where that company has very fine shops, and are well equipped for manufacturing malleable castings. They now make some two hundred tons per month. Mr. S. C. Warner was one of the very first to make malleable iron in this country, first starting in Connecticut, and then at Cleveland, where he started large malleable foundries. From there he came to Springfield, where he started two concerns. He was one of the few who have made the manufacturing of malleable iron a life study, and, while equipping his last venture, was taken away by death from his friends, with whom he had spent so many busy days. The Eureka Foundry, J. R. Ambrose, proprietor, is one of the busy places of which this city is so full, running continually, manufacturing parts of the Eclipse engine and doing general job work. This foundry was started by its present owner some two years ago, who, after working as molder and foreman of foundries since 1849, started on Washington, east of Limestone street, in 1875. From this point he removed two squares west to his present foundry, between Market and Center, on Washington street.

The Common Sense Engine Company was started by H. J. Creighton in

1878, in the alley between High and Washington, Market and Center streets, as a general job shop. A new shop is now completed, and will soon be occupied by Yakey & Byers, who succeeded Creighton. It is situated on East street, just south of Mound.

Near Main street, in the alley above mentioned, is the Champion Brass Foundry of J. J. Fawcett. It was first established on Limestone street in 1873, by Kelly & Fawcett, and carried on by them some two years, when Mr. Fawcett bought the business and removed it to the present site.

Many years ago, where the St. John shops now stand, Mr. David L. Croft had a silver-plating shop. From this point he removed to High street, and, after many changes, he is now established west of Center street, in the electro plate, belt clamp and blackboard-eraser business.

The early light of our city, furnished by candles, was made by Mr. Robert Thompson, who had, in 1859, bought from James Bean the candle-factory which he had started some two years before. The factory stood on East Main street, at the foot of what was known as Brewery Hill. For twenty years this business was carried on in a large way, until 1879, when it had to succumb to the more civilized blaze of coal oil.

The firm of Peel & Elster began the manufacturing of dash moldings at 132 West Main street in 1873, and removed from there to 78 South Limestone street in October, 1878, where they now make dash moldings, neck-yokes, Buckeye wringers and halters. At the same place, T. R. Way makes mill picks, a business he began in 1872, at 65 South Market street, in connection with a general job shop.

After many years of activity in the tinware and spouting business, Mr. T. B. Peet took as partner C. A. Schuster, and started, in 1874, at 28 South Market street, second floor, a shop for making galvanized iron cornice, window-caps and finials, which business has grown to very large dimensions, and is to-day one of our important branches of industry.

The Springfield Cracker Works, started in 1872 by Stafford & Miller, have passed from hand to hand until Cartmell & Erter, the present owners, purchased the business in 1878, and removed from No. 46 West Washington street to No. 14 South Center street, where they now have works of the capacity of baking three and a half barrels of flour per hour.

In 1817, Griffith Foos had a small oil-mill on the corner of what is now Linden avenue and Monroe street. This mill is said to have been removed to East street, about where the Common Sense Engine Works now stand, and then used as a cotton-factory, and afterward as a flax-mill. In 1834, the flouring-mill known as the Fillar Mill was built on the ground where the Foos oil-mill stood, on the corner of Linden avenue and Monroe street. It was run by an overshot wheel, and was operated for many years, until, in 1871, it was bought by E. R. Hotsenpeller & Co., and used by them for a hominy-mill. In 1873, the mill was destroyed by fire. The ground was bought of E. R. Hotsenpeller & Co., by the Champion Bar & Knife Company, in 1874, and the present shops of this company erected on it.

These shops are now under the management of Charles A. Bauer as Superintendent, who has proved his ability as a mechanical expert in the present perfection of the work done in these shops. No one can fully appreciate his skill, or the excellence of these works, without personal inspection.

Since 1872, L. Patrick & Co., 12 South Center street, have manufactured the Patrick hot-air furnace, for heating dwellings, churches, storerooms and halls, the Star wind-mill, force pumps and lever spring beds. This business is carried on by L. Patrick and I. W. Rodgers. The planing-mill of T. L. Arthur was built by Voorhis & Arthur in 1867, and operated by them until 1870, when

John H. Voorhis bought the interest of his partner. In 1871, it was Voorhis, Hayward & Co.; in 1872, Voorhis & Spencer: in 1873, Arthur & Lightfoot: and in 1874, Thomas L. Arthur took full control, and is now operating it as a sash, door and blind factory.

A. G. Bethard's planing-mill and job factory, in alley west of Market square, has been operated since 1872 by him.

William H. Bauroth, general job shop, on west side of Fisher's alley, between Main and High streets, has been run by him since 1874, manufacuring pulley, shafting and hangers. On North street, between Spring and Factory streets, the cement, drain and sewer-pipe factory was built by A. W. Eichelberger in 1875, where many necessities in house building are made, besides drain and sewer piping.

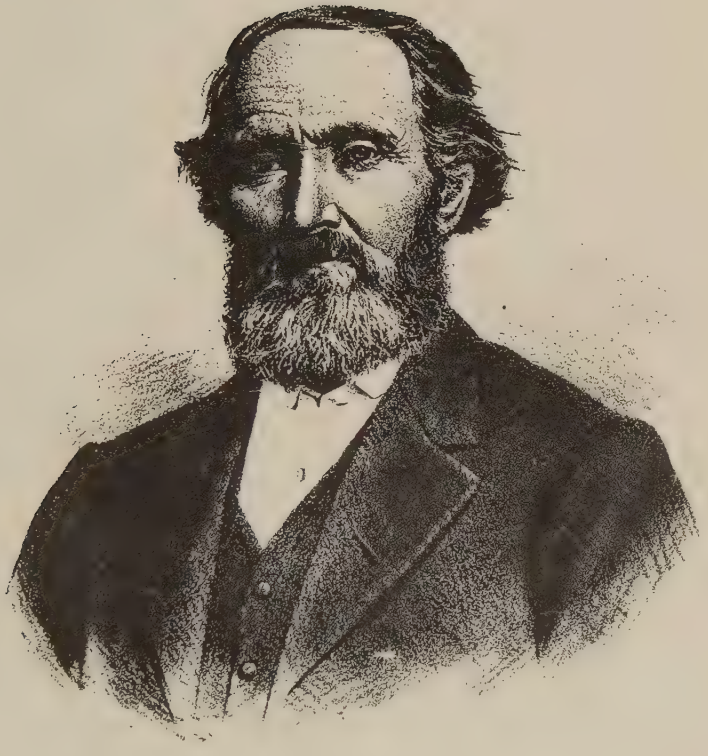
Springfield has had a book-bindery since 1844. At that time, J. D. Smith started in this business on Trapper's Corner. This establishment was sold to a Cincinnati man, who removed the tools to Cincinnati, Ohio. J. W. Kills & Son commenced same business in 1860, and took the place of the one removed. In 1869, the Smith concern, which had again started, in the building known as the old Protestant building, just south of High street, on Limestone, was removed to the *Republic* building, where it was carried on by different firms until 1880, when J. D. Smith & Co. withdrew and started a bindery at the corner of Main and Limestone streets, and the Republic Printing Company continued the same business in their building.

There are in this city two breweries—Vorce & Blee, on East Columbia street, and Engert & Dinkle, corner of Penn and Section streets. Both are very large concerns, and have been in operation for many years. The Vorce & Blee brewery was established in 1840; that of Engert & Dinkle in 1849.

W. Burns' distillery, on East Main street, has been in operation since 1857, doing a very large business for so small a concern. It now has a bonded warehouse in connection with the stillhouse.

James Lowry & Co. (consisting of James Lowry, J. W. Kills and Dr. Ambrose Blount, father of A. A. Blount, dentist) commenced building a paper-mill in the fall of 1827, on Mill Run, between Columbia and North streets, just northeast of the Columbia street burying-ground. This mill was finished and put into operation on June 21, 1828, as a hand paper-mill, and was run as such until 1836, when it was changed into a machine-mill, with a wet machine only, and in 1840 a drier was added, and so run until May, 1861, making all kinds of paper. In 1836, the mill changed hands, and J. W. Kills & Sons operated it until May, 1861, at which time they made an assignment to William D. Hill.

Baker W. Peck laid the stone foundation of the above mill. In 1864, Marshfield Steel purchased this mill property and remodeled it into a tobacco factory, which was run by M. Steel & Co. up to 1867, when J. L. Kidder took possession and manufactured tobacco until 1869. Since then it has been used as a foundry, machine-shop and general job-shop, up to 1880, when it was rebuilt and occupied by J. V. Elster, who manufactures the Wright extension table. This business was started by Wright & Elster at the Stringtown shops, now used by the St. John Company for the manufacture of the wood-work of their sewing machines. The unoccupied shops of the Taylor Paint Company on South Limestone street were built in 1877, by Caleb Taylor and William Pimlott, and used in the manufacturing of dry paints by them and their successors, Taylor & Judson, who had worked up a thrifty business, but which was suddenly stopped by the death of Mr. Taylor on April 15, 1878, and who had been the manufacturing chemist of the firm. In 1869, Thomas Roberts purchased of Thompson & Kingsbury, boiler-makers, their business on Limestone



Nathan Neer

PLEASANT TP.

street, just south of the United Presbyterian Church, which he removed to Monroe and Gallagher streets, and with his brother, B. F. Roberts, carried on the boiler-making business until 1876, when the brothers parted, each starting separate shops—one on Washington street, the other at the new shop on Bridge street, between Spring and Gallagher streets. Thomas now has the Bridge street shop, also a shop near James Leffel & Co.'s works in East Springfield. B. F. Roberts has a shop at No. 30 West Washington street. The Springfield File Works, on Bridge street, near Spring, was started by A. Noelp, at 155 Limestone street, and afterward removed to 331 East Main street, when C. Unglaub became owner, in 1875, and removed to present place in 1879.

The Springfield Brass Foundry was started by McLaughlin & Shilling, at 68 South Limestone street, in June, 1880, and bids fair to be a business of some proportion.

The Ludlow Soap Manufacturing Company started business in the fall of 1880, on Washington street, between Spring and Limestone streets. This business is the outgrowth of a small concern started many years ago by James W. Ludlow, of this city. Mr. Ludlow was with the Proctor & Gamble soap establishment, of Cincinnati, a number of years ago, and then became enamored with the business—so much so as to follow it in an intermittent way ever since. Nearly two years ago he determined to devote his entire attention to making a first-class soap, and out of that determination has developed the Ludlow Soap Manufacturing Company of Springfield, a combination that unites an abundance of capital with the energy and skill requisite to a large business. The firm is now A. R. Ludlow, J. W. Ludlow, J. S. Ludlow and T. W. Ludlow. J. S. Ludlow and T. W. Ldulow are sons of A. R. Ludlow, who is a member of the firm of Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers, of this city. This company manufactures laundry and toilet soaps of various kinds.

The soap-factory of Mark Smith & Sons, was started in 1861 at their present place of business, on Buck Creek, just west of Market street. They first made potash and a small amount of soap until 1868, when they started to make both toilet and laundry soap in large quantities. They have now in hand the erection of a large three-story brick building, so as to enable them to meet the large-increased demand for their various productions of soap.

The saw-mill of I. B. Rawlins & Son, erected by them in 1875, is the only mill of this kind within the city limits. It is used to saw all kinds of hard lumber, and has a capacity of many thousand feet per day.

The Springfield Curved Elbow Company, on Washington street, started in 1873 by James Brand, as the Curved Elbow Company, and by M. L. Rice, its present owner, changed to the Springfield Curved Elbow Company in 1876. This concern manufactures curved stovepipe elbows in large quantities, and ship them for sale to all parts of the United States.

The collar-factory of S. T. Irvin, 64 Main street, was started by him in 1862. All kinds of horse-collars are made at this place, and in large quantities, for shipment.

In 1870, Deardorff, Mellen & Co., manufacturers of coffins and caskets, began business at 116 and 118 South Spring street. They manufacture and ship to all parts of the United States many thousand coffins, and caskets of all kinds, from the cheapest painted to the most costly rosewood.

Boyd Hotsenpiller & Co., the pioneer manufacturers of cloth-covered caskets in the West, started on Washington street, east of Limestone street, in 1876, in the mill formerly used by Hotsenpiller & Co. for making hominy. This company make cloth-covered caskets of the very finest quality.

Boyd's burglar-proof grave-vault is manufactured by a company organized for that purpose. Its buildings are on Washington street, along the railroad.

The company have placed considerable capital in the concern, and propose to push the vault with vim. As it is a new thing, it needs presentation to the people, but it will soon win public favor.

The Champion City Manufacturing Company, John A. Blount and A. McWilson, proprietors, was started in 1875, by Kissell, Blount & Co., in the old woolen-mills on Warder street. This concern is now doing a thrifty business in manufacturing cultivators, hay-rakes, double-shovel plows, post-hole diggers and garden tools of various kinds. They also have, in connection with the agricultural implement business, a number of knitting machines, making large quantities of woolen stockings of all kinds, which they furnish to large dealers in woolen goods.

The Robbins & Myers Foundry was removed by them from the old Kills paper-mill property, in 1879, to their new foundry, on East Springfield, near the shops of James Leffel & Co. They began in 1877 to do foundry and machine job work. This increased so fast that they had to build new shops of large size to be able to meet the demand on them. They are now melting from eight to ten tons of iron per day, and the superior quality of their castings and work brings them large custom from abroad.

In 1861, Mr. John Foos purchased the Barnett oil-mill, which they had built in 1842 on Warder street, and in 1863 he bought the Steel, Lehman & Co. oil-mill, which was built by Olly Tayler in 1846, also located on Warder street. The machinery in the mills he removed, in 1870, to his present place of business, on the cliffs overlooking Buck Creek, just above Plum street. This is one of the most successful industries of our city, and one of the leading oil-mills of the West.

The St. John Sewing Machine Company, organized in 1875, is also one of Mr. John Foos' projects. This company made for some time the St. John sewing machine, which has been improved into the Royal St. John, the name it now justly bears. The extensive shops of this company are situated at the corner of Main and Center streets, and are fully equipped with the very best of tools for special work. The cabinet work of the machines is done at their wood-shop, west of Stringtown, just north of the National Road. Mr. John Foos is President of this company, and E. W. Mullikin Secretary, and F. W. Foos Treasurer. The Directors are John H. Thomas, S. A. Bowman, J. S. Goode, C. H. Bacon and John Foos.

The Cottage Color Paint Company also belongs to Mr. John Foos. It was established in 1865 by Henry C. Barnett, Henry E. Folger, T. B. Peet and Leander Mudge, and removed in 1870 to its present place in the Foos oil-mill.

The Republic Printing Company, whose building occupies the site of the old National Hotel on Main street, is a joint-stock company, with a capital of $125,000. It not only publishes a daily, tri-weekly and weekly paper, has an extensive bindery, large job and press rooms, with all the facilities for accurate and modern work, but it also has a paper-mill at Enon, Ohio, of large capacity, which is in constant operation. Its job room has five cylinder presses, three jobbers, and three ruling machines in bindery. Its legal blanks have long had an extensive reputation throughout the State for accuracy and adaptability. In addition to its own publication, it prints the *Live Patron*, the *Wittenberger*, *Evangelist*, etc. It does a business of $150,000 per annum.

The Transcript Printing Company, composed of B. O. Elifritz, C. E. Winters and J. P. Winters, have a capital of $75,000, invested in real estate, machinery, etc., in their business. Their building on High street has a frontage of fifty feet, including an ell recently added, and extends back 220 feet. The firm have one of the largest job rooms in the State, and a press room which has seven cylinder presses, three power jobbers, folder, paster and coverer for

the book department, and a wire-stitcher for pamphlets. Their printing arrangements are unequaled. None of the late improvements are wanting. They employ sixty-two persons regularly, and have a force of thirty-five girls for the folding and other rooms. Their business amounts to $100,000 per annum, and includes large contracts in many parts of this and other States.

The very large and thrifty concern now known as the Springfield Agricultural Works grew out of an old establishment by the same name, carried on by the firm of Ferrell & Ludlow, the partners being Mr. Alphonso Ferrell and Mr. Abram R. Ludlow. Afterward, the firm was known as Ferrell, Ludlow & Co., and afterward as Ferrell, Ludlow & Rodgers Messrs. R. H. and I. W. Rodgers being the junior partners. In January, 1872, the firm of Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers was organized, Mr. Ferrell retiring and the Thomas brothers supplying his place. Mr. I. W. Rodgers also retired, and went into another branch of manufacturing. In 1873, the firm was organized, under its present management, into a joint-stock company, with a capital of $200,000. The buildings are very extensive, occupying the greater portion of an entire square, embracing 80,000 feet of floor, besides the foundry. Here, also, next the smith-shop, is the American Tire-Setter, which fits cold tire to the wheels with such exactness and rapidity as to be really astonishing.

The shops of this company were almost totally destroyed by fire June 2, 1873, just when most needed to get out work for the fall trade. They were rebuilt at once, and newly equipped in the very best manner. They manufacture grain drills, cultivators and cider-mills.

J. H. Thomas & Sons, manufacturers of hay-rakes and portable engines, built their shops at the corner of Monroe and Limestone streets, in 1874. They removed from this site the frame shops long used by different companies for plow shops, brass foundry and general job work. Mr. J. H. Thomas, formerly senior partner of Thomas & Mast, has been long connected with the manufacturing interests of this city. When, in 1871, he withdrew from Thomas & Mast, it was only to look for a new business site for himself and sons, who are now connected with him in his present business.

J. H. Thomas & Sons have, from year to year, built additions to their shops, until now they cover almost half a block. Their horse hay-rakes and portable engines, like all other agricultural implements manufactured in Springfield, are champions of the world.

The Buckeye Agricultural Works is one of the mammoth manufacturing establishments of the great interior of the United States. It is owned by Messrs. P. P. Mast & Co., and it is located on both sides of Warder street, in Springfield, Ohio. The structures are compactly built, varying from one to three and five stories in height, and cover two acres of ground.

The concern had its birth nineteen years ago, the original proprietors being Mr. Phineas P. Mast, who came to this city from Urbana in 1856, and Mr. John H. Thomas, who was at that time a rising young lawyer.

In a very few years, the firm of Thomas & Mast became famous throughout the country. They invented and manufactured the Buckeye Grain Drill, the Buckeye Cultivator and the Buckeye Cider Mill, making improvements each season and enlarging their operations each year.

In 1871, Mr. John H. Thomas withdrew from the firm, his interest passing into the hands of Mr. P. P. Mast, who at once gathered about him a number of the leading and most efficient men, who, as travelers, or as designers or artisans, had been connected with the establishment, and organized the firm of P. P. Mast & Co. The machines from time to time were radically improved, the purpose of Mr. Mast and his associates being to produce the very best possible results, and to put into the market the best-made and the most useful, servicea-

ble machines that ingenuity could devise and that cunning and efficient workmen could construct of wood, iron and steel.

Year by year the works grew to their present dimensions, and now the several departments constitute one of the grandest mechanical and manufacturing enterprises of the day.

In the season of 1875 was erected, between Main and Columbia streets, in the West End of Springfield, Ohio, near the Institute buildings, one of the finest manufacturing establishments ever erected in the city. These buildings were erected by Messrs. Mast, Foos & Co., for the manufacture of tubular boilers and portable boilers and engines. This company furnished a 400-horse-power boiler to make steam for the engines of the Industrial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, since when the company has been incorporated as a stock company, and now manufactures Buckeye and lawn mowers, iron turbine wind engines, and Buckeye force pumps.

The old shop of James Leffel & Co., that stood on the corner of Limestone street and the C., S. & C. R. R., was one of the first manufacturing interests of the place, built as it was in 1852, by Winger & Anderson in the wood work, and Whiteley & Hatch in iron work. These two firms built box and flat cars, and in the season of 1852 they built twenty-one of the Jackson Cook reapers, the first ever built in this city. One of these reapers was sold to Mr. Andrew Whiteley. They did not prove a success as harvesting machines. After many changes in management, John Pitts, Jr., bought the greater part of the buildings, and sold his entire interest to Mr. James Leffel. In 1864, Mr. Winger also sold his interest to Mr. Leffel. These shops at that time stood on ground leased of Mr. William Whiteley.

James Leffel, the pioneer foundryman of Springfield, built his first foundry west of Springfield, on the south side of the National Road, near the Buck Creek bridge. This foundry was completed in January, 1840. These buildings are now in a very dilapidated condition. In 1846, as before stated, he and Mr. Richards built a cotton-mill on Warder street. In 1858, the foundation of the present extensive business of James Leffel & Co. was laid. At this time, Mr. Leffel was busy on a water-wheel, which he completed and had patented in 1862. This proved to be the very best turbine water-wheel ever invented, and a vast improvement over the old style of wheels.

The business of James Leffel & Co. was conducted, up to 1878, by Mr. William Foos, Mrs. Leffel and Mr. John W. Bookwalter, when Mr. Foos retired and Mr. Bookwalter took full control of the business, and in 1879 commenced the erection of new shops in East Springfield, where he now manufactures turbine water-wheels and the Bookwalter engines. The shops first occupied by James Leffel & Co., corner of C., S. & C. R. R. and Limestone street, was built by Mr. Jacob Winger in 1852, and used as a car-shop and planing-mill. Large additions were made to this building by the Leffel company, until no more ground was left to build on, and Mr. Bookwalter was compelled to move his shops, as he has done, just outside of the corporation limits of Springfield.

The vast manufacturing interest known as the Champion Reaper manufacturers of Springfield, is, when taken as a whole, by far the largest industry of our city. This interest has five very large factories, and employ many hundred men in building their reapers and mowers.

The Champion machine was invented by William N. Whiteley, a native of Clark County, Ohio, who was raised a farmer—or at least he spent his boyhood days with his father on a farm near Springfield. At a very early age, he manifested remarkable mechanical talent, together with inventive genius, and soon determined to abandon the farm for mechanical pursuits, which were better suited to his taste, and to that end he served an apprenticeship as a machinist.

At about the age of eighteen, while he was alternating between the work-shop and the farm, his attention was especially directed to harvesting machinery.

In the year 1852, an exhibition of reaping and mowing machines was held, under the auspices of the State, on the farm of J. T. Warder, near Springfield, and all of the reaping and mowing machines then manufactured were represented. It may be safely said that no one present at that exhibition, not even the inventors or manufacturers of the respective machines, took more interest in the exhibition than did Mr. Whiteley. Immediately thereafter, he began a series of experiments, which were continued through the years 1852, 1853 and 1854. during which time the different factors of the machine were conceived, machines made, placed in the field and tried, improvements made and further tested, and, in the year 1855, the first successful Champion machine was produced. The manufacture of the Champion machines for the trade was commenced by Mr. Whiteley in 1856, at which time he associated with Mr. Jerome Fassler, who, like Mr. Whiteley, was without capital, but he possessed great mechanical ability, and together they commenced, under the firm name of Whiteley & Fassler, the manufacture of the Champion machines with their own hands. The shop, or factory, first occupied by them, was a wooden structure 20x35 feet, consequently the first production of machines was on a very limited scale.

The manufacture and sales of the first season aggregated about twenty machines, which was increased each successive year. In the fall of 1857, Mr. O. S. Kelly, a skilled mechanic, with limited means, was associated with Whiteley & Fassler, under the firm name of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, which name has been maintained for nearly a quarter of a century, up to the present time.

As is usually the case in building up new enterprises, they met with many reverses and passed through many "hard trials and tribulations." In fact, to depict the vicissitudes through which they passed while the business was in its infancy would be too great a task. However, not excessively elated with apparent success, or daunted by discouragements, but with unanimity of mind and determined to succeed, they overcame all obstacles, and the results arising from their perseverance will be readily noticed as we pass along, endeavoring to follow them, step by step, to the present time.

In the year 1860, the firm had overcome many of the obstacles encountered, and succeeded so far as to establish the reputation of the machine, and increase their business to that extent that greater facilities for manufacturing were imperatively necessary. Accordingly, the original establishment, together with adjacent rooms which had been temporarily leased, were abandoned for a part of their present location, a two-story brick building, 50x80 feet, which was equipped with machinery, and to which additions were made yearly, until their main building encompassed the extensive proportions of 400 feet in length by 52 feet wide. A portion of the building is four stories; and the remainder three stories high, with wings attached, embracing foundry, blacksmith-shop and material rooms, all thoroughly equipped with machinery. But, notwithstanding the firm had increased their facilities yearly, they had been unable, up to this time, to supply the demand for machines, and having occupied all the available space that could be procured in that locality, and in order to make further provisions to supply the rapidly increasing demand for the Champion, in the fall of 1867 an arrangement was entered into with Warder, Mitchell & Co. to manufacture the Champion machines for a Northern district of territory. The last-named firm, having been for several years engaged in the manufacture of various reaping and mowing machines, embracing the Ketchum mower, Densmore self-raker, New York reaper, Ohio harvester, Buckeye, Marsh harvester, etc., had large shops, which were situated about one and a half miles from the city, at a

point called Lagonda, now a suburban village of Springfield, and in 1868 the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co. first began the manufacture of the Champion machine, and abandoned the manufacture of all other machines previously manufactured by them. During each successive year, they have been compelled to greatly increase their facilities, until their manufactory is now one of the largest in the country. The capacity of their shops, warehouses, etc., has been more than doubled since they commenced the manufacture of the Champion machines.

About the same time, during the fall of 1867, and in order to provide further facilities for supplying the prospective demand for the Champion machines, the Champion Machine Company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing machines for the Southern and Western States and Territories.

The company was organized and placed under the management of Amos Whiteley, its President (who had been for ten years prior connected with the firms of Whiteley & Fassler and Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, as their principal business manager). Mr. Robert Johnson, the Secretary and Superintendent, is a skillful mechanic, who was formerly successfully engaged in the business of contracting and building in this city. His indomitable energy and perseverance eminently qualify him for the position he occupies. Mr. William W. Wilson, the Vice President, formerly resided at Cadiz, Ohio, where he was largely engaged in milling, mining, merchandising, etc., and was noted for his sound judgment, perseverance and sterling character.

Immediately after the organization of the company, suitable grounds were purchased and buildings erected and equipped with first-class machinery. The buildings were the largest in the country at that time, but proved inadequate to the wants of the company. Hence, large additions were added, embracing one warehouse covering 65,000 square feet of floor space, erected for the purpose of storing machines to economize space in the manufactory; and an office building, 50x100 feet, with repair warehouse attached, the main part of the first floor of which is used for offices, and the second floor for sample rooms, printing rooms, etc.

Thus the manufacturing was conducted up to 1874 by the three firms composed of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, Warder, Mitchell & Co., and Champion Machine Company, known as the "Champion Interest." All manufacture the same machines from the same patterns, so that the duplicate parts made by one firm could be used on the machines made by either of the other parties, which forms a system of exact duplication, which has ever since been maintained.

A large amount of malleable iron having been adopted in the construction of the Champion machines, it was found necessary to provide for the manufacture of same, and in 1874 the Champion Malleable Iron Company was formed by the three firms (before referred to) as equal partners. This company purchased the factory and fixtures originally owned by the Springfield Malleable Iron Company, and, by the purchase of additional grounds and the erection of very large additional buildings, have increased the capacity of the works until they are now the largest malleable iron works in the world, producing annually over three thousand tons of the best quality of malleable iron. The officers of the company are: Jerome Fassler, President; O. S. Kelly, Vice President; Robert Johnson, Secretary. The business of this company is skillfully managed by Mr. Fassler, its President and Superintendent, and O. W. Kelly, his assistant.

The manufacturers referred to, further realizing the importance of providing for the manufacture of all the component parts which enter into and are used in connection with the Champion machines, especially the knives, sickles and sections, under their own supervision, decided to make such provision by

building a separate manufactory for that purpose, and to that end the Champion Bar & Knife Company was formed in 1874, on the same common basis of contribution and ownership as the Champion Malleable Iron Company. During the years 1874 and 1875, grounds were purchased, extensive buildings erected and equipped with the most approved machinery for the manufacture of cutter bars, guards, knives, sickles, sections, etc. The buildings were planned and erected, and the machinery purchased and manufactured, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Jerome Fassler.

The main building is of brick, two stories and basement in height; is upward of 200 feet in length. The northern wing extends east a distance of 400 feet, in two rooms, one of which is occupied as a machine-shop and the other as a blacksmith-shop. The southern wing is divided into six rooms, used for grinding guards, tempering sections, case-hardening guards, machine-shop, etc., extending a distance of 500 feet. The machinery with which it is equipped, which is the very best that can be procured, is driven by a low-pressure engine of 275-horse-power capacity. The simple manufacture of knives may not appear, at first sight, as a field for the exercise of much ingenuity. But an examination of the different shapes and different processes through which they pass, and the skill and care necessary to insure success, will readily produce a contrary opinion.

This manufactory is perhaps more complete, in all its appointments, than any establishment in the United States.

In addition to the manufacture of cutter bars, guards, knives, sickles and sections, the necessary machinery has been added for the manufacture of rivets of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and a new line of machinery is now being added for the manufacture of nuts and washers, chains, etc., so that in the future every factor of the Champion machines will be manufactured from the raw material by one of the firms or companies referred to.

Springfield Southern Railroad, extends from Springfield through South Charleston, Jeffersonville, Washington C. H., Greenfield, Bainbridge and Waverly (a distance of 110 miles), to Jackson, Ohio, which latter point is located almost in the center of the Jackson County coal-fields, from which the best coal in Ohio, and perhaps the best bituminous coal in the world, is mined; also, the central portion of what is known as the Hanging-Rock region of Ohio, which introduces the best charcoal foundry iron and also the best mill iron in the country. Hence, it will be seen that the manufacturers of the Champion have assured to themselves an unlimited supply of the best quality of materials.

The capital stock of said Springfield Southern Railroad is $1,000,000, owned almost exclusively by members of the "Champion Interest." The officers of the company are William N. Whiteley, of Springfield, Ohio, President; H. L. Chapman, of Jackson, Vice President; George A. Barnes, of Springfield, Secretary; Amos Whiteley, of Springfield, Treasurer; William Thornburgh, of Springfield, Superintendent.

The road has connections at Jackson, Ohio, with the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati road; at Waverly, Ohio, with the Scioto Valley road; at Greenfield, Ohio, with the main line of the Marietta & Cincinnati road; at Washington C. H., Ohio, with the Muskingum Valley road; at South Charleston, Ohio, with the Little Miami division of the Pan Handle road; and at Springfield, with the Springfield & Columbus; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; Atlantic & Great Western and Pan Handle roads, which furnish a ready market for all of the surplus coal and iron. The company also contemplate extending their line of road from Jackson, Ohio, to Huntington, W. Va., connecting at that point with the Chesapeake & Ohio road, which connection would make the Springfield

Southern a part of a Grand Trunk line from the southeastern seaboard to Chicago and the Northwest.

Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly also have a large shop on North street, used for experimental work only. Here much time is spent improving and inventing either new machines entire or parts for those already in use. The most extensive shops ever built in this city are now being erected on East street for this company, and when finished will be the largest, finest and best-equipped agricultural factory in the whole country.

In the year 1806, Simon Kenton moved from his home on the Urbana Pike, near the present Hunt farm, to the rapids of Buck Creek, at the point where the village of Lagonda now stands. Here Kenton built a grist-mill, and attached thereto a carding machine, which did not prove a success for want of perfect machinery.

The grist-mill was a small and rather inferior concern. The bolting machine was run by hand-power, which was usually furnished by those waiting for meal. Kenton left this mill and his home in 1812 to join the army of this country, then at war with England. This property belonged to William Ward, Sr., in 1814, at which time Nicholas Pricket and William Breezely bought the same and built what was known as the Pricket Mill. This was a woolen-mill, and the first one in this county of any pretensions. With regard to this, Mr J. T. Warder has kindly furnished the following:

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1880.

T. F. MCGREW, JR.:

DEAR SIR—Your note received and contents noted. As I have understood, Simon Kenton built the first mill at Lagonda, on the north side of the creek, where, after several fruitless efforts to dam the creek at the gorge through the limestone formation at that point, he made a dam with logs and loose stones 100 rods to the east of the first location (a part of which still remains), and carried the water of the creek by race to the mill, which stood about the middle of the present main shop at Lagonda. He also built the first saw-mill upon the same site, being the first one in the county. This was understood to be a squatter's right, and, about 1810 or 1812, his friends induced Congress to donate to him for his known services to the Government, a tract of thirty acres laid out in a square, and covering all his improvements. The title was in some way in the hands of William Ward as trustee of Simon Kenton. Ward sold to Prickett & Beezley, who increased the size of the mill. Both of these parties died previous to 1830, in which year, after proceedings of the court, the property was sold by the heirs to Jeremiah Warder, who in the same year employed Oliver Armstrong, one of our most noted millwrights of that day, to construct a heavy timber dam just above the gore, still maintaining secure rock foundation, and build a three-story mill on the south side of the creek. This was one of the first merchant mills in the county, so styled from having two runs of buhrs and a separate set of bolting machinery, especially devoted to the manufacture of flour for shipping.

There were also wheat and corn buhrs, with necessary bolting and cleaning machinery, devoted entirely to custom trade; farmers then, as now, thinking their own grain superior to their neighbors', and the custom was to go with a load of wheat, often many miles, to some noted miller, and returning with the proceeds in flour and offal, less the toll for the grinding—one-eighth of corn and one-tenth of wheat. In 1849, the dam last mentioned was washed out, and, with the view of obtaining more power, the Warder Brothers secured the right of Thomas Merrick to construct a race-way and dam through a part of his lands to the east, to one they were constructing on the former mill property, on the north side of the stream, and carried the water over the creek in a wooden trunk. In 1852, the present manufacturing of agricultural implements was begun in a very modest way, and, after a few years of growth, this power being so much more valuable in this line, that the milling interest was given up, and the old structure was taken down and its timbers put to other uses. Truly, J. T. W.

The agricultural shops mentioned above were the start of the present extensive business of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, before mentioned as Warder, Mitchell & Co.

The collection of information in reference to the manufacturing business of a city, to be minute, requires much time and great space to present it in a proper shape, and the scope of this work will not allow more than has already been done.

Yours truly

M. R. Hunter M. D.

PLEASANT TP.

It will be proper to add that the following different kinds of business have all along been successfully prosecuted in Springfield, to wit: Brick-making, broom-making, carpet-weaving, cigar-making, cooperage, woolen goods, baking powder, plow-making and lime-burning.

The quality of both brick and lime is fully equal to any produced in the country, and the Whiteley plow was the pride of the farm, but, like other implements, had to give way to machine-made work.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

The inventive genius of mankind has been taxed to the utmost to supply the demand upon it for rapidity and accuracy in printing newspapers. From the old Franklin hand-press to the modern Hoe, there has been successive growths as marked as those we trace in geological formation. The first printing press used in Springfield, in the year 1820, was a clumsy, awkward machine, but a representative of the art then in its infancy. The press which printed the first newspaper here was worked by hand by two persons. One man stood by the side of the press holding in each hand a large ball covered with sheepskin, and fastened to a small handle. One of these balls was applied to the ink lying upon a board. The balls were then pounded together until the ink was evenly distributed on their surface, when the workmen commenced pounding the balls over the form of types until a sufficient amount of ink was applied for an impression. The pressman then placed the blank sheet of paper in a frame covered with stout linen cloth; this frame was then folded down upon the form in which the type were locked, and the whole was rolled with a crank under an upright screw, attached to a horizontal lever, similar to the cider press; this screw was then brought down upon the forms of type with the use of the lever, in doing which the pressman used both hands and seemed to bring into exercise all the muscles of his body. The lever was then shoved back, the form rolled out from under the screen by a reverse motion of the crank; the frame containing the printed sheet thrown up; the paper taken up with the fingers of the pressman and laid aside as finished.

The year 1820 marks an important point in the history of Springfield—that of the establishment of a newspaper. The first press in the city was owned by George Smith, who commenced the publication during the year of a paper called *The Farmer*, which advocated the principles of the Madison administration. In size it was a little larger than a foolscap sheet, printed on dark coarse paper. During the "jumble of parties," through the quiet administration of Monroe, its successors kept along, in the even tonor of their way, coming out at the end of Mr. Monroe's term, with the Whig party and Mr. J. Q. Adams, and against the Democratic party and Gen. Jackson. Smith had his office in a small log house, which stood on the southeast corner of the lot, on which the First Presbyterian Church now stands. There was also a religious paper started during this year, by Rev. Saul Henkle, called the *Gospel Trumpet*, and was issued monthly in pamphlet form. It was, however, soon removed to Dayton, Ohio, where its publication was continued a short time. Smith did not continue the printing business more than a year. He sold the press to Henry Rogers, who changed the name of the paper to the *Farmers' Advocate*. He had his office in a small, one-story frame, built in the place of Smith's log cabin. After Henry Rogers it fell in the hands of his brother, Benjamin H. Rogers, who continued the paper with the same name, and in the same office, a year or two, and then changed the name to the *Western Pioneer*. On December 18, 1824, B. H. Rogers' interest ceased in the *Pioneer* by his death. The paper was published by Simeon Rogers after the death of his brother Benjamin. No name,

however, appeared in the paper, as editor or proprietor, until April, 1825, when the name of George W. Jewett, Esq., was announced as publisher.

He (Mr. J.) removed the office to a new building on the public square a short time afterward.

July 25, 1828, Messrs. Benjamin and Moses M. Henkle assumed the publication of the *Western Pioneer*. This partnership was continued until December 20, 1828, when Moses M. Henkle became its sole proprietor. He removed the office from the public square to a large frame house on the southwest corner of Market and Columbia streets. On the 30th of May, 1829, Col. William A. Camron purchased the interest of M. M. Henkle in the *Pioneer*. Although the Colonel was publisher, yet it was edited principally by William V. H. Cushing, whose name, however, did not appear in print.

On the 10th of April, 1831, Edward H. Cumming became the editor of the *Western Pioneer*, the press and materials being owned by Jeremiah Warder. On the 14th of May following, Francis and John M. Gallagher assumed its publication, Mr. Cumming still editor. On the 24th of September of the same year, it was printed and published by Edward H. Cumming and John M. Gallagher, and, on the 17th of November, 1832, F. and J. M. Gallagher again became sole editor and managers of the press.

The first literary paper in Springfield, called the *Farmers' Chronicle*, made its appearance on Tuesday, January 1, 1833. It was edited by M. M. Henkle and William V. H. Cushing, and published weekly by the firm of Stacey, Nichols & Stacey. The partnership existing between Stacey, Nichols & Stacey was dissolved on the 22d of June following, and the subscription list added to that of the *Western Pioneer*. When the union of these papers was effected, the name of the *Pioneer* was changed to *Pioneer and Chronicle*. On the 27th of July following, John M. Gallagher became sole proprietor of this publication. On the 31st of August of the same year, the paper underwent another change, and it appeared as the Springfield (Ohio) *Pioneer and Clark County Advertiser*, under the firm of J. M. Gallagher and Francis Harris. They had their office on the southeast corner of Market and High streets. On the 14th of June, 1834, J. M. Gallagher again became sole proprietor of the Springfield *Pioneer*.

On the 29th of April, 1836, James P. Williamson purchased one-half of the *Pioneer and Chronicle* office, and became a partner in the firm of Gallagher & Co. The office again met with another change in name, the latter part of the former name being dropped, and the heading Springfield (Ohio) *Pioneer* being adopted.

During the Presidential campaign of 1836, a paper called the *Calumet and War Club*, favorable to the election to Gen. William H. Harrison to the Presidency, was published by J. D. Nichols, and edited by the Whig Central Committee, which consisted of the following persons: William V. H. Cushing, William A. Rogers and James S. Halsey. It was published the last three months of the campaign, at 20 cents a copy to clubs of five. The number of subscribers was about two thousand five hundred.

On the 24th of February, 1837, the name of Thomas Harrison was added to the firm of Gallagher & Williamson, in the publication of the Springfield (Ohio) *Pioneer*. This partnership existed until the 12th of May following, when it was dissolved by Mr. Gallagher's removal to Columbus, Ohio. The business was, however, continued by T. Harrison and J. P. Williamson—James S. Halsey acting as editor. This last-named firm was changed May 18, 1838, to Thomas Harrison and William Williamson.

As near as we can ascertain the first paper in Springfield, advocating the principles of the Democratic party, was issued during the year 1839, under the title of *Mad River Democrat*. It was continued a few weeks over a year, when

its publication ceased, on account of embarrassment by debt of its editor and propietor, J. H. Nichols, who absconded in the winter of 1839-40. During a part of the year 1839, W. A. Rogers, Esq., edited the Springfield (Ohio) *Pioneer*.

In August, 1849, John M. Gallagher, having associated himself with J. B. Halsey, again became connected with the press in this place. They changed the name of Springfield (Ohio) *Pioneer* to that of the *Republic*, the present name, and this was the first paper of that name in the United States. They removed their office to Linn's Building, on Main street, on the evening of February 21, 1840. This building was destroyed by fire, with nearly all the printing materials of the *Republic* office. As a consequence the publication of the paper was suspended four weeks.

During the Presidential campaign of this year, the publication of the *Calumet and War Club* was renewed by Jacob and John A. Crain. It advocated the election of Harrison and Tyler, and was edited by the Whig Central Committee as before, with an increased circulation—the number of subscribers amounting to about four thousand. John D. Nichols was the agent.

A new and religious journal, entitled the *Presbyterian of the West*, made its appearance in the town on the 22d of September, 1841. It was published and edited by Rev. J. A. Dunlap and Rev. W. D. Smith. It was printed at the *Republic* office, and was issued every other Wednesday, at $1 per annum in advance.

During the fall of 1843, they purchased a press and fitted up an office of their own in "Linn's new building," where they continued the publication until the fall of 1845, when they removed their establishment to Cincinnati. There they continued its publication a few months over a year, when they disposed of it to Mr. H. C. McGrew and Rev. W. L. Rice, the latter being its principal editor.

The *Gospel Herald*, a semi-monthly journal in pamphlet form, was published at New Carlisle, in this county, October, 1843, under the direction of the Ohio Christian Book Association—edited by Isaac N. Walter—and printed by a man named Edwards. In the summer of 1845, R. R. Pope purchased this press and removed it to Springfield, where the publication of this paper was continued. In the spring of 1847, Elders James Williamson and James W. Marvin became editors of the *Gospel Herald*. The press and materials having been sold to John M. West, an arrangement was made this year for printing the paper in the *Republic* office. A year from this last date it was changed from a pamphlet form to that of a folio. In the year 1849, the Ohio Christian Book Association bought material and fitted up a printing office, in Rinehart's building, on Main street, where the *Herald* was afterward printed. This paper circulated throughout the different States of the Union.

J. B. Halsey disposed of his interest in the *Republic* to John A. Crain, August 29, 1845, and the business was conducted under the firm of Gallagher & Crain.

A paper advocating the claims of the Democratic party made its appearance in May, 1846, bearing the title of *Union Democrat*, edited by John M. West, and was printed at the office of R. B. Pope. In December following, Mr. West purchased this office of Mr. Pope, and changed the name to that of *Clark County Democrat*.

In June, 1848, Edwin P. Stephenson became connected with Mr. West in the publication of this paper. In May of the following year (1849), they sold their press and material to Messrs. William Mosgrove and E. G. Dial, who removed the same to Urbana, Ohio, where the *Expositor of the Fourth Congressional District*, appeared in the place of the *Democrat*.

This paper returned to Springfield again in the fall of 1852, where its publication was continued by E. P. Stephenson & Co., until May, 1853, when

it came under the control of William F. Boggs, an able Democratic writer, who was called by the Whig press "Parson Boggs." This paper afterward passed through the hands of W. D. Hill, Oldham & Lemon, Charles Gould, George F. Stayman, McGaffey & Elifritz, Elifritz & Balentine, Elifritz & Winters, and finally to Transcript Printing Company. The name of the paper had been changed by Elifritz & Balentine to the Springfield *Transcript*. D. C. Balentine is now the editor of this paper, which is the Democratic organ of the county, and of great influence in that party.

A neatly printed paper advocating the cause of temperance was commenced on the 12th of March, 1847, bearing the title of the *Moss Covered Bucket*. It was published and edited by Augustus C. Lawrence and William D. Runyan. It was printed at the *Democrat* office, but was discontinued, after the publication of six numbers, in May following.

On August 27, 1847, D. W. Halsey, having purchased the interest of J. A. Crain in the *Republic*, became connected with that paper. Soon after Mr. Halsey became one of the proprietors, Mr. John M. Gallagher, its principal editor, was seized with that fatal disease, consumption, which terminated his life November 23, 1847. In the *Republic* of November 25 following, an appropriate notice of his death appeared from the pen of its junior editor, Mr. H., from which we make the following extract: "Mr. J. M. Gallagher has been identified with the press of this county for seventeen years, within which time he has represented the county in the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature two sessions, during both of which he filled the Speaker's Chair, and gained an enviable reputation from political friends and foes by the impartiality with which he discharged his duties." These words were nearly his last: "This world must excuse me—let us meet in a better." The Lyceum, of which he was an active member and one of its founders, met on the day of his death, and passed resolutions showing their regard for his talents and usefulness.

On February 19, 1848, George D. Emerson purchased the interest of the late Mr. Gallagher in the *Republic* office, and the business was conducted under the firm of Halsey & Emerson, the former of whom was principal editor. On the 6th of May following, they commenced the publication of the *Tri-Weekly Republic*.

In May, of the same year, there was a press brought to this place, on which a paper was printed bearing the title of the *Present Age*. It was under the control of Rev. Mr. Turner, and had for its motto, "Independent in all things; neutral in nothing." There were but two numbers of this paper issued.

George D. Emerson sold his interest in the *Republic* to Robert Coulter, and the firm became Halsey & Coulter, which continued until May 24, 1850, at which time Richard McNemar purchased Mr. Halsey's interest in the *Republic* and became its editor. In December, 1850, McNemar & Co. placed in their office the first power press, an Adams, which had for its motor a colored man at the wheel. It was a great improvement on the old hand press. Theodore A. Wick succeeded Mr. Coulter as a partner of Mr. McNemar in August, 1851, Mr. Coulter having previously conveyed his interest to Mr. McNemar, and the firm became McNemar & Wick. In 1853, the *Republic* was purchased by Wick, Frey & Mayn. George H. Frey was the editor. The following year George H. Frey purchased his partners' interest and became the sole owner.

George W. Hastings and J. J. Green, in the summer of 1853, commenced the publication of a newspaper called the *Nonpareil*. The interest of Mr. Green was sold at Sheriff's sale in 1854, and was purchased by his partner, Mr. Hastings, who sold the same to C. M. Nichols. The name of the paper then under the management of Hastings & Nichols was changed to the *Mad River Valley News and Clark County Journal*.

In 1853, Isaiah Thomas published the *Mad River Valley Gazette*. He was a man of some prominence. He received the appointment as Minister to Algiers, but while he was on his voyage there, the ship on which he with his beautiful daughter and a promising son had taken passage foundered and went down with all on board.

The *American Ruralist*, a family quarto, was a paper devoted to education, agriculture, the fine arts, published by J. R. Dodge. The first number was issued on April 3, 1858, and presented a handsome appearance. It suspended publication after a vigorous existence for two years.

When the Methodist Protestant Church had been in existence for about ten years, she sorely felt the need of an organ in the Northern and Western States. During the fall of 1838, the subject was thoroughly canvassed, and, in July, 1839, the first number of the paper was issued, edited and published by Rev. Cornelius Springer—office located on Meadow Farm, six miles southwest of Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Springer conducted the paper for six years at his homestead. Health failing him, the paper was issued one year on the "farm" by Rev. A. H. Bassett, Rev. Springer, associate.

In 1846, the *Western Recorder* was purchased from Rev. C. Springer, by Rev. A. H. Bassett, and by him the office of the publication was removed from Meadow Farm to the town of Putnam—now the Ninth Ward of the city of Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Bassett edited and published the paper as an individual enterprise till September, 1855, when, by act of a convention composed of Ministerial and Lay representatives of the Methodist Protestant Church, two Commissioners were appointed, Rev. J. M. Flood and Rev. George Clancy, to negotiate with Mr. Bassett for the purchase of the paper. The purchase was made, the office of publication ordered removed from Putnam, Ohio, to Springfield, Ohio, and the name of the paper changed from that of *Western Recorder* to that of *Western Methodist Protestant*. The removal took place in September, 1855. Mr. Bassett was elected editor and publisher by the convention. It was first issued at Springfield, October, 1855. Mr. Bassett was continued editor and publisher, by the church, till 1860.

At the General Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church, of 1860, Rev. George Brown, D. D., of Pennsylvania, was elected editor for two years, and Rev. Bassett continued publisher and book agent. In November, 1862, Rev. D. B. Dorsey, of West Virginia, was elected editor for two years. Rev. Bassett continued as publisher and book agent till November, 1864, when he resigned the office. At this time the Board of Publication assembled in Springfield, Ohio, and elected Rev. John Scott, D. D., of Pennsylvania, editor, and Rev. J. S. Throp, of Ohio, publisher and book agent, each to serve for the term of two years. The General Conference of 1866 re-elected Dr. John Scott, editor, and again re-elected Rev. A. H. Bassett, publisher and book agent. At the same time the name of the paper was changed from that of *Western Methodist Protestant* to that of the *Methodist Recorder*.

In September, 1870, Dr. Scott resigned editorial control of the paper, and the Board of Publication elected Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., editor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Scott. The General Conference of 1871, re-elected Dr. Clark editor, and again re elected Rev. A. H. Bassett publisher and book agent. In November, 1871, by act of General Conference, the office of publication was removed from Springfield, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Penn. In July, 1872, Rev. Bassett resigned the position as publisher and book agent, to get clear of petty annoyances, and open the way to official position for parties who could not ascend while he stood in the way. James Robison succeeded Rev. Bassett as publisher in 1872. In 1875, the General Conference re-elected Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., editor, and James Robison publisher and book agent.

Rev. Dr. Clark died July 6, 1879, at Atlanta, Ga., while visiting his friend, Gov. Colquitt, of that State. Rev. John Scott, D. D., was elected to fill the vacancy by the Board of Publication. In May, 1880, the General Conference re-elected Dr. Scott editor, and James Robison publisher and book agent.

The *Sunday School*, a paper for children, was first issued at Springfield, Ohio, in 1873. It has ever been a very popular paper among the children of the Methodist Protestant Church. The *Methodist Recorder*, since its first issue, has been an influential journal in the religious world. Rev. George Brown, D. D., was widely known as an educator, author, editor and an able theologian. He resided at Springfield from December, 1860, till his death, October 25, 1871. His remains lie in Fern Cliff Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio.

Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., lived in Springfield about two years. During his residence here, although editor of a Methodist Protestant journal, he served the members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield as their Pastor some six months. Dr. Clark was widely known as a thorough educator, fascinating author, an eloquent minister, and accomplished editor. His remains rest in peace at Wellsville, Ohio. Rev. Dr. Scott, present editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, resided in Springfield, Ohio, for several years. Dr. Scott is a profound theologian, a popular author, and ranks with the able religious editors of our country.

Rev. A. H. Bassett served the Methodist Protestant Church of Springfield as Pastor in 1837 and 1838. He came to Springfield, with the press, from Zanesville, in 1855, and has had his home in said city until the present time—though transient the past year or two. Rev. Bassett has filled all the offices within the gift of the Methodist Protestant Church—a successful editor and publisher, author of church history, a thorough student, an entertaining preacher, and a true Christian gentleman.

William R. Calhoon, a resident of Springfield, Ohio, and from whom we gather the above facts, was an active participant in all the changes pertaining to the *Recorder*, from 1845 till 1878. He remained with the concern until, through long-continued application to business, his eyesight failed him.

The Springfield *Daily Evening Telegram* was established January 21, 1861, by Henry C. Craft, a practical printer of considerable experience, its office of publication being in the old Methodist Protestant building on South Limestone street, on the site now occupied by Bookwalter's Opera House. The editors of the *Telegram* were J. R. Dodge, afterward statistician of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, and D. Brainerd Lathrop, a young man of brilliant talent, who was killed a year or two later while in the telegraph service with Gen. McClellan's army. Mr. Dodge had another journal under his charge called the *American Ruralist*, and the two papers were under one management to some extent. The *Daily Telegram* was subsequently sold to E. R. Gard, and by him to Dr. J. Kost. Dr. Kost had been in possession of the paper but a short time when he disposed of it to Messrs. Hastings & Nichols, by whom it was consolidated with their own paper, the Springfield *Daily News*.

In 1861, the *Republic* was sold to W. F. Coggswell, who, in 1864, sold the same to George W. Hastings and C. M. Nichols. The *Republic and Mad River News* were consolidated and published as the *Republic*.

The *Weekly Advertiser* was started in 1867 by A. D. Hook, who sold it in 1869 to Jesse O. Thomas and others, who published it under the firm name of *Advertiser* Printing Company, and issued a morning daily. This paper became a strong rival to the *Daily Republic* in influence and patronage. W. W. Beach was the superintendent of the publishing department, and Oscar T. Martin was the editor. It failed to support itself, and, in the summer of 1872, was sold to J. J. Snyder and William Williamson, who, a few months thereafter, sold it to the Republic Printing Company.

The Springfield *Daily Leader* was a small daily, published during the excitement of the woman's crusade, by D. C. Balentine and others. Its short-lived mission was to restrain the zeal and enthusiasm of the crusaders. It was published but a few months.

The *Republic* is as we have seen the oldest as well as the largest and most influential paper in the county. Through various changes of name and proprietorship its ancestry goes back almost to the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. It was incorporated in 1867, with a capital stock of $50,000, which, in 1872, was increased to $125,000. George W. Hastings is now as he was at the beginning the manager of the institution. Under his prudent guide and it has attained an influential position. C. M. Nichols occupies the editorial chair. He is vigorous in his advocacy of all improvements which will advance the interests of the city, and his labors have always been earnest and unceasing. Springfield has received great benefit from his fluent pen. C. E. Folger has been his associate for many years, and has contributed much to the success of the paper.

The Champion Reaper and Mower Companies publish and distribute gratuitously from 150,000 to 175,000 a month copies of a paper called the *Illustrated Champion*, which represents the Champion interests, and is creditable in typography and editorial arrangement. It was started in 1870. Charles Rowley is the editor.

Rinehart, Ballard & Co. also publish the *Illustrated Springfield Thresher*, which is devoted to the enlightenment of the public upon the qualities of the threshers, separators and powers manufactured by that firm.

The *Daily and Weekly Times* was inaugurated as a newspaper experiment in November, 1879, by Wells S. Trader as editor. It did not continue through the first volume, although its proprietor spared no expense to make it profitable.

The *Sunday News*, a lively local paper, and circulated only on Sunday, commenced its career in June, 1879. It was the successor of the *Daily Morning News*, which had been started a few months before. The *Sunday News* is owned by the West Brothers, with D. Thornton West as editor. Its publication has been attended with the greatest success. T. E. Harwood, on May 15, 1873, commenced the publication on a small scale of the *Commercial Gazette*, which he afterward changed and enlarged to the Springfield *Gazette*. It is a small but sturdy paper, with daily and weekly forms, and deserves to succeed. R. T. Nelson is the editor, who has made the paper a newsy sheet.

In March, 1871, the first number was issued of the *Leffel Mechanical News*, published by James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio—a journal which has since become widely known throughout the United States, and, indeed, in all parts of the world, as one of the leading periodicals of its class, having in fact hardly any rival in its special field. Its projector and controlling manager was John W. Bookwalter, then a partner in the house, and now sole proprietor both of the immense manufacturing concern conducted under the name of James Leffel & Co., and of the *Mechanical News*. The firm having acquired an extensive reputation through the sale of the celebrated Leffel Double Turbine Water Wheel, and having a very large acquaintance through their business correspondents and otherwise with the manufacturing and milling public, Mr. Bookwalter was convinced of the feasibility of establishing, by means of these facilities, a journal which should deserve and thereby achieve a permanent success. The result proved his belief to be well founded. The *Mechanical News*, from its first issue in 1871, was a complete success in circulation, in influence, and in the public favor attending it. For the first ten years of its existence it was published monthly, the subscription price being 50 cents a year, and its circulation ranging from ten thousand to thirty-five thousand copies per month. In

March, 1881, it was made semi-monthly, the price increased to $1 per annum, and the circulation has risen to 50,000 copies. From 1871 to 1875, the editorial associate of Mr. Bookwalter in the enterprise was Quincy A. Petts, previously associate editor of the Springfield *Daily Republic*. In 1875, Mr. Petts was elected County Auditor, and his place on the *Mechanical News* was filled for the ensuing five years by Mr. Charles S. Kay. In 1881, Mr. Petts resumed his editorial and business relations with the paper, resigning the lucrative office of Auditor for that purpose, and Mr. Kay also retained his connection with the *News*, which was now enlarged to double its original size. The paper has also on its staff, in various departments, Mr. Owen R. Perkins formerly city editor of the Springfield *Daily Times*; Capt. D. C. Ballentine, formerly editor of the Springfield *Transcript*; W. H. H. Blackman, late of the *American Agriculturist*; Messrs. F. M. Bookwalter, Fuller Trump, William Jayne, of New York City, E. L. Buchwalter, Warren C. Leffel and others. Through all these changes, however, Mr. John W. Bookwalter has remained the master spirit and director of the enterprise, infusing into all parts of the work the zeal, energy and enthusiasm, combined with sound and deliberate judgment, which he himself possessed.

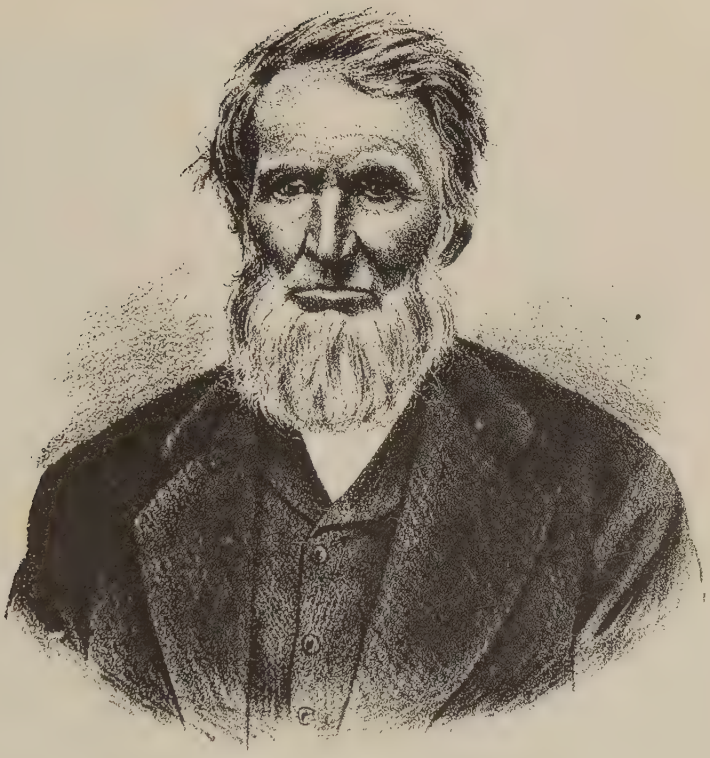
The *Mechanical News* with its recent increase of size, has also enlarged the scope of its design, and now embraces in its topical field all branches of practical science and manufacturing and mechanical industry. It is conducted on the theory, which events are rapidly confirming, that the true interest of the country, politically, financially and morally, lies in the fullest and speediest development of its material resources; and that the more thoroughly the energies of its people, in every section and State, are concentrated in this effort, the more perfectly will they be harmonized, the sooner will past differences be forgotten, and in the unity of purpose which will naturally follow, the more brilliant and prosperous will be the future thus wrought out for the nation.

The *Farm and Fireside* is a sixteen page agricultural and home journal—the first number of which was published October 1, 1877, by P. P. Mast & Co. It entered at that time a new field, and for a time there was doubt of its success. On June 1, 1879, Messrs. P. P. Mast, J. S. Crowell and T. J. Kirkpatrick, purchased the subsription lists and good will and removed December 1, 1879, to commodious quarters in the *Republic* building on Main street, of which they occupy about one-third. The paper was originally an eight-page, but was increased in 1880 to a sixteen-page paper, and is now issued in the highest style of the art preservative, with machinery of the latest pattern and from stereotyped plates.

It has a circulation of 103,000 copies, and goes twice a month into every State and Territory in the Union. Over five tons of paper are used on each edition. This journal has had rapid development, and bids fair to outrank any journal of its kind in the country.

The *Live Patron*, a weekly now published by R. S. Thompson, was originally started January 1, 1875, by E. L. Barrett & Son, as a monthly magazine entitled the *Grange Visitor and Farmers' Monthly Magazine*. At the close of the year, a joint-stock company was incorporated under the style of "E. L. Barrett & Co." In November, 1876, E. L. Barrett & Co. transferred the publication to T. H. Edwards, of Cincinnati, the paper being under the management of R. S. Thompson, the present publisher.

In August, 1877, John S. Rice, of this city, became a partner, and, in December, 1877, the *Live Patron* was started as a weekly, and both publications were continued till the end of 1878, when the *Visitor* list was all turned over to the *Patron*.



ANDREW NICHOLSON

(DECEASED)

HARMONY TP.

March 1, 1879, T. H. Edwards & Co. sold out to R. S. Thompson, who has continued its publication ever since.

It is now one of the most prominent organs of the order of patrons of husbandry in the State. Its circulation has gradually increased, until at the close of 1880 it had 11,000 paid subscribers.

SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Searching for the history of persons and institutions is very much like inquiring for the age of the elm at the gate, or the willow by the spring. Now and then some one remembers when it was only "so high," and what was said about it then, and how from a mere twig in some traveler's hand, planted as a careless experiment, it grew and gave beauty and shade.

In tracing the origin of the Springfield Public Library, we find this thought verified. First the project of having a library for public use manifested itself in the early efforts to form library societies in the years 1820–21, and again in 1828–29. The idea grew, and with the Springfield Lyceum that existed from 1841 to 1853, there came better accommodations and a larger collection of books and papers for the use of all citizens who were willing to pay $3 annually. Following on came the Ladies' Library Association, which existed between 1855 and 1868, with its small and choice selection of books, which was circulated at 5 cents a volume per week. Then the Young Men's Christian Association from 1868 to 1872, gathered into its neat and attractive rooms the libraries collected by the Springfield Lyceum and Ladies' Library Association, and added other books by purchase, and again gave many of our citizens access to a creditable collection of literature.

But, in 1872, we come to the formation of the present public library. After struggling along for years with the circulating libraries—already noticed—which were supported by the labor and generosity of a few citizens, a movement was made early in 1872 toward the establishing of a free public library by which the increasing demand for books and literature among all citizens could be supplied, and an educational institution made permanent that would be the pride of our city. The movement which culminated so successfully originated among the workingmen of Springfield, and was speeded on to success by the liberal encouragement and active co-operation it received from the business men and noble women of the city. Articles of incorporation were filed, the City Council appealed to for help, and finally the Springfield Public Library was placed on a secure basis. The library commenced its existence with about three thousand three hundred volumes, and was formally opened Saturday night, June 8, 1872, by a promenade concert in the opera house which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Additional exercises were an address by the President of the Board of Trustees, John H. Vorhees; Music under the direction of Andrew Watt; Songs by Miss Macbeth and Miss Barbara Fassler; brief addresses by the prominent citizens and refreshments furnished by Hutcheson & Co. The library room on the same floor was also arranged so as to present a pleasing appearance. An admission of 10 cents was charged to this opening entertainment and about $100 realized.

The first annual report made in March, 1873, showed the total number of volumes to be 3,840; number of patrons, 1,780; and the circulation for the nine months for which the library had been accessible to the public was 3,840; an average of 139 daily.

In August, 1877, the library was moved into its present location in Union Hall Building, on Market street, and was then enlarged, re-arranged, classified and catalogued anew, and gained also by the change a fine reading room.

The ninth annual report gave the net increase in the number of volumes for the year ending March 1, 1881, to be 639, making a total of 6,439 volumes, while the increase in the circulation for the same time has been 7,328 volumes —the entire circulation for the year being 54,899 volumes, a daily average of 194. Number of patrons enrolled, 3,933. Total amount received from the city for current expenses was $3,327.59, leaving a balance after expenses were paid of $108.84. The patronage of the reading room, supplied with a fair list of leading periodicals and papers, also showed a similar increase of patronage. The present Board of Trustees are E. W. Mullikin, President; E. L. Buchwalter, Vice President; G. W. Winger, Secretary; James L. Rodgers, Treasurer; and Amos Whiteley and W. A. Scott, Executive Committee.

Persons in charge the past year were R. C. Woodward, Librarian; Mrs. H. A. D. Woodward, First Assistant: Miss Jennie F. Rice, Second Assistant; John Thrasher, Janitor.

The library hours, from 9 A. M., to 9 P. M., every day except Sunday and legal holidays.

Y. M. C. A.

In March, 1868, the Young Men's Christian Association was re-organized, and the financial year began April 1, 1868. It was found at the organization that there was a nominal library appendage a relic of a former body of similar character of which we have no trace, but there were no books. A Librarian and a library committee was appointed, and, after a few months, the association appointed a committee of young gentlemen to canvass the city and solicit donations of books. This work was partially done and quite a number of valuable books were given to the association. Among others the following gentlemen contributed liberally:

Rev. J. W. Cassatt, Dr. Whipple, H. Stewart, Rev. A. H. Ross, Dr. Clokey, Willaim Cooper, W. W. Rice and others.

The old Lyceum Library was turned over to the association with the understanding that it should be preserved, and that the organization do all it could to accumulate a public library. The ladies' library was also turned over to the association upon the following conditions set forth in the agreement:

LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF SPRINGFIELD, }
Monday, November 12, 1868. }

WHEREAS, An arrangement having been concluded between this Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, by which the Ladies' Library Association have agreed to put their library into the possession, care and management of the Young Men's Christian Association, with the understanding and agreement of both associations that the latter will receive it, and endeavor to extend the sphere of its usefulness by new purchases of standard books, and widening the circulation of books among those who have not heretofore availed themselves of the benefits of the library; and it is further understood that the Ladies' Association shall be permitted to have and enjoy the same right and privileges in the use of said library and the enlargement thereof which they have heretofore had under their constitution and by-laws; it is therefore

Resolved, That the officers of the Ladies' Association, viz., the President, Vice President, Secretary and Librarian, be, and are hereby authorized and instructed, to deliver said library and appurtenances to the said Young Men's Christian Association, on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

J. W. GUNN.	MRS. M. MASON.
C. G. FOLGER.	MR. M. J. STONE.
M. W. PLATTENBURG.	MISS S. RODGERS.
	MISS M. E. MILLER.

The books were assorted, classified, labeled and re-numbered, constituting a library of 870 volumes. On the 12th of November, 1869, J. W. Gunn submitted the following report to the association: "The number of books is now nearly two thousand, and the patronage is greatly increasing; a number of new books have been lately added, and the library is on such a basis as hence-

forth to be a great public good." The receipts of the library had been used in paying the Librarian and purchasing new books. The library was increased by donation and purchase from 870 volumes to 1,610 since it was received from the Ladies' Library Association. Early in the spring of the year 1871, the association finding that the lecture course was not going to return sufficient profit to clear it of debt, determined, very reluctantly, to close the reading-room as it was the chief source of expense, but to continue the library in the rear room. It was found that the front room could not be readily rented separately from the back one, and the association was notified that it must either rent both or give up both. No other room being found which was suitable for the purpose of the association, and, at the same time, within means, the association determined to store away its library, pay off its debt by the sale of the furniture and the voluntary subscriptions of its working members, and thereafter attempt no work requiring financial support.

The association was therefore abandoned for several years.

The present organization of this body began in Mechanics Hall, on West Main street, March 16, 1878. The reasons for such an organization are well given in the following preamble of the association: "We, the young men of Springfield, actuated by a desire to promote evangelical religion among the young men of this city and its vicinity, and impressed with the importance of concentrated effort to aid in accomplishing that object, and desirous of forming an association in which we may together labor for the great end proposed, hereby, etc., etc."

Provision is made under the constitution of the association for three classes of members, namely, actiive, associate and sustaining. The active membership consisting of young men, who are members, in good standing, of some evangelical church, and been elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the business meeting following that meeting at which their names have been proposed.

Any person may become a sustaining member by the annual payment of $5 into the treasury of the association. Only active members have the right to vote and hold office. All resident Pastors of evangelical churches are entitled to active membership.

The first officers of the association were James Caldwell, President; Ralph Atkins, Vice President; E. A. Coombs, Recording Secretary; L. M. Miller, Corresponding Secretary; E. F. Limbocker, Treasurer. Officers for the year 1879–80: John A. Rice, President; D. Mitchell, Vice President; J. F. Mitchell, Recording Secretary; Thomas King, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Kirkpatrick, Treasurer; and Francis Cunningham, General Secretary. The present incumbency are: Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, President; E. P. Christie, First Vice President; B. F. Funk, Second Vice President; James H. Miller, Recording Secretary; L. M. Frankenburg, Corresponding Secretary; W. J. Funkey, Treasurer; Francis Cunningham, General Secretary.

The association continued to occupy, for a time, the hall in which its organization was effected, then removing to Freid's Hall, on East Main street, remaining until about January 1, 1880, at which time they moved to the furnished room in the city hall building, corner High and Market streets. On April 1, 1880, they made another change, going to No. 13 East Main street, having two rooms on the second floor, which rooms they now occupy. The main room in which the meetings are held while not elegantly, is very comfortably furnished, making for the young men a very pleasant and inviting place to assemble.

There is, at present, no library connected with the association, but we understand that arrangements are now being made to provide for one.

Three religious meetings are held during the week, namely: Monday evening, Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening. The association, yet in infancy, is giving daily evidence of the great and good work it is destined to accomplish.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There were early manifestations of the tendency of man to associate himself with others in bonds of secret fellowship. The mystic symbols, the grip and the password of fraternal feeling followed the pioneer to the settlements on the frontier. We therefore find an early recognition of the Masonic order, the oldest of fraternities. The members of the order were scattered, and it was difficult to obtain a sufficient number, during the early years, to organize a lodge at one place. The scarcity of membership made it necessary to have one lodge for Springfield, Dayton and Urbana. This was Harmony Lodge, No. 9. The earliest record that we find of this lodge is of a communication held in the court house in Dayton on the 1st day of September, 1809. A number in the margin of the record indicates that this was the third communication that it ever held. Harmony Lodge then held its regular meetings alternately at Dayton, Springfield and Urbana, at least once a month at each place. At the first meeting held, there were but four persons present—one officer, two officers pro tem., and one visitor.

At the first Masonic Lodge ever opened in Urbana, at a meeting convened in the court house on September 20, 1809, Samuel Simonton and Jonah Baldwin, of Springfield, were present in an official capacity. During the fall and winter of 1809, meetings were held about every two weeks, alternately in the towns of Urbana, Springfield and Dayton. Those in Urbana were held in the court house; in Springfield, at Samuel Simonton's residence; and in Dayton, sometimes at the residence of Hugh McCullum, at other times in the court house.

As this was at a period prior to easy locomotion and the railroad, and also the stage-coach was unknown, it was quite difficult for the Master to travel from place to place to hold meetings. In view of this, at a stated communication held in Springfield December 9, 1809, there was a resolution proposed and adopted that Harmony Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., be divided, and accordingly the warrant was surrendered to the Grand Lodge.

Those members of the fraternity at and in the vicinity of Springfield and Urbana petitioned the Grand Lodge for a warrant empowering them to hold meetings at Urbana and Springfield alternately, and those brethren residing near Dayton and Troy likewise petitioned for authority to hold lodge at those places respectively, the name of their lodge to be St. John. These petitions were accordingly granted by the Grand Lodge, in session, January 1 to 5, 1810. During the years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814, the meetings were held alternately at Urbana and Springfield, with tolerable regularity, and had work in conferring degrees at almost every meeting.

At a stated commuication, held in Springfield March 11, 1811, the petitions of Joseph Vance Gunn, George Fithian and James M. Reed were presented and referred to proper committees, and at the next regular communication, held in Urbana April 16, 1811, they were all duly initiated as Entered Apprentices. During the latter part of the year 1814, the brethren of Harmony Lodge proposed to surrender their charter, on account of the inconvenience of holding the lodge alternately at Urbana and Springfield, and they accordingly petitioned the Grand Lodge, for two new charters—one for Harmony, No. 8, to be held at Urbana, and one of a new lodge to be held at Springfield.

In 1815, a dispensation was granted to those members of the order in Springfield to hold a lodge, which was called Morning Star Lodge, No. 27,

the charter for which was granted in 1818. That lodge seems to have been discontinued, as there is no record of what became of its charter, or what was done thereafter. The meetings of this lodge were held over Dr. Needham's drug store.

In 1825, a new dispensation was granted for the restoration of Morning Star Lodge, and in 1826, the charter was issued to Charles Anthony and others for the permanent establishment of this lodge, but the number was changed to 80 in the charter.

In 1828, Morgan was abducted, and the storm of opposition to secret societies which broke out in Western New York rapidly spread to this locality. The popular feeling upon the subject became intense. From almost every pulpit, Freemasonry was denounced as being allied to Satan and opposed to Christianity and good morals. And politicians, being ever ready to profit by any popular excitement, promptly made anti-Masonry a political issue. Old party ties and affiliations were ignored, and there were but two factions—Masons and Anti-Masons. Such was the popular indignation that it was deemed prudent to disband the lodge, temporarily at least. This was done by Morning Star Lodge in 1829.

The first officers of this lodge were M. M. Henkle, M.; Oliver Armstrong, S. W.; C. Shipman, J. W.; Ira Paige, Sec'y.

Clark Lodge, No. 101, was chartered in 1848, and has always been in a flourishing condition. Its appointed officers were Charles Anthony, M.; J. M. Kills, S. W.; A. M. Taylor, J. W.

Anthony Lodge, No. 455, so called after Gen. Charles Anthony, who was one of the most prominent Masons of the State, was chartered in 1871. It has a large membership. The officers first elected in this lodge were George W. Burt, M.; James E. Stewart, S. W.; J. W. Rowley, J. W.

Springfield Chapter, R. A. M., No. 48, was chartered in 1851. The officers of this body first elected were George Keifer, H. P.; Charles Anthony, K.; C. D. McLaughlin, Scribe.

Springfield Council, R. & S. M., No. 17, was organized by charter in 1852. The first officers were George Keifer, T. I. G. M.; Joshua Boucher, D. I. G. M.; Jacob Kills, P. C. W.

Palestine Commandery, K. T., No. 33, was chartered in 1878. Its first officers were John W. Parsons, E. C.; O. B. Williams, Gen.; John A. Reifsnider, Capt. Gen.; Thomas Sanderson, Rec.

David's Templar Masonic Lodge (colored), No. 15, was organized in 1865, with the following charter members: J. J. Whetsell, Carter Fillmore, Edward Lyle, Henry Brown, William Radden, William Hayden, George Dourgins, Robert Perrin, M. Armstrong and J. Johnson. Their place of meeting was over the old post office, southeast corner of Main and Limestone streets.

On the 9th of April, 1877, the lodge was re-organized, and the name changed to that of Champion Lodge, No. 15. Their lodge room is in Deardoff's building, southeast corner of Main and Center streets, where they have one of the finest lodge rooms in the State. The lodge is working under the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., for the State of Ohio, Colored Masons, and its jurisdictions. The following are the charter members: L. C. Fillmore, W. M.; A. J. George, S. W.; W. Robertson, J. W.; Washington George, Treasurer; Elias C. Smith, Secretary; William Hayden, S. D.; Edward Clark, J. D.; Lewis Read, S. S.; H. Brown, J. S.; Robert Perrin, Chaplain; E. L. Eslick, Tiler. The membership now numbers fifty-nine.

A dispensation was granted, January 19, 1871, to the following Sir Knights, to organize Wilson Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar (colored): J. J. Whetsell, B. F. Henderson, George H. Shaffer, J. J. Booth, William

Raden, Griffith Eglor, S. H. Thomson, J. W. Moore, Washington George and B. F. Johnson.

On June 24, 1874, by order of the Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio, the Commandery was instituted. The following are the officers at present: Andrew J. George, Eminent Commander; J. W. Moore, Generalissimo; William Hayden, Captain General; B. F. Henderson, Prelate; George Beard, Sword Bearer; William Dickson, Standard Bearer; William Robinson, Warder; Griffith Eglor, Treasurer; Edward Dyle, Recorder.

Ephraim Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the 25th day of February, 1850, by Grand Master William C. Earl, with the following charter members, to wit: James Bacon, Cornelius Baker, A. R. Wright, Henry Hollenbeck, A. L. Runyan, Chandler Robbins, George Watson, William Watson, Leonard B. Sprague and George W. Turner.

The first officers of the lodge were A. L. Runyan, Noble Grand; Henry Hallenbeck, Vice Grand; George W. Turner, Secretary; A. R. Wright, Treasurer; James Bacon, Warden; A. A. Blount, Inside Guardian; La Fayette Bancroft, Outside Guardian; Cornelius Baker, Right Supporter to Noble Grand; George Watson, Left Supporter to Noble Grand; C. W. Ward, Right Supporter to Vice Grand; William White, Left Supporter to Vice Grand; Leonard B. Sprague, Right Scene Supporter; and James A. Bean, Left Scene Supporter.

A. A. Blount, La Fayette Bancroft, C. W. Ward, James A. Bean and William White were elected and initiated members of the lodge, and John S. Harrison was admitted on card on the night of institution.

Of the charter members, two, Henry Hollenbeck and Leonard B. Sprague, are still members in good standing; two, George and William Watson, are members of Clark Lodge, No. 166, at South Charleston; three, A. R. Wright, Chandler Robbins and George W. Turner, have died; two, James Bacon and Cornelius Baker, are still living, but are not at present active members of the lodge.

Of the members initiated the night of the institution, only one, William White, is now a member in good standing. Two, C. W. Ward and James A. Bean, have died; and two, A. A. Blount and La Fayette Bancroft, are still living, but are not at present members of the lodge.

Since the institution of the lodge to the present time, the number of persons who have been connected with the lodge as members is 589. The present number of members in good standing is 218. The officers for the present term are D. M. Smith, Noble Grand; Alex E. Taylor, Vice Grand; Dr. James W. Nelson, Recording Secretary; J. S. Shewalter, Permanent Secretary; C. C. Fried, Treasurer; Thomas B. Manning, Warden; Enoch R. Martin, Conductor; Chris. Spichty, Inside Guardian; Levi Elwell, Outside Guardian; Oliver G. Hammaker, Right Supporter to Noble Grand; George H. Frankenburg, Left Supporter to Noble Grand; J. F. Schlegelmilch, Right Supporter to Vice Grand; C. S. Courson, Left Supporter to Vice Grand; George B. Metz, Right Scene Supporter; Samuel J. Haley, Left Scene Supporter. The lodge is at present in a very propserous condition.

Goethe Lodge, No. 384, I. O. O. F., Springfield, Ohio (German), was instituted June 10, 1867, under a charter of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The charter members were J. J. Smith, J. C. Hax, Samuel Altschul, S. S. Graner, John Miller, B. G. Smith, M. Kaufman, Henry Stoessel, George Soller, Ferdinand Otto, Charles Keller. The list of officers were the following: J. Z. Smith, Noble Grand; J. Christ. Hax, Vice Grand; Charles Keller, Treasurer; Michael Kaufman, Recording Secretary; Samuel Altschul, Permanent Secretary.

The order of Knights of Honor is a secret benevolent society, composed of

a Supreme, Grand and Subordinate Lodges. It was established in June, 1873, by persons who felt that the various systems of relief to the families of deceased members, as adopted by other orders, were deficient in important respects, and who believed that an order established with the purpose of paying a death benefit as one of its main objects would meet with approval and success.

The objects of the order are to unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business or occupation; to give all moral and material aid in its power to members of the order by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting one another to obtain employment; to establish a benefit fund, from which a sum not exceeding $2,000 shall be paid, at the death of a member, to his family, or to be disposed of as he may direct; to establish a fund for the relief of sick or distressed members.

Protection Lodge, No. 759, Knights of Honor, of Springfield, was instituted October 4, 1877, with the following-named persons as charter members: A. G. Bethard, L. E. Bruner, Thomas W. Bean, W. H. Byers, John B. Bolan, D. L. Cornor, John W. Carson, Lewis H. Corvic, George H, Coles, Charles Carrington, R. A. Dudley, Levi Elwell, D. R. Foreman, Samuel Folkener, Fred Foster, S. H. Knox, C. F. King, D. H. Le Fever, J. N. Mills, J. R. Mumma, D. L. Newell, A. Parkhurst, Dr. L. E. Russell, John Sheeder, F. K. Syman, J. M. Todd, J. H. Todd, James Todd, John Wikoff, M. V. Wirick. The lodge has now a membership of sixty-two. Present officers: Past Dictator, James Taylor; Dictator, M. W. Plattenburg; Vice Dictator, A. H. Gillett; Assistant Dictator, James H. May; Reporter, D. L. Cornor; Financial Reporter, George H. Coles; Treasurer, William Dickson; Chaplain, H. P. Bradbury; Guide, Ed A. Kershner; Guardian, John Wikoff; Sentinel, John W. Faulkner. The lodge meets every Tuesday night, in the hall at No. 7 East Main street.

The Lagonda Tribe, No. 61, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized in Springfield on the 12th Sleep, Hunting Moon, G. S. D. 380—common era, December 12, 1872—by George B. Means, Great Sachem of the State of Ohio, and C. S. Betts, G. C. R. of the State of Ohio. The tribe meets every Monday evening, in Fried & Sterret's Hall. The following officers were elected for the first term: Sachem, D. R. Foreman; Senior Sagamore, A. G. Bethard; Junior Sagamore, John A. Shipman; Prophet, Jacob Catrow, Jr.; Chief of Records, Ashley Bradford; Assistant Chief of Records, B. C. Converse; Keeper of Wampum, C. C. Fried; Trustees, James Rodgers, W. N. Schaeffer, John T. White. Robert Haley, C. R. Strong, A. Jackson, Committee.

The order of Red Men had its origin, as is believed, in the days of the Revolution, but the written record begins years 1812 and 1813, when it was organized by Lieut. Williams, of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware River, and was intended and did succeed in rendering a divided garrison a unit for the Republic. With the close of the war, its original object of existence ceased; but a few years later, shorn of its political character, it was revived, and to-day exists on the principles, "Freedom, Friendship and Charity." It is stated to be now the oldest American society extant of the class known as secret societies.

The order is beneficial, protective and reciprocal. It is founded on pure benevolence. It recognizes as a principle the right of man to freedom of thought and liberty of conscience.

Moncrieffe Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias, was instituted April 21, 1871. The charter members were H. D. John, John Vale, Benedict Holtz, William Soller, H. S. Showers, J. W. Coles, J. W. Hall, W. M. Black, J. L. Coleman, D. Wilhelm, Nathan Creager, J. H. Arbogast, E. R. Hotsenpiller, William Conklin, J. P. Martindell, W. H. Kaufman, J. A. Reifsnider, J. W. Rowley, Thomas Sanderson, Oscar T. Martin, A. M. Whitehead, George David-

son, G. W. Stutsman, A. G. Bethard, I. H. Kelley, R. Montjoy, R. M. Smith, D. C. Balentine, J. E. Stewart, G. W. Michael. The weekly benefits are $4. The funeral benefits are $40. The present number of active members is 141. The present officers are: P. C., W. B. Clark; C. C., A. W. Cool; V. C., Robert Clark; P., B. Holtz; M. of E., W. L. Lafferty; M. of F., E. A. Cain; K. of R. & S., T. E. McKinney; Mat. A., R. G. Elliott; I. G., J. C. Stage; O. G., William Wright. The meetings are held every Friday evening. The Hall is on Market, between Main and High streets.

Fidelia Lodge, No. 12, Daughters of Rebecca, was instituted December 6, 1869, by James Turner, Most Worthy Grand Master of Ohio. Past Grands H. Brelsford, E. G. Arbogast, H. S. Showers and C. C. Fried assisted as grand officers. The first officers elected were as follows: Noble Grand, A. G. Bethard; Vice Grand, Mrs. Sarah Fried; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Pepper; Financial Secretary, Mrs. John S. Shewalter; Treasurer, Mrs. James W. Hall; Rev. Mr. Binkley was appointed Chaplain.

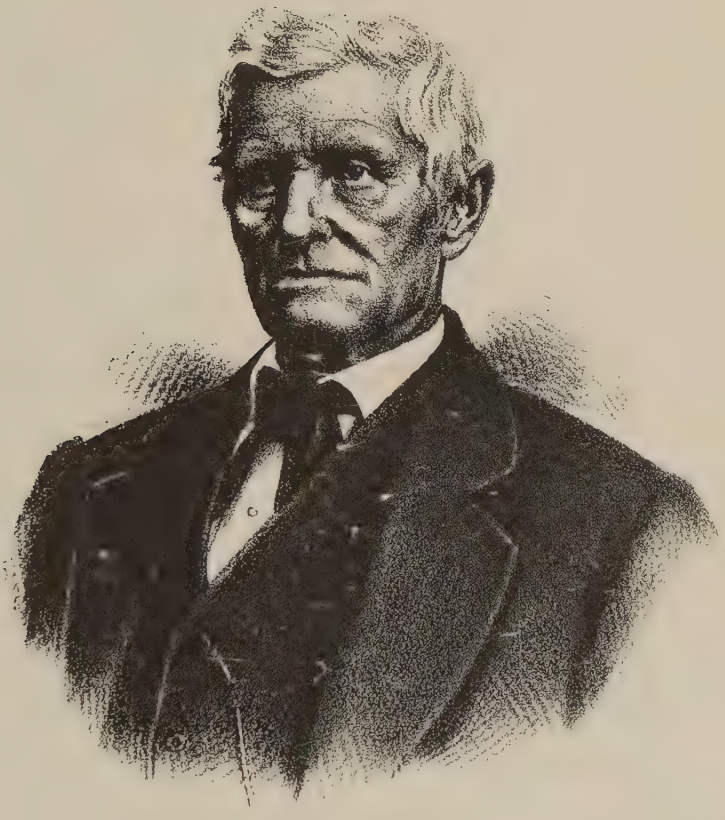
The present officers are as follows: Noble Grand, Moses Wright; Vice Grand, Mrs. Eva Ridenour; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Laybourn; Financial Secretary, H. C. Laybourn; Treasurer, Mrs. James Fleming.

Among the first or charter members were the following: Benedict Holtz, George W. McCann, Samuel Folck, William Enoch, J. H. Arbogast. Samuel Ritter, John F. White, Alvin Welch, John Prothero, Joseph Kist, Charles E. Skelley, James D. Cadwallader, John C. King, Enoch Arbogast, William H. Arbogast, Frank E. Burleigh, John M. Hause, Eli Arbogast, William Ridenour, Lewis Staley, A. Aaron, Charles Altschul, R. W. Dixen, H. S. Showers, A. G. Bethard, C. C. Fried, J. D. Hall, John Kruft, R. R. Earnest, each with his wife. The lodge prospered for some years in numbers and interest, then had a season of decline, for causes best known to its members; but in the last year, a new impetus has taken hold of its membership. The lodge now has a membership of about sixty.

The Young Men's Hibernia Society, of Springfield, Ohio, was organized January 5, 1868. The charter members were Joseph Bolan, Patrick Cavanaugh, Anthony Walsh, John McNamara, M. C. Clark, John Fahey, Michael Toban, Timothy Toban, Mark Fahey, Thomas Sheehan, Jeremiah Murphy, Thomas Condron. The first officers of the society were: President, Anthony Walsh; Vice President, Mark Fahey; Recording Secretary, Joseph Bolan; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Sheehan; Treasurer, Jeremiah Murphy; Messenger, Thomas Condron; Executive Committee, Mr. C. Clark (Chairman), John McNamara, John Fahey, Patrick Cavanaugh, Timothy Toban, Michael Toban.

Charter members still in the society, Joseph Bolan, Patrick Cavanaugh, Anthony Walsh, Jeremiah Murphy. The whole number of members since organization is 160. The present membership is sixty-five. The present officers are: President, Joseph Bolan; Vice President, James D. Hartney; Recording Secretary, James Nash; Corresponding Secretary, Michael J. Clancy; Treasurer, William Burns; Messenger, John Smith; Executive Committee—Chairman, Michael Connell; John Baily, John Cobey, William Snee, Michael Brown, Thomas Burke. Trustees, Anthony Walsh, Mark McCormick, Michael Mormion. The present place of meeting is at St. Raphael's Hall, East High street.

The Father Mathews' Total Abstinence Society was organized June 6, 1875, with a membership of fifty four. Its first officers were: Rev. W. H. Sidley, Chaplain; Thomas D. Rohan, President; John Kinnane, Vice President; Daniel Boyle, Recording Secretary; John Cashman, Corresponding Secretary; John McGarr, Treasurer; John Dougherty, Regulator. Directors, Rev. W. H. Sidley, Thomas D. Rohan, John Kinnane, Daniel Boyle, John Cashman, James



HENRY OXTOBY

HARMONY TP.

Hennessey and Owen Gallagher. Visiting Committee, J. D. Hartney, James Nash, John Christ, John Birch and Joseph Goodey. There are still in the society about thirty of the fifty-four charter members. The present membership is about one hundred. About two hundred and eighty have been connected with the society since its organization. The first place of meeting was in St. Raphael's Hall, in school building on East High street, where they continue to meet. Present officers: Rev. W. H. Sidley, Chaplain; Daniel Boyle, President; Alexander O'Brien, Vice President; J. D. Hartney, Recording Secretary; W. H. Garret, Corresponding Secretary; Patrick Welsh, Treasurer; John Ready, Messenger; Directors, William Scamon and John Donohoe.

Zion Lodge, No. 138, Kesher, Shel Barsel, is quite extensively spread throughout the United States. Its objects are mutual protection in cases of sickness among its members, the cultivation of brotherly feeling, and, at the death of a brother, the organization pays an endowment of $1,000 to his widow or heirs.

Zion Lodge, of Springfield, was organized January 31, 1875, under the jurisdiction of D. G. L., No. 5. The charter members were Herman Goldsmith, Leon Adler, M. D. Levy, Louis Stern, Mose Shoenberg, M. Kaufman, Victor Friedman, A. Lehman, E. M. Frank, Jacob Wolf, A. Aron, Samuel Altschul, I. B. Jachonosky, A. Goldsmith, I. Isaacs, E. B. Klein, B. Wolf, J. Shoenthal, Charles Altschul, M. Wolfson, D. Greenbaum and Israel Wolfson.

First officers: L. Adler, President; H. Goldsmith, Vice President; M. D. Levy, Secretary; Ike Isaacs, Assistant Secretary; Israel Wolfson, Treasurer; M. Kaufman, Past President.

Present officers: Samuel Altschul, President; Abraham Stern, Vice President; M. Leichtentritt, Secretary; M. M. Kaufman, Assistant Secretary; A. Aron, Treasurer; Jacob Wolf, Outside Guardian; M. D. Levy, Past President. The present membership is twenty-eight; sinking fund, $400.

The Springfield Social and Literary Society was organized in May, 1876, and at that date incorporated under the laws of Ohio. Its aim is social improvement. At organization, its membership was sixteen, with the following officers: M. D. Levy, President; M. E. Shoenberg, Vice President and Treasurer; Samuel Waldman, Secretary; H. Goldsmith, Samuel Altschul, L. Weixelbaum, D. K. Syman and E. B. Klein, Trustees; M. E. Shoenberg, Daniel Marsklet, and Joe C. Kern, Executive Committee.

The first place of meeting of the society was in Allen's Hall, on Main street, where it meets at present.

The present membership is twelve. Present officers: L. Weixelbaum, President; Lewis Stern, Vice President and Treasurer; M. Leichtentritt, Secretary; S. Altschul, J. Shoentahl and I. Isaacs, Trustees; H. Goldstein, A. L. Lessner and I. Isaacs, Executive Committee.

Zion Lodge, No. 138, O. K. S. B., was organized January 31, 1875, under the jurisdiction of D. G. L., No. 5. The order has a large membership over the United States among the Hebrews. The charter members of this lodge were Herman Goldsmith, Leon Adler, M. D. Levy, Louis Stern, Moses Shoenberg, M. Kaufman, Victor Friedman, A. Lehman, A. Aron, Samuel Altschul, I. B. Jackonosky, A. Goldsmith, and several others. The first officers were: President, L. Adler; Vice President. H. Goldsmith; Secretary, M. D. Levy; Isaac Isaacs, Assistant Secretary; Israel Wolfson, Treasurer, M. Kaufman, Past President.

The present membership is twenty-eight, with a sinking fund of $400.

The following is a list of the charter members of Lagonda Council, No. 151, Royal Arcanum:

H. D. Reifsnider, James S. Kelly, F. A. Kissell, W. S. Huffman, John M.

Buckingham, F. E. Van Sickle, E. T. Thomas, J. B. McConnell, J. D. Smith, E. S. Dodson, Frank G. Mitchell, J. P. Sharp, O. O. Rouse, H. S. Bradley, Jr., Rod F. Ludlow, M. A. Hayward, J. W. Murphy, W. J. White, L. M. Goode, William F. Foos, R. H. Foos, William E. Totten, J. S. Huffman, J. H. Driscol, J. M. Todd and G. J. Wones.

The first officers of this council were: Regent, H. S. Bradley, Jr.; Vice Regent, J. S. Kelly; Orator, W. J. White; Past Regent, R. F. Ludlow; Secretary, J. M. Buckingham; Collector, W. S. Huffman; Treasurer, W. F. Foos; Warden, O. O. Rouse; Chaplain, F. G. Mitchell; Guide, R. H. Foos; Sentry, H. D. Reifsnider; Trustees, G. J. Wones, J. D. Smith, J. B. McConnell; Medical Examiner, W. E. Totten, M. D.

The objects of the order are, first, to unite fraternally all men of sound bodily health and good moral character who are socially acceptable, between twenty-one and sixty years of age.

Second, to give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them.

Third, to educate its members socially, morally and intellectually; also, to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Fourth, to establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.

Fifth, to establish a widow's and orphan's benefit fund, from which, on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the order, who has a complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding $3,000 shall be paid to his family, or those dependent upon him, as he may direct.

This council was instituted on the 20th day of August, 1878, by A. S. White, D. G. R. of Ohio.

The German Society of Springfield was organized March 3, 1851. It charter members were Arnold Schulte, Charles Miller, John Cool, Dan Simon, Charles Smith, Fred Schulte, Dietrich Lankenau.

The first Trustees were elected on the 2d of July, 1853. They were Daniel H. Huben, Arnold Schulte, John Cool; Fred Schulte, Clerk. It was entered for incorporation July 29, 1853.

The present membership is 109. Meetings are held first Monday of each month. The present officers are as follows: President, John Cool; First Vice President, Christopher Hax; Second Vice President, Peter Roth; Treasurer, Dan V. Huben; Recording Secretary, George Hartman; Permanent Secretary, Peter Lothschutz; Trustees, Fred Schulte, John Hammer and George Krapp.

The Springfield Athletic Club, as an association, was organized at the parlors of the Lagonda House in June, 1880, mainly through the efforts of Charles W. Constantine. It has for its object not only physical development, but moral and intellectual culture. Its charter members numbered twenty-two; present membership, 200, with the following officers: President, Charles W. Constantine; Vice President, Dr. H. H. Seys; Secretary, Daniel Cushing; Treasurer, F. S. Penfield.

Directors, Charles H. Bacon, Frank C. Goode, Joseph W. Thomas, Newton Seevers.

The rooms are at the Grand Opera House building on South Limestone street, second floor.

The Champion Council, No. 2, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted by Deputy National Councilor J. W. Smith April 24, 1880. The objects of this society are:

First, to maintain and promote the interest of the American youth, and shield them from the depressing effects of foreign competition; second, to assist Americans in obtaining employment; third, to encourage Americans in business; fourth, to establish a sick and funeral fund.

Its present officers are the following: Chancellor, H. B. Stoner; Vice Chancellor, Ed Oldham; Recording Secretary, W. E. Newell; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. Tucker; Financial Secretary, D. W. Jayne; Treasurer, H. A. Routzalen; Warden, Frank Mills; Inside Sentinel, Charles Frost; Outside Sentinel, George Hause; Trustees, Irving Bradford, C. W. Mills, W. E. Newell.

There are at present 105 active members, which is an increase of eighty since its organization.

The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society is a commendable band, and was incorporated on the 13th day of April, 1879. The first officers chosen were the Rev. D. Greenbaum, President; Mrs. L. Weixelbaum, Vice President and Treasurer; Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Secretary; Mrs. M. D. Levy, Mrs. L. Adler and Mrs. L. Braham, Trustees.

The object of the association, as prescribed under the constitution is to help the needy, to attend the sick and assist in burying the dead among their people. The society has no regular place of meeting, it having met in the past at the residences of the different members, their time of meeting being the first Sunday of every month. Each member is assessed a certain sum at regular meetings, from which source comes the funds of the society. Although the society is small—now being composed of but ten members—it may be the means of relieving many in distress, and giving comfort in the dying hour. Such a band we feel is highly worthy of greater mention than can here be given it.

The present officers of the association are as follows: Mrs. M. W. Weixelbaum, President; Mrs. E. M. Shoenthal, Vice President and Treasurer; Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Secretary; Mrs. F. D. Greenbaum, Mrs. S. Levy and Mrs. M. Kaufman, Trustees.

The Independent Order of Immaculates (colored), El Dorado Lodge, No. 119, was established and charter granted June 22, 1880. The following are the names of the charter members: M. E. Williams, E. D. Coates, J. W. Bradford, Charles Hudson, J. R. Scurry, J. H. Madison, Alexander Beard, Albert Henderson, Martin Wright, S. S. Smith, Franklin Beard, Henry Lynne and William Henson. The present officers are: M. E. Williams, C. C.; Alexander Beard, W. M.; Charles Henderson, C. S.; J. R. Scurry, D. D. M.

The lodge room is in the third story of the building on corner of Center and Main streets. This lodge is in good working condition, with a membership of twenty-two.

The Daughters of Samaria (colored), St. Mary's Lodge, No. 4, was organized and charter granted May 29, 1873. The following are the names of the charter members: Mary Burrell, W. P. D.; Sally Spears, D. F.; Mary F. Steward, D. R.; Hannah, Shewcraft, F. D.; Mary Brown, D. T.; Maggie Bird, D. L.; Martha Chanlon, D. C.; Amanda Grant, A. C.

The lodge room is on the corner of Center and Main streets, in the third story of the building. The organization now has a membership of twenty-eight, and is in a thriving condition.

Independent Order of Good Samaritans (colored), St. James Lodge, No. 5, as an organization, was established in Springfield December 28, 1874, with the following charter members: James Shewcraft, P. C.; J. R. Scurry, W. C.; J. Wheeler, W. V.; James Lewis, W. R. S.; Joseph Ladd, W. F. S.; William Spears, W. T.; Charles Ricketts, C.; J. Williams, I. S.; Richard Fuergeson, O. S.

The lodge now has a membership of seventy-one, and is in good working order. The place of meeting, or lodge room, is on the corner of Center and Main streets, and it convenes on Monday evening of each week.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Prior to 1834 or thereabouts, fires were fought and extinguished by just such means as the inhabitants of Springfield had at hand when required. About the time of the village incorporation, each citizen was required to get one, two or three leather buckets according to the amount of his property. Armed with these buckets the villagers would sally forth, when the church bell sounded the alarm, and, forming a line from the building to the nearest water, would pass full buckets to the fire and empty ones back until the building burned down or the fire was conquered. These buckets continued in use until 1840, after engines had been provided. About this time hand engine companies began to be formed. The members were exempted from certain duties by the law of the State, and were relieved from working the roads, so that no difficuity was found in filling each company's list. The first engine which made its appearance was one that had a big box or hopper attached into which the water was poured by the bucketful. A crank was then lustily turned by two men and the water was thrown out in a stream.

The first fire company on record was the "Utility," organized in 1837. But few of the members of this company are now alive to give an account of its workings. It was the rival of the "Independent" company, and warmly engaged in the strifes that occurred between rival companies in those early days. It disbanded in 1853, having done good service in its time. The major part of its members joined the "Neptune" Company, which was shortly afterward organized. The engine was sold for old iron.

The "Independent" Fire Company met for organization April 7, 1838, Charles Cavileer acting as Secretary pro tem. A constitution and by-laws were drafted and adopted and the company went at once into active operation. The old "Utility" Company was its rival. R. S. McKee was the first engineer; Reuben Miller was the first Secretary. The company disbanded in 1853, most of the members going to the "Rover" Company, organized the year following. The company was composed of the best men in the town—men hardened to the work by daily labor.

Their apparatus went to the "Rover" Company with the exception of the engine, which was sent to Lagonda and a new one purchased for the Rovers.

The Rover Company was organized early in 1854. It succeeded to all the fire apparatus of the Independent except the old engine, and a new one purchased for the Rovers. They occupied the building on West Main street known as "The Silver-Grey Engine House," later as the Western Engine House.

They were the rivals of the Neptunes, a company organized shortly after them, and their rivalry reached such a pitch that, on May 9, 1857, they refused to attend two fires because a Neptune man had been appointed their Captain by the City Council. They however attended one fire when the house of one of their members was endangered and succeeded in quelling the flames with a line of buckets and on this account were for a time called the Bucket Company.

At this time, 1857, they organized an independent company, purchased their own engine and other apparatus, built their own engine house on Center street, near Main, and flourished in spite of the opposition and persecutions of the Neptunes. They were befriended by some of the best men in the city and county, and made their influence felt in politics. They attended their last fire in 1873- Ferrell, Ludlow & Rodgers' manufactory. They still own their engine and apparatus, have a fund in bank and a membership of about sixty. The first officers were: President, A. R. Ludlow; Vice President, R. Coverdale; Treasurer, J. L. Pettigrew; Secretary, E. P. Stephenson; Assistant Secretary,

W. R. Moore; Trustees, David Sparks, J. W. Deardorff, Joseph T. Anderson, Hezekiah Kershner and Thomas Kizer.

The Neptune Company was formed May 3, 1856.

Jerry Keinfelter was President, Daniel W. Wilson, foreman of the engine company, H. G. Snyder, foreman of the hose company, and Thomas P. Clarke, Secretary. From its inception, this company was the pet of the City Council. It comprised the finest young men of the city, principally clerks, etc. They had many bitter quarrels and fights with the Rover men, and finally carried their differences into politics, almost entirely controlling the muncipal elections for a number of years. They disbanded in 1860.

The quarrels between the Neptune and Rover Companies led to the organization of the Union. The Neptunes were the supposed protectors of property in the central part of the city, and, to avoid fights with the Rovers, would not likely go out of their bound—the Rovers were the supposed protectors of the property in the west end, and would not likely go out of their bound, thus leaving the east end uncared for. The Union Company was organized in 1856, in the room over No. 64 East Main street, for the protection of the east end. Daniel Huben, George Seibert, deceased, and W. H. Berger, deceased, were the prime movers. They entered their engine house on Spring street—now the station house—in 1857, the year the Rover Company became independent. They first used the apparatus left by the Rovers, then, with the aid of the city in 1858, they purchased new apparatus, the old going to Lagonda. At one time the company contained 320 members. It was really two separate organizations—the engine company and the hose company.

The list of the first officers is as follows:

President, R. D. Harrison; Treasurer, D. V. Huben; Secretary, William Wilson. The company was largely composed of Irishmen and Germans, but contained some of the best men of the town, among them Judges Goode, White and Hunt, William and John Foos, John Baldwin, Saul Henkle and others. They attended all fires and are said to have been a most excellent company. They disbanded in 1867.

When the Rovers became independent, their place was filled by forming a company composed mostly of elderly men, bearing the name Silver Greys. This company did not prove much of a success. No accurate information can be obtained concerning them. They were organized in 1857 or 1858, Dr. H. H. Seys being President and Captain. Owing to the number of old men in the company, it seemed to drag along without ever increasing much, either in members or interest.

At one time when an alarm was given the men plodded to the scene of action and were kept working all night. Toward morning two men were detailed to keep up fires so the valves would not freeze. Just after daylight another alarm was sounded, and when the Captain got to the engine he found the fires out, valves frozen and men off tired or asleep. After that he resigned his office. The company disbanded in 1865 or 1866. The Sons of Malta took their fund of $300 for distribution among the poor.

These companies all used the old lever hand engines with long lines of rope, by which they were drawn. They were succeeded by the city's paid fire department, which was organized in 1866. A. R. Ludlow, the Chairman of the Council's Standing Committee on the Fire Department, was also the first chief engineer, and served a number of years in that capacity. In 1864, August 31, an ordinance was passed authorizing bonds to the amount of $12,000 to be issued to pay for steam fire engine, and for other purposes connected with the fire department. Chief Ludlow was succeeded by R. Q. King, and he by Chief J. C. Holloway, the present incumbent of the office.

They have all the modern appliances, including Gamewell's system of fire alarm telegraph, twenty-eight boxes througnout the city, two chemical engines, two steam heaters, by which the water in the boilers is kept continually hot. Three steam engines. Silsby's make, two Silsby's reels, 4,000 feet of hose, half leather and half rubber, ten trained horses and two hook and ladder traps. The engines are marvels of beauty, being entirely nickel plated, and kept continually bright and spotless. The harness hangs up over the positions of the horses, when at the engine an can be lowered to the horses backs, and by snapping two or three spring hooks fasten the engine to them in less time than it takes to tell it.

There are two large brick engine houses forty-one feet wide, by ninety feet long. The lower part serves as an engine house and stable, the upper part contains the sleeping appartments of the men, reading room, etc. One of them, the central, is on South Market street. It was built in 1876 at a cost of $18,000. The other, the western, is on Factory street, near the corner of Columbia; it was purchased by the city at a sacrifice, $8,000, and converted into an engine house.

There are twenty-three men employed in the department—three engineers at $70 per month, four double team drivers at $50, two single team drivers at $40, one tillerman for hook and ladder truck at $40, and thirteen minute men at $100 per year.

The following is a list of the signals used in the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph System:

5 Warder street, at Buckeye shops.
6 The Western engine house.
7 Corner of High and Spring streets.
8 Central engine house.
9 Corner Lagonda avenue and Nelson street.
12 Corner Monroe and Spring streets.
13 Corner North and Limestone streets.
14 Corner Chestnut avenue and Limestone street.
15 Corner Main and Limestone streets.
16 Corner Ferncliff avenue and Market street.
17 Corner Main and Center streets.
18 Corner Center street and Obenchain alley.
21 At Spangenberger House, East Main street.
23 Corner Lagonda avenue and Main street.
24 Corner York and High streets.
25 Corner Taylor and Pleasant streets.
26 Corner Linden avenue and Clifton street.
27 Corner Pleasant and East streets.
28 Corner High street and East streets.
29 Corner High and Forrest avenue.
31 Corner Kizer and Limestone streets.
32 Corner Center and Pleasant streets.
34 Corner Factory and Washington streets.
35 Corner Mechanic and Pleasant streets.
41 Corner Yellow Springs and Pleasant streets.
42 Corner Yellow Springs and Main streets.
43 Corner Clifton avenue and Liberty street.
51 Corner North and Plum streets.
52 Corner Main and Light streets.
53 Corner Main and Isabella streets.
61 Champion Machine Company's shops, Monroe street.

Steam whistles will give for a fire signal, nine short and one long whistle.

The Firemen's Relief Association was formed on the 4th of January, 1875, for the benefit of sick and disabled firemen. Though weak in point of numbers, it is extremely strong financially. There were in the beginning seventeen men, they have been in existence as a society but five years, during which time they have paid out in benefits $250, and now numbering but sixteen men, they have a fund of $800. The following is a list of the first officers: W. H. Watters, President; T. B. Condron, Vice President; E. T. Ridenour, Secretary; R. Q. King, Treasurer. The present board of officers are: E. W. Simpson, President; T. J. Monahon, Vice President; W. H. Watters, Secretary; and R. Q. King, Treasurer. Their meetings are held in the office of the City Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The peace of the hamlet of Springfield was first cared for by the Constables of the township. The first of these were Hiram Goble and Israel Bälis, who were elected in 1818. After the village became incorporated a Marshal was elected—James B. Berry being the man who heads the list of these very useful officials. Some five years after the city charter was obtained, the Marshal was assisted by two Deputies, and, on the 14th of October, 1867, an ordinance was passed providing for the appointment of a regular force of policemen and prescribing their duties. The force consists of the Marshal, the Chief of Police and ten men. Eight thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated annually for the support of the force. There is but one station house or city prison. It is on Spring street, south of Main, in what was called the "old Spring street engine house." Over the door a card is posted announcing that "All tramps lodged here must work one day for the city." This has a good effect in two ways—chronic tramps are never caught there more than once, and the city obtains a very considerable amount of work gratuitously. The tramps who have agreed to work for lodging and the prisoners serving out sentences, are taken out in the morning, chained in a gang and taken to the stone quarry, in the northwest part of the town, and there allowed to break stone for macadamizing the streets and roads. When any of the city prisoners refuse to work, they are kept in the station on an allowance of bread and water. This building has been used as a station house since 1868, and has been under the charge of various men who have all finally been succeeded by Capt. Biddle Boggs, the man now in charge. An amusing story is told of the first prisoner kept in the house. It seems one of the City Council proposed this place as a station house and warmly supported his proposition, which was finally accepted. The house was repaired and cleaned, cells built, and when the house was ready for occupants, the first man brought there by the police was this same Councilman who labored so zealously for the station house. Of course this was done by and for the amusement of the rest of the Board of Councilmen. In connection with this house another very interesting story is told of a beautiful looking young woman who was brought there, intoxicated, clad in male attire. She belonged to a good family in the northern part of the State, but ran away from home and worked as a brakeman of the railroad for a considerable time. As a brakeman she learned to drink, and, getting on a spree here, was taken to the station house and there her sex was discovered. The good women in the city interested themselves in her behalf, dressed her properly and sent her home. At last accounts she was apparently very penitent, and trying to outlive her wicked past.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The first telegraph machine ever put up in Springfield was in 1848, by Ira Anderson, under the old Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Louisville Company, commonly called among the telegraphers the O'Riley Line.

The office was in operation during the Presidential canvass of 1848, and the returns were telegraphed to it, showing Zach Taylor's election. The next instrument set up was in 1849 by George H. Frey, one of our present Board of Water Works Trustees. It was under the Cincinnati & Sandusky Company, better known as the Morse Line. The O'Riley office was next taken by "Billy" Ruffin, and after him by George Dean. The two companies were then taken into a new company called "The Western Union Telegraph Company," and was in charge of Jesse Mellor in 1849. He was succeeded by George B. Stevens in 1853–54. M. Patton followed in 1856. George Farnsworth in 1860–61, and he was succeeded in 1864 by Mr. John W. Parsons, the present manager, who is also the County Treasurer. John W. Parsons was a messenger boy in 1852, under Manager Mellor. The office was formerly in a back room on the corner of Main and Limestone streets. It was removed to a front room in 1859, and to the C., S. & C. depot in 1861, but was moved back in 1865. It is in the Seventh District, Western Union Telegraph Company, G. T. Williams, Superintendent. It employs eight men and works fifteen wires.

The first office of the Atlantic and Pacific Company was opened by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company in 1863. The office was managed successively by J. W. Dudley, George Sherger, C. S. Kirkland, Frank Pitcher, C. R. Willis and Frank Reese. It was located during this time at the depot, but, in 1873, an office was opened at No. 3 South Limestone street, with J. P. Martindell as operator. L. Bratsen succeeded Martindell in July, 1878, and retained the management until it was swallowed up in the great consolidation.

The American Union Telegraph Company, a company established recently expressly for opposition to the Western Union, opened its first and only office here in the St. James Hotel March 1, 1880, under the charge of W. S. Hostins, who was the manager of the office. On the 1st day of April, 1880, they moved the office to No. 37 South Limestone street, at which place it remained until closed. It was under the supervision of Charles A. Tinker, General Superintendent, Baltimore. In March, 1881, there was a consolidation of the great telegraphic lines, and now the Western Union, monopolizes all the business.

The telephone company was organized in July, 1880. It is a joint-stock company with a capital of $10,000. The Board of Directors is as follows: George G. Baker, Akron; G. W. Robinson, Akron; D. A. Baker, Norwalk; W. G. Baker, Norwalk; N. Hodge, Akron; D. A. Baker, Jr., President; N. Hodge, Secretary; W. G. Baker, Manager. The exchange office is located on Limestone street, in the Commercial Block second floor—and is under the management of William G. Baker, who has had charge of it since its establishment here. There is now in operation 165 offices, with a circuit of seventy-five or more miles of wire. The Bell electric system is the one used.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The only street car route in the city is one starting at the intersection of High and Market streets, running along High to Isabella, down Isabella to Main, and down Main to the stables, in the west end. It was built by the street railway company in 1870, under an ordinance passed June 8, 1869, "prescribing the conditions by which street railways might be constructed and operated." Not proving a financial success, the road was allowed to be sold at Sheriff's sale in January, 1878, and was purchased by P. P. Mast, that gentleman still owning it. It is one mile and a quarter long, and has a full complement of six cars, eleven mules and three horses. S. W. Martin is Superintendent of the road, and Marion Hughel foreman of the stables.

MRS. SARAH M. BAIRD
(DECEASED)

WILLIAM D. BAIRD

HARMONY TP.

RAILROADS.

On Thursday, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1846, the locomotive "Ohio" brought the first train of cars into the town over the Little Miami Railroad, which had just been completed. On the Tuesday following, the first regular passenger train came through from Cincinnati to Springfield on this road. The advent of the first railroad was duly appreciated, and celebrated with proper ceremony. On Wednesday, August 12, on the arrival of the train, a large number of citizens and invited guests from adjoining towns assembled at the depot, and listened to an address of welcome from Gen. Charles Anthony, which was followed by an elegant dinner in the new passenger depot, prepared under the supervision of Col. W. Werden. Toasts were responded to by Prof. Mitchell, Mayor Spencer, W. D. Guilford, of Cincinnati, Gen. Vance, of Urbana, and others. The guests then made a tour of inspection of the business interests of the town, and returned to their homes on the evening train. Although the completion of this road was an invaluable accessory to the property of Springfield, giving it an immeasurable superiority over other inland towns which were obliged to depend upon the rude roads impassable a greater portion of the year, yet the number of close-fisted, narrow-minded citizens were in a majority, as they voted down a proposition to donate $10,000 to a measure which would have given Springfield a through line, communicating directly east and west. Before the road was built the merchants of Cincinnati had two ways, both slow and uncertain, of reaching the Atlantic cities. The best way was by the National road, running east and west through Ohio, via Wheeling, to Baltimore and the coast, by four-horse coaches; time, four to five days. The other route was via Lake Erie, Buffalo and Erie Canal, which was closed about six months in the year. The difficulty in freight transportation was still worse. The ultimate object of the projectors of the Little Miami Railroad was to open an easy and quick mode of communication with the East. When, at length, Buffalo was connected with the Hudson River, both by railroad and canal, and a railroad was begun at Sandusky reaching toward Springfield, it was seen that this was the opportunity for the business men of Cincinnati and other business centers to work to obtain a through line. A few did with energy, but it was difficult to persuade the many to risk their money. The charter named twenty-one to organize, five from each county—Hamilton, Warren, Greene and Clark.

The immediate aim was to make the Little Miami part of a through line to Sandusky by connecting at Springfield with the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, then constructing southward from Lake Erie. That connection was made in the latter part of 1848, and thus, by these two pioneer railroads, was opened up the first chain of communication by rail and water from Cincinnati to the Atlantic coast. It was the beginning of a new state of things in all that related to travel and commerce. The amount of travel and freight that poured over this route as soon as opened was astonishing. The great stage lines across the State soon fell into disuse, and the impulse given to railroad construction was very great.

In the next two years the Columbus & Xenia Railroad was built, in part by the aid of the Little Miami Company. It was opened in 1850, and the road from Cleveland to Columbus was constructing and would be opened in 1851. The Little Miami Company was already convinced that its true interests lay in the direction of Columbus and Cleveland. It was this view that led them to aid largely in building the Columbus & Xenia road, and soon after it was opened it became so far as its working arrangement was concerned part or parcel of the Little Miami main line. Thus the Little Miami abandoned the northern end (twenty miles) of its original line to Springfield, so far as through

business was concerned, and united in forming, in 1851, the second great line across the State, so widely known as the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati route, which was for many years probably the most popular and successful line of road ever operated in the West.

Had it not been for the temporary paralysis which seemed to have stricken the energies of Springfield's citizens, the results which others obtained from this enterprise would have been ours.

The oldest railroad in the State was the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, which had been running for several years from Sandusky to Tiffin, but the company gradually extended its lines southward until it was completed to Springfield in 1848. On Monday, September 2, Peter Thomas, engineer on the locomotive "Seneca," brought into Springfield the first train from the lake. The first station agent of this road was A. Cheeseborough, who was followed by our esteemed fellow-citizen recently deceased, John C. Buxton, who afterward filled important offices of trust in the company's service, and was succeeded here by J. A. Todd, the present efficient and courteous agent.

In 1850, this road, which afterward became known as the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, was extended to Dayton, connecting there with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, making lively competition with the Little Miami Railroad for the traffic west. The first train left for Dayton on this road January 21, 1851.

The company which undertook the construction of a railroad from Springfield to London, was organized at the former place at a meeting held in June, 1851. The following officers were elected: William Whiteley, President; E. G. Dial, Secretary. Board of Directors—William Whiteley, Samson Mason, William Goodfellow, Peter Murray, William A. Rogers and E. G. Dial, of Clark County, and Dr. Aquilla Jones, of Madison County. This road was completed on September 18, 1853, and was known as the Springfield & London Railroad. Its length of track was nineteen miles. The Urbana citizens caustically observed that "the one-horse railroad from London to Springfield will be opened on the 18th inst."

The Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad also had its inception in 1851. There was a generous rivalry among the various companies, which were seeking advantageous connections. The projectors of this line from Springfield to Delaware claimed great results from its connection with the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad at Milford, Ohio; the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad at Delaware; the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and its extension west, and others, so that Springfield took a lively interest in its construction. Gen. Anthony, its President and leading spirit, was indefatigable in his efforts to secure its completion. In after years it became the main through line for the city, and its most important outlet. It was completed in September, 1853, and afterward managed and controlled by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.

The Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad is properly an extension of the Springfield & London Railroad. Jacob W. Pierce, a prominent railroad capitalist, in May, 1870, inaugurated the enterprise. The sum of $20,000 was donated by Springfield for this purpose, and was to be paid upon the completion of the road not later than September 1, 1871. Work was commenced at once and proceeded rapidly, but was interrupted by the sudden death of Mr. Pierce. The time of completion was by the consent of the subscribers extended to the 31st of December, 1871. The last rail completing the main track between Columbus and Springfield was laid at 11:45 A. M., in December 19, 1871.

The articles of incorporation for the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Rail-

road, the first narrow-gauge road, were signed at Greenfield, Ohio, on December 15, 1874. The incorporators were John H. Thomas, J. Thompson Warder, George H. Frey, Springfield, Ohio; George W. Jones, Jeffersonville; James Pursell, Madison Purcy, Washington, C. H., O. W.; W. Bell, George T. Rucker, Greenfield, Ohio; Richard R. Seymour, Elijah C. Rockhold, Bainbridge, Ohio; James Emmitt, W. E. Jones, Waverly, Ohio; J. C. H. Cobb, A. L. Chapman, J. S. Long, Jackson C. H., Ohio; Henry F. Austin, Jackson County. The books were opened for subscription January 23, 1875. The line between Springfield and Jackson was to be placed under contract when $800,000 was obtained in bona fide subscriptions, of which amount $200,000 was to be raised in Clark County. The last rail was laid and the last spike driven July 18, 1878. This road was run but a short time under this management, when the mortgage which secured the bonds was foreclosed for default in payment of interest, taxes, etc.—a Receiver was appointed, and the road finally sold at Sheriff's sale in 1879. The road was purchased by Gen. Thomas, of Columbus, and conveyed to a new organization made up of gentlemen representing the Champion interests here. The road is now called the Ohio Southern Railroad. It is 108 miles in length, and opens a new country which were heretofore needed facilities for a market. It has been a great benefit to the city. The New York Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad was laid through Clark County in 1864, under the corporate name of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. It enters the county from the southwest, and leaves Springfield to the right. Its length of main line track in the county is $18\frac{19}{100}$ miles. The company has established an office in the city at the St. James Hotel, and telephone connection with the depot about two miles from the office. John D. Pheleger has been the local agent for several years.

BANKS.

The first bank of Springfield was organized in the winter of 1846–47, and incorporated in the latter year as the Mad River Valley Bank of the State of Ohio, it being a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Its first President was Levi Rinehart, and James Claypool its first Cashier. The business of this bank was transacted on the north side of Main street, between Market and Limestone streets, in the building now being remodeled by Charles Bacon. It began with a capital of $100,000. This bank was succeeded by the Mad River National Bank, incorporated January 11, 1865; capital $200,000. The first officers were, John Bacon, President; Thomas F. McGrew, Cashier; Samuel F. McGrew, Teller; Richard Montjoy, Book-keeper; Ed S. Buss, Clerk. First Directors—John Bacon, John W. Baldwin, William Berry, Charles M. Clark and James S. Goode. On the 1st of April, 1878, the capital of this bank was increased $100,000.

The bank in question is now located on the north side of Main street, about midway between Limestone and Market streets, in a two-story brick building with a Mansard roof, and an elegant stone front, the property of the stockholders, erected in 1869.

The present officers are as follows: James S. Goode, President; Thomas F. McGrew, Cashier; Samuel F. McGrew, Teller; Ed S. Buss, General Book-keeper; L. M. Goode, Assistant Book-keeper; C. E. Clark, Clerk.

Directors—James S. Goode, John W. Baldwin, Thomas F. McGrew, Jacob Seitz, Charles H. Bacon.

Present capital, $300,000; surplus, $70,000. This bank has been under the same management, with but little change, for thirty-three years. It is in a prosperous condition.

In July, 1851, the Springfield Bank, a State bank, was organized under

the Free Banking Laws of Ohio, and located on Limestone street (west side) in a building adjoining, on the north, the one now occupied by the First National Bank.

Oliver Clark was the President and William McMeen Cashier of this bank, and the following-named persons Directors: Dr. John Ludlow, William Rogers, R. D. Harrison and Oliver Clark. Its capital was $75,000. In 1853, Oliver Clark died, and Dr. John Ludlow succeeded him as President. The capital of the bank was increased, in the year 1855, to $150,000.

During the following year, another change occurred in the office, namely, C. L. Phelps became Cashier, Mr. McMeen having resigned.

The bank was re-organized as a national bank, the First National Bank, in the year 1864, and the capital increased to $200,000. Directors Dr. John Ludlow, William Rogers, N. F. Stone, Joseph Muzzy and C. A. Phelps. No change in officers. The capital had been increased from time to time until at present it is $400,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of $130,000.

Present officers —Dr. John Ludlow, President; C. A. Phelps, Cashier; John Ludlow, William Rogers, N. F. Stone, John H. Thomas and B. H. Warder, Directors. This bank carries on its business in a brick building, two stories in height, with stone front, and is quite imposing in appearance, having an air of solidity and furnished within in keeping with external appearances. It is located on the west side of Limestone street, between High and Main streets; was built in 1864, and belongs to the bank.

The Second National Bank of Springfield is operated in the corner room of the southwest corner of Limestone and Main streets. It succeeded the banking firm of "Foos & Brother," who did business at the same corner.

The Second National Bank was organized in December, 1863.

William Foos, who is now President of the bank, was its President when organized. Its first Cashier was G. S. Foos, and the first Board of Directors, William Foos, G. S. Foos, H. O. Williamson, H. M. Shepherd, T. R. Norton, John Foos and Charles Rabbitts. Present Directors—William Foos, John Foos, F. W. Foos, W. W. Whiteley and William Williamson. Cashier, Fergus W. Foos; Teller, T. Penfield. Present capital $100,000. Surplus, over $90,000, and is in good condition.

The Lagonda National Bank of Springfield was chartered April 15, 1873. Capital $100,000. President, J. Warren Keifer; Vice President, C. Thompson; Cashier, D. P. Jefferies. Directors—J. Warren Keifer, John Howell, George Spence, E. T. Weakley, M. Shaeffer and D. P. Jefferies. The officers are unchanged with one exception.

This bank is situated on the north side of Main street, in the Republic Building, where it was opened. It succeeded the Commercial Bank of Frye, McMillen & Co., a private bank organized in 1870. It purchased in April, 1881, the "Moore" corner, on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets, for $10,000, and will build a fine banking house.

The Springfield Savings Bank was incorporated January 4, 1873, under a special law of Ohio, and opened in a building on the south side of Main street, opposite Black's Opera House. Its present location is in Republic Building, Main street. First President, B. H. Warder; Vice President, John H. Thomas. Trustees—Marshfield Steele, William Thompson, E. W. Mullikin, A. C. Black, William Conklin, Thomas Corcoran and Conrad Nagee. John Newlove, Treasurer.

The Trustees under charter of this bank are not permitted to borrow or use any of its money, or receive any payment for their services. All investments made by the bank are secured by city, county and United States bonds and mortgages on real estate.

The present officers are W. S. Field, President; A. C. Black, Vice President; Edward Harford, Treasurer; A. S. Bushnell, Charles Ludlow, Conrad Nagel, O. S. Kelly, R. Q. King, William H. Blee and Amos Whiteley, Trustees. The deposits and surplus fund of this bank, July 1, 1880, amounted to $431,158.03.

The first private bank of Springfield was located on the southwest corner of Main and Limestone streets, and was owned and conducted by R. D. Harrison, Daniel Hertzler and several other capitalists of the city, and in business under the firm name of Hertzler, Harrison & Co. This was about the year 1854. This banking firm continued their business for several years, probably three or four years.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

The Springfield Home for Aged Women is an excellent institution, which was originated by the unaided efforts of Mrs. E. P. Christie and Mrs. L. G. Thompson, who, seeing the great good that might be done by it, took upon themselves the very difficult task of raising the means with which to carry their benevolent design to a successful issue. After they had succeeded in this and the feasibility of their plan was no longer doubtful, a board of twelve ladies was formed to manage the home. This was in April, 1879. On the 16th of the same month, the home was opened, and from that time to the present, it has averaged ten inmates continually. The original intention, as the name indicates, was to provide a home for aged females, but males are now admitted under some circumstances. The ladies have also added hospital accommodations where the sick of any age, sex or color, can have tender nursing until returned health makes it no longer necessary. They have as yet had but three cases in the hospital. The home is under the immediate care of Miss Fannie Baker, the matron, who succeeded Mrs. Buchanon, the first matron, a short time ago.

The home is on Mechanic street, south of Pleasant. The good women who control the establishment merit much praise, and in the bright hereafter they will surely get their reward, though deprived of it here. It is one of the institutions which speaks well for the benevolence of the citizens of Springfield.

THE OLD GRAVEYARD.

A venerable and hallowed legacy of the early pioneers is the old graveyard of Springfield, located on Columbia street. Its early history extends beyond the memory of the older citizens, and when the village of Springfield was laid out by James Demint, September 5, 1803, three lots were here reserved as a graveyard. But with the growth of the city, its use was abandoned, and it is said that at one time an effort was made to have it utilized for building purposes, but legal difficulties prevented this desirable end.

GREENMOUNT CEMETERY.

As early as the year 1842, the subject of a suitable burial-ground was urgently before the people of Springfield, and a piece of ground was selected where Wittenberg College now stands. But after a few interments had been made therein, by the consent of the proper authorities, the land was transferred to the college. Arrangements were made by the City Council for the purchase of a beautifully located tract of land, known as Greenmount, lying east of the city on the National road, between Main and High streets extended. The tract consists of beautifully wooded, rolling elevation of about twelve and a half acres, now on the eastern boundary of the corporation. The first interment here was in December, 1844, but the land was not deeded to the city until the 2d of September, 1845, when Cyrus Armstrong and others transferred the

title to the City Council for the consideration of $1,256. William Moore, who is still living, was, at that time, Mayor of Springfield, and the Council was composed of Stephen Bell, President: Samuel Parsons, Recorder; and Charles Anthony, John Ludlow, Horace Pool, William Warder and Ira Paige, Councilmen. The first sexton was —— Wilds, since deceased, who was succeeded by Robert Minnick, and he, in 1862, by the present aged and faithful guardian, Louis Kindle. A plain and substantial dwelling house was erected there in 1868, at a cost of about $1,000. At the present day the cemetery is well kept and its natural beauty preserved, but the lots have been about all sold, and its use as a burial-place is confined to the few families who still retain lots. The interest once manifested in this silent city of the dead is steadily decreasing, until it will soon be a mere memento, guarded by the public as a relic of a past generation.

FERN CLIFF CEMETERY.

The rapid growth of Springfield was a forcible reminder that the cemeteries in use were wholly inadequate to meet the demands that would soon be made, and they felt compelled to either procure additional land for cemetery purposes, or call the attention of the citizens to the subject. Accordingly, at a meeting of the City Council June 23, 1863, Mr. William Warder offered a resolution requesting the citizens to meet with the Council on Saturday evening, June 27, at the court house. The meeting was held at the time and place mentioned, and was attended by a large number of influential citizens. William Warder was chosen chairman, and William S. Coggshall, Secretary. After a full discussion of the subject, a committee was appointed to propose action, and report at a future meeting. This committee consisted of three citizens from each ward, and one member of Council from each ward, as follows:

First Ward, George H. Frey, C. Robbins, W. A. Barrett, and Councilman William Warder.

Second Ward, D. Shaffer, William T. Coggshall, John Chorpening, and Councilman J. H. Myers.

Third Ward, A. R. Ludlow, C. M. Nichols, A. C. Black, and Councilman John M. Deardorff.

Fourth Ward, G. S. Foos, Dr. R. Rodgers, S. A. Bowman, and Councilman A. S. Bushnell.

This committee held a meeting Monday evening, July 6, 1863, and appointed sub-committees to meet again July 20, at which meeting reports were presented favoring an association. A meeting of citizens was called at the court house August 3, where full reports of the committees were submitted, a plan of organization proposed, and the matter went into the hands of the citizens, who readily took the stock to the amount limited by law, $10,000, in shares of $300 each.

On the 25th of August, 1863, the subscribers organized under the act making provisions for the incorporation of cemetery associations, passed February 24, 1848, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The suscriptions were in the nature of a loan, and were to be paid back, with interest, out of the sales of lots. Officers were elected as follows: Trustees for three years, Dr. Robert Rogers, S. A. Bowman and D. Shaffer; for two years, G. S. Foos and Chandler Robbins; for one year, William Warder and John Ludlow. David Cooper was elected Clerk.

On the 12th day of September, 1863, the Springfield Cemetery Association purchased of the widow and heirs of Henry Bechtel 70 $\frac{80}{100}$ acres of ground for the sum of $7,030, located northwest of the city limits on Plum street, and beautifully situated on the hills and cliffs north of Buck Creek. From the

beautiful and romantic situation, the name of Fern Cliff was adopted April 4, 1864. The association went rapidly to work preparing and beautifying the grounds with the assistance of skilled artists and landscape gardeners.

The ceremonies of dedicating this lovely place were held July 4, 1864. Hon. Samson Mason presided, and the impressive ceremonies consisted of singing by a select choir, prayer by Rev. Cloky, dedicatory address by Rev. Chandler Robbins, historical statement of the origin of the association, and a brief address by the Hon. Samuel Shellaberger on the proposition to erect a soldiers' monument in the cemetery. Rev. Dr. S. Sprecher then eloquently dedicated the ground to its hallowed purpose, and the audience joined in singing the doxology, after which Rev. E. W. Root pronounced the benediction. At 3 o'clock the same day, a sale of lots was held, the first choice going to Mr. F. Chorpening for the sum of $570.

A beautiful knoll called the Indian hill was set apart for the burial of Clark County soldiers, and the erection of a soldiers' monument. Some twelve or more soldiers have been buried there, but the monument was afterward erected in the square near the court house.

May 10, 1869, the association purchased 6 $\frac{48}{100}$ acres of ground on the east side of the original plat, of Isaac B. Rawlins, et al., for the sum of $1,620, and this was made the entrance way into the cemetery, along the foot of the wild and picturesque limestone cliffs. The hand of art added to the surpassing beauties of nature has made this spot one of the grandest and most beautiful of the cemeteries, rivaling the most famous burial-places of this country. No pen can do justice to its wild, wierd beauty, and the people may well feel proud of the enterprise and taste displayed in making this one of the grandest offerings of the living to the repose of the loved dead.

Mr. John Ludlow is the President of the association, and Mr. H. M. Shepherd has been Clerk since August, 1876. The association has paid back all its original stock, is free of all debt and in prosperous condition. There are nine sections laid out containing 1,116 lots, and 2,308 interments have been made to date.

The following are the subscribers: *David Shaffer, G. S. Foos, George H. Frey, John Foos, John F. Chorpening, *Joseph S. Muzzy, Samuel Clark, John Ludlow, David Cooper, E. M. Doty, S. A. Bowman, *Charles P. Norris, *Chandler Robbins, S. Shellabarger, A. M. Stem, I. B. Rawlins, E. B. Cassilly, William Warder, A. C. Black, Robert Rodgers, R. S. Spencer, R. D. Harrison, Charles Rabbitts, J. D. Stewart, William Foos, D. S. Morrow, John H. Thomas, James S. Goode, M. W. Fisher, George H. Coles, John Funk, H. M. Shepherd, W. T. Cogsshall. Thirty-three in all subscribe $300 each.

THE PIONEER DEAD.

The following is a list of deceased citizens of Clark County interred at Fern Cliff Cemetery, who were more or less prominent in the early times; their nativity, age, year of birth and death is also noted. Mention is made of such only as were born prior to A. D., 1800:

Pierson Spinning, New Jersey, 1786, died 1857, aged seventy-one; James Barnett, Pennsylvania, 1797, died 1861, aged sixty-four; Henry Bechtle, Sr., Maryland, 1782, died 1839, aged fifty-seven; Joseph Perry, Pennsylvania, 1782, died 1852, aged seventy; George Rabbitts, England, 1797, died 1849, aged fifty-two; Rhoda Rabbitts, England, 1786, died 1868, aged eighty-two; John N. Kurtz, Pennsylvania, 1792, died 1852, aged sixty; George Smith, England, 1780, died 1861, aged eighty-one; James Foley, Sr., Virginia, 1779, died 1863, aged eighty four; John Foley, Virginia, 1777, died 1845, aged sixty-eight; David Lowry, Penn-

*Those marked with a star are deceased.

sylvania, 1767, died 1859, aged ninety-two; Jane Lowry, Virginia, 1778, died 1867, aged eighty-eight; John L. Snyder, Pennsylvania, 1797, died 1867, aged seventy; Oliver Clark, Massachusetts, 1795, died 1854, aged fifty-nine; George Brain, England, 1784, died 1851, aged sixty-six; Edmond Ogden, England, 1789, died 1868, aged seventy-nine; Sampson Mason, New Jersey, 1793, died 1869, aged seventy-five; Henry Snyder, Sr., Pennsylvania, 1783, died 1869, aged eighty-six; Samuel Barnett, Pennsylvania, 1791, died 1869, aged seventy-eight; Jacob Kershner, Maryland, 1777, died 1853, aged seventy-six; John Bacon, Connecticut, 1797, died 1870, aged seventy-three; Thomas Montjoy, Ireland, 1797, died 1866, aged sixty-nine; John Humphreys, Ireland, 1764, died 1857, aged ninety-four; James Humphreys, Virginia, 1791, died 1858, aged sixty-seven; Richard W. Hunt, New Jersey, 1790, died 1848, aged fifty-eight; John Hunt, New Jersey, 1788, died 1847, aged fifty-seven; Ann A. Warder, Pennsylvania, 1784, died 1871, aged eighty-seven; Richard Rogers, Pennsylvania, 1799, died 1871, aged seventy-two; Dr. George Brown, Pennsylvania, 1792, died 1871, aged seventy-nine; David King, Ohio, 1796, died 1849, aged fifty-three; Rev. John Seys, D. D., Santa Cruz, Mex., 1799, died 1872, aged seventy-three; Thomas H. Moore, Ireland, 1792, died 1872, aged eighty; Michael Kauffman, Pennsylvania, 1788, died 1872, aged eighty-four; Baker W. Peck, New Jersey, 1791, died 1873, aged eighty-one; Charles Cavalier, 1787, died 1850, aged sixty-three; Thomas A. Morris, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, 1794, died 1874, aged eighty; Adam Baker, Pennsylvania, 1795, died 1863, aged sixty-eight; Joseph S. Wallace, Kentucky, 1799, died 1876, aged seventy-seven; Jacob Thomas, Maryland, 1797, died 1877, aged seventy-nine; Phœbe H. Petts, New Hampshire, 1798, died 1877, aged seventy-nine; Sarah Paige, New York, 1799, died 1877, aged seventy-eight; Daniel Raffensperger, Pennsylvania, 1796, died 1877, aged eighty-one; Rebecca Wentz, Pennsylvania, 1796, died 1878, aged eighty-two; Mary Keifer, Ohio, 1799, died 1879, aged eighty; William Berry, Virginia, 1798, died 1879, aged eighty-one; Reuben Miller, Pennsylvania, 1797, died 1879, aged eighty-two; George H. Benson, Virginia, 1787, died 1877, aged ninety; John Dodsworth, England, 1797, died 1880, aged eighty-three; William Werden, New Jersey, 1785, died 1869, aged eighty-four; Rachel Werden, New Jersey, 1784, died 1860, aged seventy-six; Frederick Kobelanz, Germany, 1798, died 1880, aged eighty-two; Nimrod Morgan, Kentucky, 1793, died 1881, aged eighty-nine; Patick Wiseley, 1791, died 1881, aged ninety.

In 1853, Rev. Maurice Howard bought three acres of land in the southeast quarter of Section 17, Springfield Township, lying on the north side of the National road, two miles east of the city, and established a burial place for the members of the Catholic Church, intending to have it consecrated, but it was never done.

This was used as a cemetery until 1864, in which year Father Thisse purchased six acres just outside the corporation limits, on Lagonda avenue, which was consecrated by himself and an assistant, whither, nearly all of the dead have since been removed, a few yet remaining at the old graveyard.

The present cemetery is nicely laid out, well fenced, and planted with evergreens, making it a beautiful resting-place for the sacred dead.

In 1878, St. Bernard's Congregation desiring a cemetery of their own, Father Schuchardt purchased twenty acres of land about two miles north of Main street, on the Urbana Pike, in Section 36, Springfield Township, which was consecrated by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, and where a few have since been buried.

OFFICERS AND TAX LEVY.

The following is a list of the city officers for 1834, with list of Mayors from that time to the present, and the amount of tax levied for city purposes each year:

Michael Wilson, sen.

(DECEASED)

HARMONY TP.

Recorder, James S. Halsey: Trustees, Charles Cavileer, James Lowry, James S. Christie, Harvey Vinal, W. V. H. Cushing; Marshal, James B. Berry; Treasurer, Cyrus Armstrong.

1834—tax, 1½ mills; President, Edward H. Cumming.
1835—tax, 1¾ mills; President, Edward H. Cumming.
1836—tax, 1¾ mills; President Samson Hubble.
1837—tax, 1¾ mills; President, Reuben Miller.
1838—tax, 2½ mills; President, Reuben Miller.
1839—tax, 2 mills; President, Reuben Miller.
1840—tax, 2 mills; President, Reuben Miller.
1841—tax, 2½ mills; President, John Murdoch.
1842—tax, 2½ mills; President, William Moore.
1843—tax, 2½ mills; President, William Moore.
1844—tax, 2½ mills; President, William Moore.
1845—tax, 2½ mills; President, Stephen Bell.
1846—tax, 2½ mills; President, William Moore.
1847—tax, 1¼ mills; President, William Moore.
1848—tax, 1¾ mills; President, William Moore.
1849—tax, 2½ mills; President, William Moore.
1850—tax, 4 2-10 mills; Mayor, James M. Hunt.
1851—tax, 2 2-10 mills; Mayor, James M. Hunt.
1852—tax, 6 mills; Mayor, James M. Hunt.
1853—tax, 8 mills; Mayor, James M. Hunt.
1854—tax, 8 mills; Mayor, James S. Goode.
1855—tax, 6½ mills; James S. Goode.
1856—tax, 9 mills; James S. Goode.
1857—tax, 7¾ mills; Mayor, A. G. Burnett.
1858—tax, 6½ mills; Mayor, A. G. Burnett.
1859—tax, 5¾ mills; Mayor, A. G. Burnett.
1860—tax, 7 mills; Mayor, A. G. Burnett.
1861—tax, 5½ mills; Mayor, John C. Miller.
1862—tax, 4½ mills; Mayor, W. D. Hill.
1863—tax, 2¾ mills; Mayor, J. J. Snyder.
1864—tax, 5 mills; J. J. Snyder.
1865—tax, 7.2 mills; Mayor, J, J. Snyder was removed and James Flem ming filled the vacancy.
1866—tax, 9.9 mills; Mayor, James Flemming.
1867—tax, 13.1 mills; Mayor, J. J. Snyder.
1868—tax, 11.1 mills; Mayor, Snyder resigned, and J. R. McGary filled the vacancy.
1869—tax, 8.9 mills; Mayor, J. R. McGary.
1870—tax, 11.3 mills; Mayor, J. R. McGary resigned, and H. S. Showers filled the vacancy.
1871—tax, 8.8 mills; Mayor, J. J. Hanna.
1872—tax, 6.5 mills; Mayor, J. J. Hanna.
1873—tax, 10 mills; Mayor, J. J. Hanna.
1874—tax, 10 mills; Mayor, J. J. Hanna.
1875—tax, 10.1 mills; Mayor, Milton Cole.
1876—tax, 12 mills; Mayor, Milton Cole.
1877—tax, 8.1 mills; Mayor, Miiton Cole.
1878—tax, 8 mills; Mayor, Milton Cole.
1879—tax, 7.75 mills; Mayor, E. S. Wallace.
1880—tax, 7.1 mills; Mayor, E. S. Wallace.
1881—tax, 17 mills; Mayor, E. G. Coffin.

PART V.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

SPRINGFIELD,
HARMONY,
PLEASANT,
MOOREFIELD,
GERMAN,
PIKE,
BETHEL,
MAD RIVER,
GREEN,
MADISON.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY F. M. M'ADAMS.

"Say, shall the rough woodland pioneers,
Of Mississippi's wide-extended vale
Claim no just tribute of our love and tears,
And their names vanish with the passing gale?

"With veteran arms the forest they subdued,
With veteran arts subdued the savage foe;
Our country, purchased with their valiant blood,
Claims for them all that gratitude can do.

"Their arduous labors gave us wealth and ease;
Fair Freedom followed from their doubtful strife;
Their well-aimed measures gave us lasting peace
And all the social blessedness of life.

"Then let their offspring, mindful of their claims,
Cherish their honors in the lyric band;
O, save from dark oblivion's gloomy reign
The brave, the worthy fathers of our land."

Springfield Township is the geographical center of Clark County, and is bounded north by Moorefield Township, east by Harmony, south by Green and west by Mad River, Bethel and German. It is six miles wide from north to south, and has an average length of nearly eight and a half miles. Its total area is about 32,450 acres, the city of Springfield included. It comprises forty-nine complete, and three fractional, sections of Congress lands.

The township, as it now is, was erected by the County Commissioners—John Black, James Foley and John Heaton—on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1818, and was described as follows:

"Beginning on the north boundary of the 8th Range, at the southwest corner of Section No. 7, in the 4th Township and 9th Range; thence north with the section line until said line intersects Mad River; thence down said river to the west line of Section 22 of Township 4; thence north with said line to the northwest corner of Section 23; thence east with the north line of said Section 23 to Mad River; thence up the same to the north boundary of the 9th Range; thence east with said range line to the northeast corner of Township 5; thence south with the line dividing Townships 5 and 6 to the north boundary of the 8th Range; thence west on said range line to the place of beginning. And the same to be called Springfield Township. Election to be held at Springfield."

This township had an existence in name and in fact, as a part of Champaign County, previous to the erection of Clark County, but that its territory was the same as now is doubtful. At one time, it included a part, if not all, of Green Township, as will be seen by the order of the County Commissioners:

"April 25, 1818.—Ordered by the board that the fractional township taken from the county of Greene, lying south of Springfield Township, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the said township of Springfield, and to be known and called by the name of Springfield Township."

No record can be found giving the acts of the township officials prior to 1818, but the papers filed at Urbana furnish the following facts:

On the 7th of April, 1805, Robert Renick was elected Justice of the Peace, receiving thirty-one votes. Jonathan Donnels was elected a Justice of the Peace

the same day, receiving twenty-six votes. There were two other candidates—Joseph Layton and William Lemon, who each received twenty-three votes. Number of electors, fifty-four.

The next election of which record can be found was held the first Monday in April, 1808, and resulted as follows:

Justice of the Peace, Nathaniel Pinckard; Clerk, Green B. Field; Treasurer, Samuel Simonton; Lister, John Crossley; Constable, Nathan Dudley; Trustees, N. Pinckard, John Perrin and Abram Curry; Overseers of the Poor, Francis Best and Jonathan Milhollin. Pinckard's election was contested at Samuel Simonton's house April 30, same year. The contest failed, and Pinckard served his full term. Number of electors, 113.

On the 3d day of April, 1809, at the election for township officers, the following were elected:

Justices of the Peace, John Snodgrasss and John B. Lemon; Trustees, Abel Renick, Joseph Reid and Andrew Hodge; Clerk, Isaac Vanduzen; House Appraiser, G. Foos; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Carey and John Reid; Constables, Francis Best and James Wallingsford. The number of electors at this election was 140.

1810, April 2.—Trustees, John Humphreys, John Perrin and John Reid; Clerk, Joseph Snodgrass; Treasurer, John Lingle; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Milhollin and G. Foos; House Appraiser, Daniel Goble. Number of electors, eighty-three.

1811, April 2.—Trustees, John Lingle, William Hall and James Bishop; Lister, Daniel Goble; Clerk, John Dougherty; Treasurer, John Lingle; Constable, Daniel Goble; Justice of the Peace, Green B. Field; House Appraiser, John Crossley; Fence Viewers, James Rea and Walter Smallwood; Overseers of the Poor, William McCartney and James Steele. Number of electors, fifty. Green B. Field resigned his commission December 11, same year.

1812, January 11.—Jonah Baldwin was elected Justice of the Peace, commissioned by Return Jonathan Meigs, Governor. Number of electors, twenty-two.

1812, April 6.—Elected, Trustees, John Reid, John Ambler and John Dougherty; Justice of the Peace, John Snodgrass; Appraiser, John Dudley; Clerk, John Dougherty; Lister, Daniel Goble; Constables, Thomas Armstrong and Daniel Goble; Overseers of the Poor, Griffith Foos and James Rea. Number of electors, fifty-five.

THE EARLY OFFICIALS OF SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The first election for township officers of Springfield Township, after the erection of Clark County, was held on the 6th day of April, 1818. Thomas Patton and John Reid were then serving as Trustees of the township under a previous election. Nathaniel Pinckard was Clerk of this election, and Alexander McBeth, James Stewart and Stephen Cammel, Judges There is no record to be found showing the township officers immediately prior to this date.

At this election, John Reid, Thomas Patton and Jonah Baldwin were elected Trustees; Hiram Goble and Israel Balis, Constables; John Ambler, Nathan Reddish, John Smith, Newman Scarlet and Nicholas Prickett, Road Supervisors; Griffith Foos and Jacob Lingle, Overseers of the Poor; John Lingle, Appraiser and Lister; Thomas West, Jr., Township Clerk; John Ambler, Treasurer; Pierson Spinning and Joseph Perrin, Fence Viewers. John Dougherty and Samuel Smith were then serving as Justices of the Peace.

April 5, 1819.—Township officers were elected as follows: Thomas Patton, Maddox Fisher and David Hannah, Trustees; James Johnston, John Dougherty, John Ambler, Matthew Wood, Peter Sintz, John Snodgrass, Merrifield

Vicory and Andrew Benson, Supervisors; Cooper Ludlow and William Hall, Listers; John Reid and Griffith Foos, Overseers of the Poor; Saul Henkle, Township Clerk; Louis Bancroft and Joseph Cowen, Constables; John Ambler, Treasurer; James Rea and Griffith Foos, Fence Viewers. John Dougherty resigned his magisterial office on the 19th of October, 1819, and on the 8th day of November following, David Higgins was elected his successor.

The following-named electors were selected to serve as Jurors for the year 1820:

Grand Jurors—Thomas Patton, John Buckles, Andrew Benson, John Leffel, Daniel McMillen, Benjamin Edwards, Maddox Fisher, Pierson Spinning, Robert Rennick, John Reid, William Kirkpatrick, David Hannah, Jacob Lingle, Robert Christie. Petit Jurors—Joseph Perrin, John Ambler, Thomas Armstrong, James Steele, Nicholas Prickett, James Buckles, George Benson, Richard Hopkins, Peter Sintz, John Perrin, William Meenick, Griffith Foos.

April 3, 1820.—Officers elected for the present year were: Thomas Patton, Maddox Fisher and Peter Sintz, Trustees; John Ambler, Treasurer; John Boyce and Nathan Adams, Constables; John Driscol, George Benson and John Ambler, Supervisors; John Lingle and Jacob Lingle, Overseers of the Poor; Robert Rennick, Appraiser; Jeremiah A. Minter, Fence Viewer; Saul Henkle, Clerk.

June 24, 1820.—Ira Paige was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, to succeed the expired term of Samuel Smith. On the 25th of September following, Paige resigned his commission and was succeeded by Joseph Perrin, whose commission dates October 20, 1820.

April 5, 1821.—Officers were elected this day as follows: Thomas Patton, Peter Sintz and George W. Jewett, Trustees; John Ambler, Treasurer; Robert Rennick and Abner West, Constables; Saul Henkle, Clerk; Jacob Lingle and Jeremiah A. Minter, Overseers of the Poor; Robert Rennick and Sampson Hubbell, Appraisers; Robert Rennick, Lister; James Hall and John Reid, Fence Viewers.

On the first Monday in April, 1821, and in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, the electors of the township voted to divide the township into districts, for school purposes, and on the 21st day of the same month, the Trustees districted the territory as follows:

(1.) All that territory west of Mad River constituted the First District.

(2.) All that part of Springfield lying west of the street which runs north and south between the houses of William Werden and Sampson Hubbell, including a strip of Mill Run between the first and second plats of the village, constituted the Second District.

(3.) All that part of Springfield lying east of said street and the land lying north to Buck Creek constituted the Third District.

(4.) All that territory embraced by the following description constituted the Fourth District: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 4 and Range 9 (original surveyed township), and running west to Mad River; thence down Mad River to Section 16; thence south with the township line to Section 7 in said township; thence east on line between Sections 1 and 2 and 7 and 8, to the east boundary of Township 4; thence to the beginning.

(5.) The south half of Sections 26, 20 and 14, and the whole of Sections 25, 19 and 13, Township 5, Range 5, constituted the Fifth District.

(6.) Sections 1, 2, 7 and 8 constituted the Sixth District.

1822, April 2.—Elected township officers as follows: Thomas Patton, Maddox Fisher and Peter Sintz, Trustees; Abner West, Lewis Bancroft, Constables; John Ambler, Treasurer; Jacob Lingle and Richard W. Hunt, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph Perrin, Township Clerk.

For the year 1823, the Trustees selected Grand and Petit Jurors as follows:

Grand Jurors—John Humphreys, Ira Paige, Nicholas Prickett, Peter Sintz, David Cowan, Jacob Lingle, Jonathan Milhollin and John Reid. Petit Jurors—Maddox Fisher, Jonah Baldwin, William Patton, Thomas Patton and Andrew Benson.

1823, March 10.—Elected township officers as follows: John Humphreys, Thomas Patton and Oliver Armstrong, Trustees; John Ambler and Sampson Hubbell, Appraisers; Joseph Perrin, Clerk; John Ambler, Treasurer; David Dunkin and William Werden, Fence Viewers.

On the 23d day of August, 1823, the Trustees contracted with A. D. Merriness to build a bridge on the road from Springfield to Peter Sintz's, over the branch of Buck Creek and between the bridges on Buck Creek and Mad River. The job was taken at $71.50. Of this amount, $58.08¾ was paid in subscription, and the remainder, $12.41¼, was paid in cash by the township.

1823, October 14.—Joseph Perrin was re-elected Justice of the Peace: commission dated October 27, 1823.

1824, March 1.—John Humphreys, William Kirkpatrick, Benjamin Moore, John Perrin, Peter Sintz, Nicholas Prickett, Pierson Spinning, were selected as Grand Jurors for the ensuing year; and George Benson, George Reid, William Miner, Sampson Hubbell, John Dougherty and John Kirkpatrick, were chosen Petit Jurors.

1824, April 5.—Elected, John Snodgrass, Justice of the Peace; John Humphreys, Thomas Patton and Oliver Armstrong, Trustees; John Ambler, Treasurer; Joseph Perrin, Clerk; John Vicory and Samuel Brakney, Constables; John Heiskill and Jacob Lingle, Overseers of the Poor; Sampson Hubbell and Lewis Bancroft, Appraisers; Reuben Donald and David Duncan, Fence Viewers.

1825, April 4.—Elected, John Humphreys, Oliver Armstrong and Thomas Patton, Trustees; John Ambler, Treasurer; Joseph Perrin, Clerk; John Vicory and Joseph Cowan, Constables; John Ambler, Appraiser and Lister; Charles Cavalier and Pierson Spinning, Overseers of the Poor; John Berry and David Dunkin, Fence Viewers.

1825, June 4.—John Smith and Jacob Shaffer, for refusing to be qualified as Supervisors of Roads, were each fined $2 for said refusal. Joseph Cowan was fined $2 for refusing to qualify as Constable, and Charles Cavalier was fined a like amount for failing to qualify as Overseer of the Poor.

1825, October 10.—The keeping of Otis Gilmore (pauper) was sold for one year to Humphrey Nichols for $48.50.

1826, February 4.—John Dougherty appointed to the Board of Trustees, vice Thomas Patton, deceased.

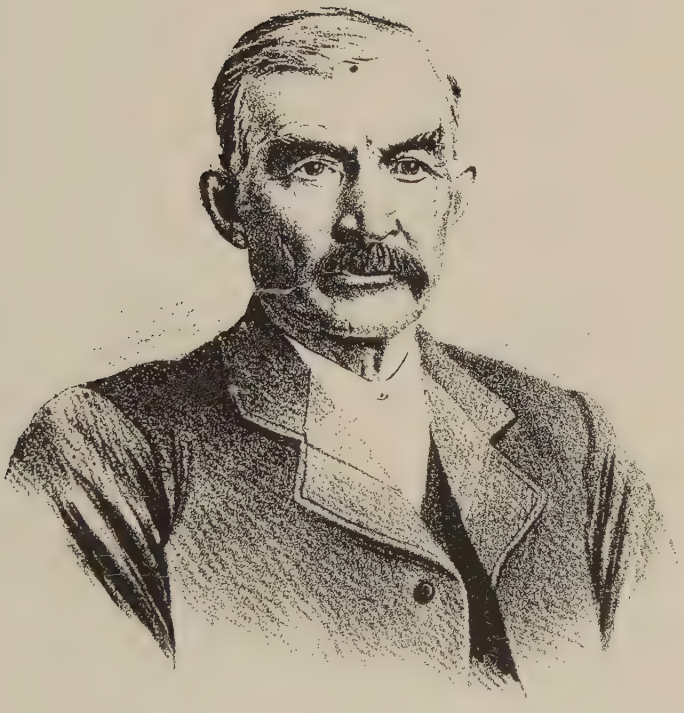
1826, February 11.—The township was re-districted for school purposes; number of districts increased from six to nine.

1826, April 3.—Elected John Humphreys, John Ambler and Oliver Armstrong, Trustees; John Bacon, Treasurer; Joseph Perrin, Clerk; A. D. Merriness and Joseph Cowan, Constables; John Perrin and Jacob Lingle, Overseers of the Poor; James Wallace and Jacob Clark, Fence Viewers.

1826, June 7.—James Reddish was elected Justice of the Peace, vice John Snodgrass, deceased. This election was contested and set aside, and on the 15th day of June, 1826, Joseph Cowan was elected. His commission bears date July 22, 1826.

1826, October.—A special election was held to fill a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace, occasioned by the death of William Wilson.

1826, November 11.—Joseph Perrin re-elected Justice of the Peace; commissioned November 27, 1826.



Wm Troyell

HARMONY TP.

Ambrose Blount elected to succeed William Wilson, Justice of the Peace; commissioned October 28, 1826.

1827, April 2.—Township officers elected as follows: John Humphreys, John Ambler and Oliver Armstrong, Trustees; Joseph Perrin, Clerk; John Bacon, Treasurer; William Berry and John Dugan, Constables; Sampson Hubbell and Maddox Fisher, Overseers of the Poor.

1828, April 7.—Elected Oliver Armstrong, Sampson Hubbell and Joseph Perrin, Trustees; J. L. Torbert, Clerk; John Bacon, Treasurer; John Cook and Anthony Bird, Constables; Jacob H. Howell and Gabriel Icenberger, Fence Viewers; Sampson Hubbell and Griffith Foos, Overseers of the Poor.

1828, October 14,—The Trustees selected Jurors for the ensuing year as follows: John Ambler, John Dougherty, John Perrin, Grffith Foos and James Taylor as Grand Jurors; and David Cowan, John Humphreys, Peter Sintz, Charles Cavalier and Andrew Edgar, Petit Jurors, to serve at the November term of the Court of Common Pleas.

1829, April 6.—Elected Joseph Perrin, Sampson Hubbell and David Cowan, Trustees; J. L. Torbert, Clerk; A. D. Merriness and John Berry, Constables; John Ambler and Griffith Foos, Sr., Overseers of the Poor; D. Whitridge and Jacob Icenberger, Fence Viewers.

1829, April 18.—John Heiskell and John Cook were appointed Overseers of the Poor, in place of Griffith Foos and John Ambler, who were elected and refused to serve. Trustees rented of Jacob S. Woodward a brick office, for which they agree to pay $9 per year.

1829, July 25.—Matthew Woods was elected Justice of the Peace, to succeed the expired term of Joseph Cowan.

1829, October 31.—Ambrose Blount and Reuben Miller were elected Justices of the Peace, to succeed Joseph Perrin and A. Blount.

1830, April 6.—Elected Sampson Hubbell, David Cowan and Oliver Armstrong, Trustees; A. D. Merriness and John Fluke, Constables; John Bacon, Treasurer; J. L. Torbert, Clerk; Griffith Foos and John Heiskell, Overseers of the Poor; John Williamson and Jacob R. Crane, Fence Viewers.

1830, July 17.—At a special election held for the election of a Justice of the Peace, vice Isaac Woods, deceased, Joseph Cowan was duly elected.

1831, March 7.—John Berry was allowed $3 for making a coffin for Isaac, a black man and pauper.

1831, March 8.—Ordered that J. L. Torbert be allowed $6 for eight days' services as Clerk.

1831, April 4.—Elected David Cowan, John Perrin and David Pettigrew, Trustees; J. L. Torbert, Clerk; John Bacon, Treasurer; A. D. Merriness, John Fluke and Jacob L. Harrison, Constables; John C. Fletcher and Jacob R. Crain, Overseers of the Poor; John Tonkinson and G. Claiborn, Fence Viewers.

1831, October 11.—Andrew Edgar, Oliver Armstrong, John Perrin, John Keifer, John Humphreys, George Benson, Solomon Scott, James S. Christie, Jonathan Lehman, John Reid, Joseph Snodgrass, Obediah Harkney, John Tuttle, Andrew Gowdy, William Patton, Isaac Richardson, Anthony Leffel, David Berry and Charles Stewart were chosen to serve as Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas. It was ordered that the Township Trustees be paid 75 cents per day for their official services.

1832, April 2.—Elected John Humphreys, David Cowan and David Pettigrew, Trustees; J. L. Torbert, Clerk; Cyrus Armstrong, Treasurer; A. D. Merriness, John Fluke and John L. Berry, Constables; A. Blount and Richard Spencer, Overseers of the Poor.

1832, November 19.—Ambrose Blount and Reuben Miller were re-elected Justices of the Peace for Springfield Township.

1833, March 4.—An allowance of 75 cents per day was ordered in favor of Trustees for thirteen days' services during the year, and a like per diem compensation to Clerk Torbert for twelve days' services.

1833, April 1.—David Cowan, David Pettigrew and Oliver Armstrong were elected Trustees; J. L. Torbert, Clerk; Cyrus Armstrong, Treasurer; Griffith Foos and Jeremiah Warder, Overseers of the Poor; A. D. Merriness, John Fluke and Anthony Bird, Constables.

1833, May 27.—John Fluke, Constable, was instructed to warn "old Mr. Butts" to leave the township.

1833, August 10.—Joseph Cowan was re-elected Justice of the Peace.

1833, November 23.—Edward H. Cumming was elected Justice of the Peace, to succeed Ambrose Blount, deceased.

1834, April 7.—David Cowan, David Pettigrew and Armstrong were elected Trustees; John Fluke, Baker W. Peck and William Hedges, Constables; Cyrus Armstrong, Treasurer; J. L. Torbert, Clerk; E. C. Ross and John Williamson, Overseers of the Poor.

1834, April 19.—Sampson Hubbell and Reuben Miller were appointed Overseers of the Poor, in place of E. C. Ross and John Williamson, who neglected to qualify.

1834, October 14.—Charles Cavalier, Jeremiah Warder, Griffith Foos, Solomon Scott, James Reid, Sr., George Benson, Anthony Bird, Andrew Edgar, Maxwell Patton, Robert Gowdy, Henry Bechtle, William Enoch, Andrew Gowdy, Peter Sintz, John Keifer, Obadiah Harkney, John Householder, Isaac Ward, John Spence and A. D. Merriness, were selected as Jurors for the year.

1835, April 6.—David Cowan, Ira Paige and Sampson Hubbell were elected Trustees; John Fluke, Samuel McCracken, James Reid, Constables; Cyrus Armstrong, Treasurer; Jacob Lingle, Clerk; Griffith Foos and Isaac Hendershott, Overseers of the Poor.

1835, April 18.—John Tate was appointed Trustee of Springfield Township in place of David Cowan, excused. Adam Stewart and Pierson Spinning were appointed Overseers of the Poor in place of Isaac Hendershott and Griffith Foos, who failed to qualify according to law. John Householder was appointed Fence Viewer in place of Peter A. Sprigman, who failed to qualify according to law. Griffith Foos was fined $2 for refusing to serve as Overseer of the Poor, and Peter A. Sprigman was fined $2 for refusing to serve as Fence Viewer.

The ear-mark of James Stout, recorded June 20, 1835, "a crop off each ear and an underbit in the left." J. R. Tonge was appointed Clerk of Springfield Township November 14, 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Jacob Lingle. Reuben Miller was re-elected Justice of the Peace November 9, 1835.

PIONEERS OF SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

James Rea was a Pennsylvanian, who settled, about the year 1802, where Harvey Tuttle now lives. His sons were James, John and Andrew. John succeeded John Buckles as owner of a flouring-mill on Beaver Creek, on the site of "Junction Mills." Mr. Rea improved the race, and in 1835 was succeeded by Robert Rodgers.

Peter Sintz, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in April, 1776, and was th on of Nicholas and Margaret (Metzger) Sintz, he a native of Germany and s of Pennsylvania. In boyhood, Peter moved to Virginia with his parents, an in 1802 he came to Springfield. In 1804, he married Elizabeth Critz, a native of Maryland, to whom was born seven children, viz., Margaret, Nicholas, Mary, George, Susan, Peter and Elizabeth. He built his cabin in Section 23, on the farm where his daughter Susan now lives, accumulated a large estate, and died,

September 30, 1858, and his wife November 15, 1863. His parents also settled here, his mother dying in 1822, and his father in 1823.

In the spring of 1802, James and John Reid came from Virginia and selected land in Section 10, then went back to their native State, and the same fall returned to Springfield with the whole family, viz., John, Joseph, Nancy, Thomas, Betsey, James, William, Robert and George. They first built a cabin in the village on the present site of Meyers' livery stable, and began to clear the land in Section 10, where in a year or two they erected a cabin and removed to it, and there Margaret, the widow of James, now resides with her family, in a fine brick residence, which has displaced the rude log structure of the pioneer days.

Cooper Ludlow was born in New Jersey in 1783; was married, in 1803, to Elizabeth Reeder, and in 1804 settled three miles west of Springfield, where he opened a tannery. To Elizabeth Ludlow were born Ellen, Mary, Stephen, John and Jacob; and, she dying in 1813, her husband was married in 1815 to Elizabeth Layton, who had born to her Joseph, Jason, Silas, Abram, George, Cornelius, James, Catherine and William. Cooper Ludlow died in 1832.

John Perrin was born in Washington County, Maryland, in 1778, and there married to Amelia Ingram, a native of that county, born in 1778. In 1806, he and family came to Springfield, and he purchased the whole of Section 3. His family consisted of five children, viz., Edward, Joseph, John, William, Minerva E. and Emery, the two former of whom were born before coming to this county. He died in 1848, and his wife in 1847, and his sons John and William are among the leading citizens of the township, and his daughter resides in Springfield.

About the year 1806, Edward Armstrong settled on Section 5, now owned by Dr. Hazzard. He built and operated a distillery for a time, and his wife was an excellent woman, and a Baptist.

In 1806, John Dugan settled in the eastern part of the township. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1787; was married to Polly Hall, a native of Kentucky, born in 1792, of which union the following children were the issue: Sarah, William, Margaret, James and John. Mr. Dugan died July 2, 1868, and his wife July 21, 1867.

Francis and Isabel Best, natives of Virginia, settled on the site of P. P. Mast's residence in 1806, where they died. They had ten children—six sons and four daughters.

John and Jane Snodgrass came from Kentucky in 1806, settling in Section 11. He died in May, 1826, aged sixty-three, and his wife in May, 1859, aged eighty-seven.

John Hatfield was born in Virginia in 1798, and in 1799 his father, Nathaniel, came with the family to Kentucky, thence to Greene County, Ohio, in 1805, and in 1806 to Section 7, in the south part of this township, where he died in 1812. In 1821, John married Eva Garlough, daughter of John Garlough, twelve children being born of this union, five living. In 1853, he removed to his present farm in Green Township, where he is yet living, in his eighty-fourth year.

Andrew Benson was born in Bath County, Virginia, in 1781; came to this township in 1806; was married to Sarah Rennick, also a Virginian, born 1796, daughter of Robert and Mary Rennick, March 26, 1812. They had six children; four lived to be grown, and two yet survive—R. H. and J. M. Benson. Andrew died November 28, 1826, and his wife February 28, 1848.

George H. Benson, a brother of Andrew's, was born in the same county and State in 1787; came to this township in 1807, and married, in 1818, Isabel Rennick, also a daughter of Robert and Mary Rennick. She was born in this

township in 1801, and had ten children; eight grew to maturity. She died March 28, 1866, and her husband February 27, 1877.

Nathan Reddish was born in Maryland in 1783; came to Greene County, Ohio, previous to 1808; was married to Matilda Miller, and in 1810 settled on Section 14, Springfield Township, where he engaged in a tannery, which he carried on until 1834. He was married three times; had five children by first, none by his second wife, and three by his last wife, who was Harriet Oxtoby, the sister of Henry Oxtoby. She was born in England in 1792, and died in 1874. Dr. John Reddish is now the only surviving child of Nathan Reddish.

Lewis Skillings came to this county in 1810, settling in the northeast part of Green Township, and in a few years moving across the line into this township, where he died in 1869. His wife, Anna (Craig) Skillings, came to this county in 1808, and died in 1866. Both were members of the "Fletcher Chapel," and have left worthy descendants, who honor their name.

In 1810, Matthew and Jane Wood came from Kentucky and settled where George Alt now lives. He died in 1830, and his wife in 1856.

Isaac Wood was born in New York in 1771; was married to Jane Corey, of New Jersey, in 1797, who was born in 1779, coming to this county in March, 1812, settling in Section 15, Springfield Township, removing the following year to Section 9, where his son, Thomas S. Wood, now resides. They had thirteen children. Five sons yet reside in this county, and a daughter in Allen County, who are the survivors of the family. Isaac Wood died in 1825, and his widow in 1871.

John Foster was an early settler on Beaver Creek, and built the original mill on that stream, at the site of "Junction Mills," about 1808, and, during and after the war of 1812, operated this rude mill successfully.

William Hall was a staid Baptist, and an early settler of the eastern part of the township.

Peter Printz was born in Maryland in 1811, and came with his parents, in 1815, to this township, settling in Section 1, in the southwestern part of the township. He there grew up, and married Catherine Kelly in 1841, who had born to her eleven children. She was a native of this county, and yet resides on her husband's estate. Both Peter and his parents died on this farm.

In 1815, Adam and Maria Alt, of Maryland, settled in this township, where he died in 1876. His widow is yet living.

Herbert Huffman settled in the northeastern part of the township as early as 1815, and possibly earlier. He died in 1820, and his wife, Sarah, in 1842.

Luke Byrd was a Baptist preacher of excellent repute, who settled in the eastern part of the township in 1816. He died August 31, 1823, aged fifty-five, and his wife, Catherine, in September, 1835, aged seventy-two. They reared a numerous family, who, with their descendants, occupy prominent places in business and social circles of the township.

Benjamin Foos lived on Section 4, Township 5; was an active business man, and died in the prime of life.

Moses Bishop was born in Pennsylvania in 1804; came to Ohio with his parents in 1806, and, in 1816, from Warren County to the eastern part of this township, where he is yet living. His parents were from New Jersey, and had five children, only two now surviving, viz., Moses and Margaret. The deceased are David, Delila and Edward.

One of the most eccentric pioneers of the township was Andrew Pinneo, who was born in Vermont in 1770; came to Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, in 1816; thence to Section 8, Springfield Township, settling on the farm now owned by George Zimmerman. He married Esther Waters, of Vermont, who had seven children; two now survive, viz., Mrs. Jane Hawkins, of Harmony

Township, and George, who lives in Illinois. Mr. Pinneo was in the war of 1812, and died about 1859, his wife having died about 1843.

John Stickney, an Englishman, born in 1780, came to the township in 1819, where he carried on the blacksmith's trade, which he had learned in his native land, where he was also married to Sarah Cook. He and wife were earnest Methodists, he dying in 1850, and she in 1867. His son Henry now resides on the old homestead in the southeastern part of the township, on Section 3, and is one of the leading farmers of the county.

In 1820, Henry Wolf and his wife, Elizabeth (Haller) Wolf, with their family, settled in Section 6, in the northeastern corner of the township. They were from Virginia, and he built and conducted a distillery for a number of years. They had nine children, and Samuel, the seventh child, now resides upon the old homestead.

Caleb Tuttle was the fourth son of Silvanus and Mary (Brown) Tuttle, who settled in Moorefield Township in 1808. He was born in Virginia May 14, 1799, and, March 21, 1822, married Mary Prickett, daughter of Nicholas Prickett, one of the pioneers of the country. By this union, he became the father of Silvanus, Isaiah, David, William H., Thomas, Catherine, Eliza, Margaret, Mary E., Rachel and Laura. Mr. Tuttle, now in his eighty-third year, is residing on Section 6, in the northeastern part of the township, and is one of the best-known pioneers of the county.

John Buckles came to the township from the southern part of the State, and operated a flouring-mill and stillhouse on Beaver Creek, near the present site of "Junction Mills." He was the father of a large family. James, David, Robert, Thomas, William, John and Abraham were his sons. The father was a Baptist, and his sons James and Abraham were ministers of that denomination.

LAGONDA.

This thrifty village is situated on the Springfield Branch of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., on the southwest corner of Section 24 and the northwest corner of Section 23. It is separated from Edwardsville by the west line of Section 23. The name is of Indian origin.

Lagonda was founded by Simon Kenton in the year A. D. 1799 or 1800. Kenton, John Humphreys and six other white families came from Kentucky and made a settlement north of Springfield. Soon the necessity of a grist-mill presented itself, and the intrepid Kenton at once prepared to build one. In this he was actuated more by a desire to meet the wants of the little colony than to engage in the enterprise through pecuniary motives, for, be it remembered, the wilderness had not yet begun its rosenate blooming. The mill was built, and it was the first building of Lagonda. It was located about forty rods east of the place where the Lagonda bridge now is, and on the north side of the creek. It was constructed of logs, and was 18x18 feet in dimensions, puncheon floor, clapboard roof, and this held on by weight-poles instead of nails.

The machinery, which, except the bolting apparatus, was propelled by water-power, was of the simplest kind, and home-made. Customers, when their wheat had been ground to flour, were required to carry it up a ladder to the bolting room, and there bolt it for themselves, turning the bolting-cloth by a winch. One of the early citizens (Caleb Tuttle) who, when a boy, had overtaxed his youthful muscle at this bolting process, averred that his recollections of Simon Kenton were in no way pleasant, reminding him of hard work at the winch. There were only a few pounds of iron in all the machinery of this mill, and probably not one pound of nails. Kenton built a rude dwelling near his mill.

In those days, the Government offered, and sometimes paid, a bonus to parties who erected mills in the settlements, but the records at hand fail to show that the old pioneer ever received anything on this account.

Tiring of the milling business, Kenton, on the 29th of July, 1814, sold the property to William Ward, and, on the 5th day of December of the same year, it was purchased of Ward by William Beesly and Nicholas Prickett. The purchasers, being energetic, and possessing some money, set about to improve the property. A saw-mill was built, and a long-felt public want supplied.

This saw-mill was in most respects similar to those of later years. It had, however, connected with it a churn, which was operated by a rod attached to the upper part of the saw-frame. When the saw was in operation, the churning process worked nicely. Mr. Beesly erected a carding and fulling mill, and became somewhat noted for enterprise. He built a dwelling for himself and family, and several houses for the use of the employes about him.

Peter Kitt, about the year 1812 or 1814, erected a whisky distillery near the large spring on the farm now owned by J. T. Warder.

Up to this time, Lagonda and Springfield were "neck and neck" in the race of progress, and the existing rivalry between the two points was spirited. Settlers began to take up claims on the higher lands, and evidences of settlement and civilization increased year after year.

On the 5th of January, 1830, the widows of William Beesly and Nicholas Prickett sold their respective dowers in the real estate of their husbands, and on the 29th of June following, Oliver Armstrong purchased, at Sheriff's sale, the unsold interests of the other heirs. On the 1st day of August, 1830, Jeremiah Warder purchased the realty of the entire village, the appurtenances, consisting of eight or ten dwellings, saw-mills, woolen-factory and grist-mill. The price paid was $3,000.

Mr. Warder's business tact gave new impetus to affairs. He erected a large mill on the south side of the creek, built a dam across the stream, thus increasing the water-power required for the several mills. The old mill was transformed into a distillery, and business flourished. The mill built by Mr. Warder served long and well, and was patronized from all points of the compass for many miles distant. It was finally taken down, about the year 1867, by Mr. J. T. Warder.

About the year 1828, John Hunt opened up and conducted a store, in a little log house which stood near where the office now stands; afterward, Mulholland kept a jewelry store in the same room. Years later, Mrs. George Warder and Cyrus McLaughlin conducted an extensive business in general merchandise in a storeroom erected for the purpose. The building was destroyed by fire in the year 1854.

John O'Connor sold dry goods in the village from 1868 to 1872.

SCHOOLS.

The first English school of the neighborhood of Lagonda was held one and a fourth miles northeast of the village, in a rude log house which stood east of the Clark Union Pike, on the Crabill farm, and near its south line. The house, the teacher, the pupils and the forest which covered the land have passed away, and no written record remains from which reliable data can be gathered.

Some years later, the old Baptist Church, situated half a mile nearly north of the village, was occupied as a schoolhouse, and, although it was fitted up with slab seats, and slanting boards ranged against the wall for writing-desks, it was much more complete in its appointments than was its predecessor. At this time, the school district extended from a mile north of Lagonda on the north, to some distance beyond and south of the Springfield & South Charleston

Pike of the present day; and from the Urbana Pike on the west to the road on the east side of the farm of Edward Merritt. That part of Springfield east of the "Fountain House" was also included in its limits. Necessity created a second school for this territory. This was held in a small house on the Charleston road, south of William Warder's residence. One Board of Directers usually had charge of both schools, and this board was Daniel Berger, Sr., N. Thresher and —— Lawrence. Of the teachers who held sway in those days, mention may be made of Charles Cadwallader, who taught in the north end of the district, and Michael Haufman, on the south. This was about 1840 and previous. In the year 1845, the old log church before mentioned was abandoned as a schoolhouse, and a room in the village was fitted up for temporary use, in which Rev. William J. Shuey was employed as teacher. The room was small, and so dilapidated as to be unfit for the purpose, and was accordingly abandoned after a year's use. In 1846, a tax of $300 was levied on the taxable property of the district, and expended in the erection of a brick house 20x25 feet in size, which, though too small from the first, served the purpose for twelve years.

In the year 1858, a levy was made on all the taxable property of Springfield Township and a part of Moorefield Township for the purpose of building a schoolhouse to meet the demands of the district, and $1,200 was expended in the erection of a brick house 30x45 feet. This building has since been made higher, and a room added on the east side.

The population of the district continued to increase so rapidly that this building, in time, lacked capacity, for a hundred scholars were often in attendance at one time.

LAGONDA UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

On the 14th day of February, 1845, this society organized by electing Adam Shuey, William T. Hough and Daniel Berger Trustees; George Arbogast was elected Clerk. Previous to this date, and for several years, the ministers of this denomination had held fruitful meetings at the old Baptist Church near the village of Lagonda. Of these preachers, Benjamin P. Wheat was most efficient.

Adam Shuey, George Arbogast, William Moore, William T. Hough, Daniel Berger and William C. Miller were of the original membership. In the latter part of the year above mentioned, Newcomer's Chapel was built by this society. The house was built on the site of Newcomer's Cemetery. It was of brick, 32x40 feet, and cost $450. Those who contributed most liberally to the expense were Adam Shuey, William T. Hough, Daniel Berger, William Moore, William C. Miller, George Arbogast, John Haws, Adam Baker and W. J. Shuey. The house was dedicated by Rev. William Rhinehart. The membership was at this time about forty. Newcomer's Chapel served the society twenty-five years, and became a thing of the past, and now, in the bivouac of the dead near where stood this temple,

> "Each in his narrow bed forever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Of the early ministers and the dates of their labors with this society, little can be stated with accuracy.

The society in 1870 built their present commodious church on a lot near the center of the village, donated by Mrs. Ann A. Warder. It is a brick building, 37x53 feet in size, and cost $3,500. The principal contributors to the building fund were Warder, Mitchell & Co., Daniel Berger, J. W. Reed, William H. Berger, Washington Graham, G. Eberle, H. H. Culp, Isaac Zimmerman, G. Zimmerman, R. Mitchell, W. W. Neal, A. Pettigrew, William Karr, P. P. Mast,

J. Lehman, J. Seitz, J. Finney, J. Erter, S. Rhoades, Ad Shuey and M. Heindel. The house was dedicated in October, 1870, by Bishop Glossbrenner.

The society is now under the pastoral care of Rev. R. F. Powell, and enjoys a good share of prosperity. Membership, 160.

Official list: Clerk, H. C. Laybourn; Leaders, H. C. Laybourn, D. C. Lawrence; Stewards, John M. Laybourn, Stanley Leedale, B. F. Brubaker, Phillip Haerr; Trustees (church), D. C. Lawrence, William H. Berger, J. W. Reed; Trustees (parsonage), Henry C. Laybourn, William B. Alexander, John Wells.

The society maintains an active Sabbath school, having twenty classes, taught by efficient teachers. The Uniform Lessons are in use in the school.

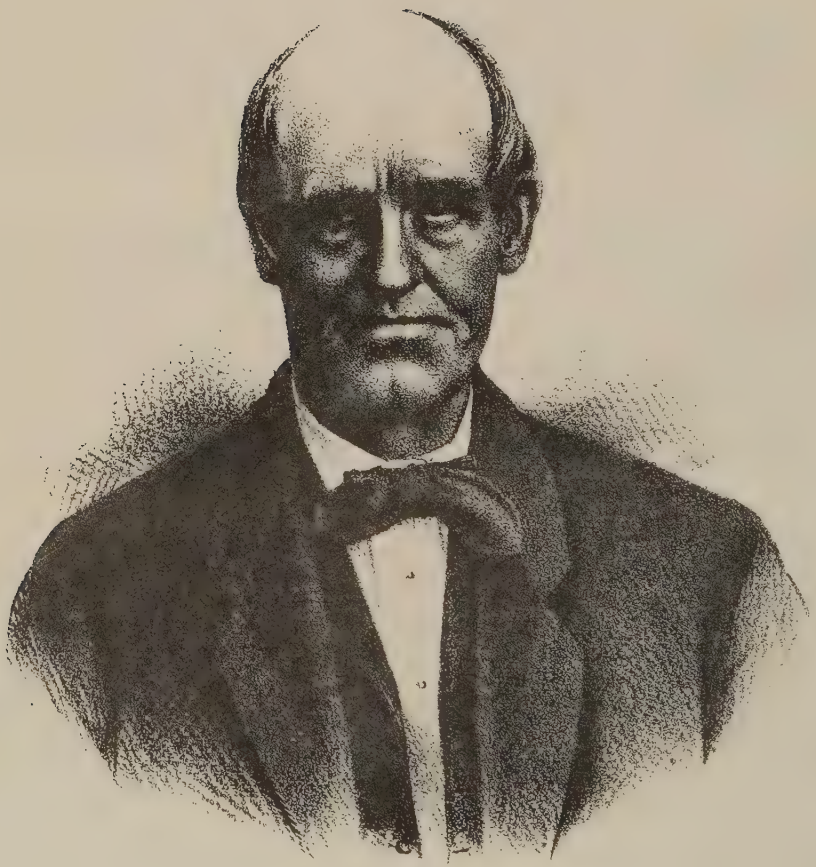
LAGONDA FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Of the extinct churches of the township, mention should be made of a society which worshiped in a rude log church on Section 24, on the south side of the Clark Union Pike, leading from Springfield to Mechanicsburg, and on the Zimmerman farm. This was a preaching point of the Free-Will Baptists as early as 1825, and up to about the year 1850. The date of this organization can be stated with no certainty; it may have been only a place of occasional preaching, as no records remain from which its history can be perpetuated. The house was once used as a schoolhouse. The people who worshiped here have gone the way of all the earth, and the aged men of the neighborhood remember the church-goers of this old sanctuary as among the incidents of long ago.

THE UNION MEETING-HOUSE.

In the year 1831, a number of Free-Will Baptists, who had organized some time previous at the house of James Donnels, in Harmony Township, feeling the need of a house of worship, were joined by a number of citizens of various religious beliefs in the enterprise of building an undenominational church, free to all religious denominations. The site selected was in the northeastern part of Springfield Township, on Section 6, and on the old Columbus road, six miles northeast of Springfield. The deed for the building site bears date of February 25, 1831, but the subscription to the building fund was taken in February, 1827. The deed was executed by Joseph Hannah and David Hannah to Thomas Thompson, James Donnels and John Bishop, Trustees, and their official successors. The principal original members of the society were James Donnels and wife, John Bishop and wife, two daughters of James Bishop, Col. James McQuiddy and wife, Nathaniel Beasley and wife, John Prickett and wife. The contributors to the building fund have nearly all passed away, but their names and their donations to this fund are matters of no little interest:

George H. Benson subscribed $10, one-half in cash; John Rea, $10, one-half in cash; John B. McDonald, $10; James Taylor, in carding and fulling, $6; William Mitchell, $3, one-half in cash; Nathan Reddish, $5; Sampson, Hubbell, in hats, $5; Alfred Thompson, in lime, $1.50; Pierson Spinning, in goods, $5; John Heiskell, in hats, $2; Saul Henkle, $1; Oliver Armstrong, five bushels of corn; John Bishop, twenty bushels of corn; James Bishop, ten bushels of corn; James Foley, twenty-five bushels of corn; Sylvanus Tuttle, $10; Caleb Tuttle, twelve bushels of corn; William Bishop, $15; George I n-kin, fifteen lights of sash; Isaac Lumbeck, fifteen lights of sash; William D -ham, twelve lights of sash; James Christie, fifteen lights of sash; Elijah Lott, fifteen lights of sash; Joseph Snodgrass, trade, $3; Amos Huff, $4; John Kingore, two barrels of flour; Absalom Foley, fifteen bushels of wheat; George Wolfe, twelve gallons of whisky; Henry Wolfe, four days' hauling; Matthew Inman, $2; James Halsey, $1; Susan Longbrake, half a month's work by one of the boys; David Hannah, twenty gallons of whisky; George Buckland, $2.



John Thorpe

(DECEASED)

HARMONY TP.

MRS. ELIZABETH THORPE
(DECEASED)
MOTHER

The house was built of brick, and was about 32x40 feet in size. The brick work was done by John Thornton. David Dudley, Elias Hutchins, —— Golden, Cyrus Dudley, Abram Alden, and other ministers of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, preached here between the years 1833 and 1856. The noted Mormons, Joe Smith and Rigdon, have filled the sacred desk of this meeting-house. Between the years 1840 and 1860, the Presbyterians maintained stated services here, and at one time had a society of some strength. The preachers of this persuasion were McLain, Gray, Edwards, Dunlap, Roe and others. The Presbyterians organized the Sabbath-school work here, and from that date (say 1844) it has been maintained with more or less permanence. In this good work, the names of H. H. Tuttle, John Bird and William Bird stand prominent. The various societies which have in all these years been instituted at the Union Meeting-House, have been fated to be short-lived; but withal, the neighorhood has been favored with the preaching of the Word with something like regularity. No restrictions are placed on the use of the house for religious worship, and the following plan as to the division of time has existed for years: The Regular Baptists have undisputed possession on the first Sabbath and the Saturday before in each month; the Presbyterians have the second Sabbath and the Saturday before; and the Free-Will Baptists have the third Sabbath and the Saturday before.

Connected with this account properly belongs an outline sketch of an organization of the Regular Baptists in the township antedating those above mentioned:

On the 15th of June, 1816, a number of persons met at the house of James Buckles and organized into a society. Subsequently, they adopted tenets of doctrine, and became a society of some strength in after years. The original members were Nathaniel Reeves, Mary A. Reeves, John Buckles, Mary Buckles, Nicholas Prickett, William Hall, Swain Ogden, William Beasley and James Buckles. This organization built a log church a few rods from the site of the Union Meeting-House, and on the opposite of the old Columbus road. Here they continued to worship for a number of years previous to 1840. On the 5th of September of that year, a remnant of the society which remained sold and conveyed to Caleb Tuttle the house and church lot on which the house stood for $100. The grantors in this conveyance were Sylvanus Tuttle, Mary Tuttle, Eunice Yeazel, Margaret Tuttle, Rachel Kitt and Ann Collins. This money was paid over to the benefit of the Union Meeting-House, and thereafter Caleb Tuttle has served as a Trustee on the part of the Regular Baptist society in the Union Meeting-House. Notwithstanding the sale of their property, the society continued in existence several years later. In the year 1848, the society disbanded, as appears from the following entry, copied from the book of records: "July 1, 1848.—Whereas, in the providence of God, it appears necessary that we should dissolve, with the expectation of uniting with the church at Little Beaver Creek, in Clark County, Ohio. Abner Whiteley, Clerk."

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The society of Bethel was organized about the year 1851. Previous to this date, the ministers of this denomination preached at the house of W. C. Kelley, and the class afterward was led by him. The original members were: W. C. Kelley and Miranda Kelley, his wife; Daniel Crown and his wife; Sophia Knob, Elizabeth Steelman, Ann Markley, Mary Miller and W. Graham.

Steps were taken early in the year 1851 to build a house of worship, and Levi Rinehart, of Springfield, having donated a suitable site on Section 25, the house was soon under way. It was built by a general subscription fund; was a frame, 24x36 feet, and was erected at a cost of nearly $300, and, though a cheap

structure, it met the wants of the people admirably. The house was contracted and built by Jonathan N. Baker, and formally dedicated by J. W. Weakly in June, 1851. For a number of years following its erection, the society enjoyed reasonable prosperity, having for its Pastors the following-named members of the Cincinnati Conference: Timothy Wones, J. C. Deem, Charles Swayne, William Fitzgerald, N. McDonald, W. L. Hypes, Jesse Botkin, A. N. Spahr, John S. Pumphrey, M. G. Baker, —— Beall, Samuel Brown, M. A. Head, A. M. Griffith, S. S. Conrey, J. L. Gregg, George Owen, William Mahon, —— Barlow, Charles Kalbfus, Jeremiah B. Ellsworth and others.

Its original Board of Trustees was D. Crown, B. F. Mayne, John Inlow, Peter Prince, Jr., and W. C. Kelley.

Richard Kelley served in the position of Leader and Sabbath-school Superintendent for ten years. The society was for a number of years a part of the Springfield District, Cincinnati Conference. An evil day at length overtook Bethel; many of the membership grew careless and neglected the social and public means of grace: others hung their harps upon the willows, and finally the trumpeter of glad tidings was left to preach to less than half a dozen faithful souls. Bethel was abandoned in 1880, at a time when, for miles in every direction, no church-going bell called the people to worship the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. A few members attached themselves to other societies, and some drifted out on the tide of the world. Bethel was, and is not.

EMERY CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

In the year 1835, a house of worship was built in the neighborhood of the present Emery Chapel, and was on a lot donated by Adam Mayne, on the east side of the Yellow Springs road. This was the first church built by the Methodists in this part of the country. Previous to this, the people of this denomination held their worship in part at the residences of the principal members, and in part at a log church called Ebenezer, and which stood in the same neighborhood.

This first chapel was christened "Emery Chapel," but it was as frequently called Mayne's Meeting-House. It was a frame, 24x36 feet in its dimensions, and was enlarged some years later by an addition of twenty feet to the north end, making it 24x56 feet. The principal membership of the society in those days were William Albin, Richard Martin, Adam Mayne, Daniel Martin, John Adams, David Marquart and Joel Elwell, together with other members of the family of each. Mayne's Meeting-House was succeeded by the present Emery Chapel in the year 1853. It is built on a lot donated by James P. Leffel, and is nearly three-fourths of a mile north of the original one, and on the east side of the Yellow Springs road, on Section 7, three miles south of Springfield. It is a brick structure, and was built at a cost of $1,400.

The names of Adam Mayne, Anthony Leffel, Orlando Harris, Daniel Leffel, Peter F. Lehman, Henry Leffel, William Runyon, William Kershner and B. F. Mayne are associated with the building and history of the present church of Emery society, and their liberality, coupled with that of others, has left for them a lasting monument in this edifice.

In the half-century that measures the life of this society, many men and women deserving mention have come and gone: a few remain, who delight to retrospect the departed years, and, from the storehouse of memory, recite the record of the good old times. Of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church who have preached to this people, mention can be made of Clark, Gonzales, French, Eddy, White, Barrett, McDowel, Ingalls, Spahr, Seaman, Thurber, Conrey, Boucher, Smith, Davidson, Beall, Selman, Hypes, Clark, Grover, McDonald, Wones, Botkin, Baker, Owen, Ellsworth, Gowdy, Fitzgerald, Griffith,

Head, Kalbfus, Pumphrey, Swayne, Gregg, Young, Miller, and a number of others.

Orlando Harris, Richard Martin, Daniel Pennell, William Printz, B. F. Mayne, Henry Albert, Jacob Drake, William Kelley and John B. Sparrow have held the position of Leader. The society maintains a well-organized Sabbath school, the organization of which dates back nearly forty years.

Buried in the cemetery adjoining Emery Chapel are the bodies of Adam Mayne, died in April, 1857, aged seventy-five: Catherine Mayne, died July, 1869, aged eighty-five; Thomas Leffel, died October, 1856, aged sixty; David Martin died September 1874, aged seventy-seven.

SCHOOL NOTES OF SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP, BY DISTRICTS, 1880.

District No 1 is located in the southeastern part of the township. The house is of brick, and stands near the corners of Sections 1, 2, 7 and 8. The district enumerates, white males, 21; females, 11; total, 32. No colored pupils. Lizzie Crossley, teacher; wages per month, $50.

District No. 2 is on the Charleston Pike, near the east line of Section 16, and about three miles east of Springfield. The district enumerates, white males, 22; females, 25; colored males, 1; total, 48. R. D. Evans, teacher; wages per month, $50.

District No. 3 occupies the northeastern part of the township. The house is on Section 6, and joining the "Union Meeting-House." This district enumerates, white males, 15; females, 14; colored males, 2; females, 1; total, 42. A. T. Allen, teacher; wages per month, $45.

District No. 4 is in the southern part of the township. The schoolhouse is sometimes called "Congress Hall." It is of brick and on Section 19, one mile north of the line of Green Township, three miles southeast of Springfield. This district enumerates, white males, 43; females, 34; colored males, 6; females, 2; total, 85. James T. Tuttle, teacher; wages per month, $60.

District No. 5 is located nearly two miles southeast of the city of Springfield. The schoolhouse is of brick, and is on the west side of Selma Pike, on Section 27. The district enumerates, white males, 44; females, 45; colored males, 5; females, 12; total, 106. Miss Anna Sergeant, teacher; wages per month, $50.

District No. 6 is located north of the National road, and near Benson's Mill. The house is on the left of the pike leading to Benson's Mill, and Section 17. It is a brick structure and handsomely and substantially built. The district enumerates, white males, 9; females, 15; colored males, 3; females, 6; total, 33. J. M. Finney, teacher; wages per month, $45.

District No. 7 is in the southwestern part of the township near Emery Chapel. The house is on Section 2, and has two departments. Is known as "Possum." The district enumerates, white males, 64; females, 49; colored males, 1; females, 1; total, 115. Teachers, H. C. Gibbs and Miss Emily Stuart; wages per month, $60 and $45 respectively.

District No. 9 is known as "Rockway." The house is situated on the National road west of Sugar Grove, northeast quarter of Section 22, Town 5, Range 9. It has two departments This district enumerates, white males, 76; females, 66; total, 142. Teachers, Z. Taylor and Miss S. E. Boyd; wages, $60 and $45 respectively. The house was built in 1858.

District No. 13 is situated at Lagonda. The house has three departments, is substantially built of brick and occupies an elevated position north of the village on Section 24. The district enumerates, white males, 131; females, 118; colored males, 2; females, 9; total, 260. Teachers, John W. Pearce, wages $60

per month; Maggie Quinn, wages $50 per month; Lottie Quinn, wages $50 per month. The building is heated by a furnace.

District No. 14 is situated at East Springfield near the city limits of Springfield. The building is north of the Charleston Pike and south of the National road, on Section 22. It is a brick house, having two departments and maintains two schools. The district enumerates, white males, 51; females, 60; colored males, 12; females, 21; total, 144. Teachers, Joseph A. James, wages $60 per month; C. E. Kendricks, wages $60 per month.

District No. 15 is situated north of Fern Cliff Cemetery, and is bounded north by Moorefield Township line, and west by Mad River. The house stands on Section 6, Town 4. Enumerates, white males, 33; females, 29; colored males, 6; females, 16; total, 84. Wesley Cook, teacher; wages, $50 per month.

District No. 16, called also Gray's District, is near the city limits, south of the National road. The school has two departments and employs two teachers. The district enumerates as follows: White males, 70; females, 50; colored males, 3; females, 7; total, 130. B. D. Long and Mary E. Christ, teachers; wages $55 and $30 respectively.

Elsewhere is found a statement showing the boundary and limit of each school district, when the township was first divided into districts for school purposes.

The following statement exhibits the condition of schools of Springfield Township for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Total amount of school moneys received within the year, $14,427.30; amount paid teachers within the year, $7,445.50; paid for sites and buildings, $1,380.45; fuel and contingent expenses, $2,068.17; grand total of expenditures, $10,894.12. Balance on hand September 1, 1880, $3,533.18.

Number of subdistricts, 12; schoolhouses erected within the year, 1; value, $1,180; whole number of schoolhouses, 12; number of school rooms, 16; total value of school property, $15,000; teachers employed, 16; average wages paid teachers, $50; ladies, $45; rate of school tax in mills, 3.8; pupils enrolled during the year—girls, 455; boys, 540; total, 995; average daily attendance—boys, 293; girls, 214; total, 507; number enrolled between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years—boys, 78; girls, 84; total, 162. Number of pupils in each branch of study: Alphabet, 116; reading, 670; spelling, 319; writing, 648; arithmetic, 456; geography, 174: English grammar, 120; drawing, 54; map drawing, 68; natural philosophy, 8; algebra, 51.

SUGAR GROVE.

The village of Sugar Grove is situated two miles west of Springfield on the National road. It was laid out March 25, 1874, by the Springfield Brick Manufacturing Company—Peter A. Schindler, President. It is on the northeast quarter of Section 16, Town 4, Range 9.

Sugar Grove comprises sixty lots, twenty-three of which front south on the National road or Main street. The village extends from the National road on the south, to the track of the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad on the north. This railroad has a station, office and passenger depot, and is generally termed Springfield Station. The Western Union Telegraph Company has an office here, J. McGreevy, operator. This station was established in the year 1875, and the agents from the first to the present have been John F. Mumford, Thomas H. Lee, J. N. Moses and J. McGreevy.

The old brick building which stands on the opposite side of the National road from Sugar Grove, was built about the year 1840 by Daniel Leffel, and was used for several years as a hotel—was called Sugar Grove Hotel. It was

destroyed by fire and was rebuilt by Peter Sintz, Jr., and is now owned by the Leffel family.

EDWARDSVILLE.

The village of Edwardsville was laid out by Elizabeth E. Edwards August, 1870. Its position is on both sides of the Clark Union Pike (Lagonda avenue) southwest of and adjoining the village of Lagonda, being a part of the east half of Section 29, Town 5, Range 9. It consists of 214 lots, many of which are improved by neat, cosy residences erected thereon, and occupied by the families of mechanics, employed in the shops and manufactories of Lagonda and Springfield. The village is barely beyond the city limits. It contains no public business interest.

EAST SPRINGFIELD.

This suburban hamlet was laid out and platted July, 1869, by A. Raffensberger. It is situated on Section 22, on the south side of High street (Charleston Pike). It comprises 120 lots, sixteen of which front north on High street. About thirty lots have improvements begun or completed, and the village gives promise of future prosperity.

RICEVILLE.

This village was laid out on the east side of Clifton Pike by Henry C. Rice March, 1871. It is situated immediately south of the city limits, and is on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 5, and contains twenty-five acres. The streets are named Henry, Clay and Rice; thus perpetuating the name of its founder. The plat contains ninety-five lots, which are nearly all unimproved.

CHAMBERSBURG.

At the junction of the Fairfield and Yellow Springs Pikes, three miles south of the city of Springfield, is a cluster of houses deserving to be classed with the villages of Clark County. A fine brick schoolhouse on the north, and Emery Chapel on the south, a well improved and fertile country surrounding, and an industrious, sober community, make this little hamlet a desirable rural retreat.

SUBURBAN BUSINESS.

Beyond the corporate limits of Springfield, on the numerous thoroughfares that center in that city, are located a number of business enterprises, among which we mention the following:

ST. JOHN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

The St. John Sewing Machine Company occupy a building on the left bank of Buck Creek, north of the National road, and near the bridge spanning that stream. This building was used previous to 1876 by Foos & Mulligan as a furniture factory. The "Old Hydraulic Race" which furnishes the water supply for this business, was built by the Snyders about 1855.

The present company have occupied the factory since 1876, employ forty hands, and use annually about four hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in the manufacture of the St. John Sewing Machine.

DUGAN'S LIME WORKS.

The extensive limekilns of Matthew Dugan are located on the right bank of Mad River, a few rods above Rock Point Mill, two miles west of the city of Springfield. Mr. Dugan began the lime business here in 1873, and has exten-

sive sale for his lime in Cincinnati. He employs a large force of hands and produces 280 car loads of lime per year. Matthew Dugan, proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOLCOMB'S LIME WORKS.

The lime business was established on Mad River, below Rock Point Mill, in the year 1864. These works furnish lime for the markets of Springfield, Dayton, Urbana and other cities. They produce nearly three hundred car loads per year, run three kilns, and employ a strong force of workmen. A. Holcomb, proprietor, Springfield, Ohio; John Lowrie, foreman.

JUNCTION MILLS.

Judson Redmond, proprietor, Springfield, Ohio. This flouring mill is situated on Beaver Creek, about four miles east of Springfield, on Section 5, and a half mile north of the National road. The first mill built on this site was erected about the year 1808, by John Foster, who operated it for a number of years before, during and after the war of 1812.

John Buckles was the next owner. He attached a distillery to it and operated both the mill and still for several years, but the date of his purchase and the number of years he owned it cannot be accurately stated. Buckles sold to John Rea, and Rea, in 1835, sold to Robert Rodgers, who, in 1837, built a saw-mill in connection.

In 1839, the whole premises were destroyed by fire. Mr. Rodgers rebuilt the grist-mill in 1840. In 1847, Thomas M. McCormick bought a half interest, and Rodgers and McCormick conducted the business together. After the death of Rodgers, McCormick ran the business for a time, but becoming embarrassed, assigned. About the year 1858, Lewis C. Huffman bought the mill of Hugh Wilson, assignee of McCormick, and, in 1866, Mr. Huffman sold it to the present owner, Judson Redmond, for $8,000. Mr. Redmond expended several hundred dollars in improvements in 1870, since which time it has been in successful working order, running night and day much of the time. It has three runs of buhrs, eighteen-feet overshot wheel, has a daily capacity of forty barrels of flour. The name "Junction Mills" is given on account of its location at the confluence of Beaver Creek and Sinking Creek.

BENSON'S MILL.

This mill is situated on Beaver Creek, Section 12, three and a half miles northeast of Springfield. It was built by Oliver Armstrong and Pierson Spinning in the year 1832. These parties operated the mill until the death of Armstrong, following which Cyrus Armstrong and Henry Shugh carried on for the greater part of the time till the year 1852, when it was bought by J. M. Benson, the present proprietor. Mr. Benson made some improvements in the machinery and remodeled the building at a total expense of about $8,000. The mill is in active operation and is regarded as one of the best on these waters. It is a frame, four stories high, thirty-nine by sixty-five feet in dimensions, four run of buhrs, uses the Leffel turbine wheel and does general milling business. J. M. Benson, proprietor, P. O. Springfield.

LEFFEL'S SAW-MILL.

This mill is on the left bank of Mill Creek, on the Fairfield and Mud Run Pike, three and a half miles from Springfield, and nearly a mile east of Mad River Township line. It was built by William Harris before the year 1840, and was afterward owned and run by Reed Wright. It was bought by James

P. Leffel, since which time it has been called "Leffel's Saw-Mill." The water-power of Mill Creek proving insufficient, steam has been added of late, but the mill is now in a state of idleness, and has, in all probability, seen its quota of usefulness and its best days. It is the property of James P. Leffel.

SNYDER'S MILLS.

The flouring-mill and distillery of J. & D. L. Snyder are on Mad River, a short distance north of Sugar Grove. The mill was first erected by Elijah Harnett, and by him sold to Henry Snyder, the father of the present proprietors. The Snyders built a distillery and operated that up to 1862, since which time the distillery business has not been carried on, and the building, much of the time has been used for storage and other legitimate purposes. The mills were destroyed by fire in 1854, and promptly rebuilt. It uses three Leffel wheels, three run of buhrs, and is four-story frame.

TAYLOR'S MILL

is situated on Section 11, northwest quarter, and on Beaver Creek, five miles east of Springfield. It was first erected by James Taylor in 1830, and had in connection with it a carding and fulling mill. The carding and fulling attachments were operated up to the year 1845, when it was abandoned. Mr. Taylor died in 1849, and the mill was remodeled by Charles Morgan, who purchased it of Taylor's administrator. Mr. Morgan owned and run the mill until his death in 1869. It was then purchased by Samuel Taylor, the present owner of Taylor's Mill. It was a frame, three stories high, thirty-six by ninety feet in dimensions. This mill, with its contents, was destroyed by lightning on the 9th of May, 1875, at a loss of $12,000. The next year, 1876, Samuel Taylor rebuilt on the same site the present mill. It is of brick, Mansard or curb roof, thirty-six by fifty-eight feet, costing $8,000. It has an excellent power and uses the "Iron overshot wheel," made by Stout, Mills & Temple, of Dayton, Ohio. The mill has a basement and three stories and is valued at $12,000. The flour of this mill has a large and increasing trade in the city of Springfield, besides shipping some flour and other products to New York City. Samuel Taylor, proprietor; P. O. Springfield.

RUBSAM'S MILL.

This mill is situated on the right bank of Mad River, and below the mouth of Buck Creek. It is on Section 10, two miles west of Springfield, and one-fourth of a mile south of the National road. This mill was originally built by Daniel Hertzler in the year 1865; it was completed and ready to run at the time of the murder of Hertzler. Samuel Huffman, Hertzler's son-in-law, became the owner following Hertzler's death, and operated the mill till 1869, when he traded it to John W. Rubsam, the present owner. Rubsam leased it to Crain, Hotsenpiller & Wilson, who operated it for three and a half years. Following the expiration of this time, Mr. Rubsam ran the mill himself till early in 1880. It has been standing idle since then. The mill is a four-story frame, forty by sixty feet in size, uses two Leffel wheels and one Burns' wheel; it has a good water power and does a general milling busniess.

LEFFEL'S MILL.

One of the extinct mills of Mad River was the one built by Andrew Leffel in 1833, and which stood a few rods above Rubsam's Mill, and between that and the railroad bridge. It was a three-story frame, and was operated by Mr. Leffel about ten years. He then sold it to James Robinson, who attached a dis-

tillery to it and continued milling and distilling until both establishments were destroyed by fire about the year 1850. They were never rebuilt.

GRISSO'S MILL—OR ROCK POINT.

This excellent flouring-mill is on the line of the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, three and a half miles west of Springfield, and on the right bank of Mad River. It was erected in 1831–32, by Peter Sintz, Sr., and was improved in 1880 by J. & S. Arthur, the present owners. Mr. Sintz managed the milling business here nearly twenty years, and then leased it to George Grisso for five years. The Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company (N. Y., P. & O.) then purchased it of Sintz about the year 1864. It was subsequently sold at Sheriff's sale, and was purchased by George Grisso for $6,500. Grisso ran the business till 1879, when Joseph Arthur became the owner, and in a short time was succeeded by his two sons, J. & S. Arthur. The building is six stories high, forty by sixty feet in size, uses two American turbine wheels, and is valued at $8,000. Does all kinds of custom work. J. & S. Arthur, proprietors, Springfield, Ohio.

REBERTS' MILL.

Reberts' Mill was erected in 1838 by Samuel Todd. It is situated on Mill Creek, two miles southwest of Springfield, on Section 9. Todd carried on a general milling business for three years after the erection of the mill, and was then succeeded by Ed Swope for about two years; then John Rench, and afterward Henry Baker carried on the business.

In the year 1852, Andrew Rebert bought the mill of John Rench, and for the next twenty years thereafter did a general milling business. At the end of this time, he rented it to Aaron Reasor for three years, then to Frederick Cramer for two years, and lastly to Samuel Louk. The building is forty feet square, three stories high, uses Leffel's wheel, has two runs of buhrs and is valued at $5,000. Capacity, thirty barrels of flour per day. Andrew Rebert, proprietor, Springfield, Ohio.

The original mill on this site was one of the oldest in the country. We do not know its history, but it was patronized long before the county was organized by the pioneers who came a long distance, from all directions, for flour, and to get their grinding done.

PADEN'S WOOLEN FACTORY.

In the year 1844, James Paden built a factory on Mill Creek for the manufacture of rolls, yarns and woolen fabrics generally. He carried on carding, spinning, weaving and fulling up to the year of his death, in 1868. After Mr. Paden's death, the business was conducted by his son David until the year 1880. It has not done much business of late. The factory is a two-story frame, uses the Leffel wheel, and is located on Section 9, two and a half miles southwest of Springfield.

Adam Grube, proprietor of Grube's Brick Works. Kilns on North Market street, beyond the city limits.

P. H. Murphy, florist and ornamental gardener, North Market street, beyond the city limits.

THE BYRD CEMETERY.

This burial-place was laid out by John Snodgrass about 1820, and is located on Section 11, nearly four miles east of Springfield, and 200 yards north of the National road, on a bluff near the left of Beaver Creek. It is well inclosed but somewhat neglected in other respects, and the following list tells of pioneers who have found here their "six feet of earth."

Respectfully
L. W. Haughey

SOUTH CHARLESTON

Herbert W. Huffman, died October, 1820, aged thirty-three; Sarah Huffman, died March, 1842, aged fifty-two; Silvanus Tuttle, died January, 1843, aged eighty-two; Mary Tuttle, died May, 1848, aged eighty-five; Luke Byrd, died August 31, 1823, aged fifty-five; Catharine Byrd, September, 1835; John D. Jenkins, died March, 1848, aged eighty-two; William Beesley, died January, 1825, aged fifty-one; Mary Tuttle, died May, 1856, aged seventy-two. Quite a number of graves of those buried in the early years of the history of this cemetery are unmarked by any memorial.

SINKING CREEK CEMETERY.

This place of public interment was laid out by the Sinking Creek Baptist society in 1817, and is located on Section 5, near the right bank of Sinking Creek, one-half mile north of Junction Mills, is twelve rods wide and twenty rods long, and is inclosed by a substantial board fence. The marble slabs erected to perpetuate the memory of the dead tell of the names, ages and date of death of a number who were pioneers of the neighborhood as follows:

George Reid, died January, 1860, aged sixty-six; James Reid, died May, 1857, aged seventy-two; Reuben Kesler, died April, 1878, aged eighty-nine; John Dugan, died July, 1868, aged eighty-one; Mary Dugan, died 1867, aged seventy-five; James Rea, died May, 1824, aged fifty-seven; John Snodgrass, died May, 1826, aged sixty-three; Jane Snodgrass, died May, 1859, aged eighty-seven; Jonathan H. Wallace, died April, 1850, aged sixty-nine; Rev. William Jones, died December, 1847, aged eighty-two; James Price, died July, 1846, aged sixty-six; Mary Price, died December, 1856, aged eighty-two.

THE PERRIN CEMETERY.

At an early day a few persons were interred upon the farm of John Perrin, Sr., in Section 3, and Mr. Perrin buried his wife and children in this ground, and there he himself was buried in 1848. This graveyard was regularly platted and laid off in lots, but little now remains to mark the graves of those outside the Perrin family. Their plat is inclosed by a neat iron fence, and headstones tell of the silent sleeper beneath the grassy mound. This ground is now used as a private family cemetery.

The Roller Cemetery, in Section 23, west of Springfield, was begun about 1820, and is yet used as a burial-place; a number of the early settlers are buried in this ground, and nice monuments mark the graves.

Other cemeteries in this township is the Newcomer Cemetery, in Section 24, north of Lagonda, where there is quite a large burial ground, and on which lot the United Brethren Society built their chapel in 1845; and the Huffman Cemetery, in Section 21, on the Valley Pike, close to the line of Bethel Township, on the hill overlooking the Mad River Valley. This is a small lot, thirty by fifty feet, and has been used mostly by Jacob Huffman and his descendants.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a list of names of Justices of the Peace of Springfield Township, with the date of their several commissions, from 1834 to 1880:

Anthony Byrd, November 17, 1834; Reuben Miller, November 19, 1835; J. S. Halsey, August 10, 1836; Anthony Byrd, December 5, 1837; A. D. Merriness, December 20, 1837; John R. Leman, March 26, 1838; Samuel Mott, November 21, 1838; Reuben Miller, December 24, 1840; John Whiteley, April 10, 1843; Reuben Miller, December 19, 1843; Samuel Parsons, November 27, 1844; William Whiteley, April 10, 1846; Pierson Spinning, December 19, 1846; William Whiteley, April 10, 1849; Pierson Spinning, October 19, 1849;

John Coffield, March 25, 1850; Samuel Parsons, October 26, 1850; Anthony Byrd, April 21, 1852; Pierson Spinning, November 4, 1854; Alfred D. Coombs, October 18, 1853; Anthony Byrd, May 4, 1855; Pierson Spinning, October —, 1855; Reuben Miller, October 27, 1856; James S. Christie, February 21, 1857; Anthony Byrd, April, 1858; Reuben Miller, October —, 1859; James S. Christie, February, 1860; Joseph D. Wood, April, 1861; Reuben Miller, October 30, 1862; D. A. Harrison, February 24, 1863; George C. Richardson, December 11, 1863; J. D. Wood, April 23, 1864; J. D. Wood, September, 1865; Charles Evans, February, 27, 1867; J. D. Wood, November 17, 1868; Reuben Miller, November 17, 1868; Reuben Miller, November 21, 1871; J. J. Smith, February 27, 1873; Alden H. Gillett, April 13, 1874; J. J. Smith, February 23, 1876; Henry Hollenback, April 4, 1877; J. J. Smith, February 15, 1879; William H. Burnet, November 5, 1879; Henry Hollenback, April 16, 1880.

POLL-BOOK

of the election held in Springfield Township May 30, 1818, for the election of two Justices of the Peace, to succeed the official terms of John Dougherty and John Snodgrass:

Names of Electors.	Names of Electors.	Names of Electors.
1 Maddox Fisher.	44 James Wallace.	86 Derick Vanpelt.
2 Samuel Smith.	45 James Shipman.	87 Samuel Davis.
3 Hiram Goble.	46 William Hath.	88 Lemuel Clark.
4 Timothy Stickley.	47 James D. Clements.	89 John Akin.
5 Richard W. Hunt.	48 Joseph Reid.	90 James Akin.
6 John Hunt.	49 Humphrey Nichols.	91 Saul Henkle.
7 Oliver Simpson.	50 Christian Snideger.	92 Joshua Glover.
8 James Lowry.	51 Andrew McBeth.	93 William Nichols.
9 Zebulon Lewis.	52 William Scott.	94 Charles Cavalier:
10 James Steel.	53 Alexander McBeth, Jr.	95 Henry Rogers.
11 James Craig.	54 James Buckels.	96 Nathan Dudley.
12 Ambrose Blount.	55 William Patton.	97 John E. Delrymple.
13 James Perry.	56 William Irwin.	98 Elizander Elliott.
14 Sampson Hubbell.	57 John Dougherty.	99 David Day.
15 Hatfield Martin.	58 John Lewis.	100 Henry Gates.
16 Merrifield Vicory.	59 Merrifield Vicory.	101 Richard Dillon.
17 Orrin Atkins.	60 William Carpenter.	102 William Hall.
18 Joseph Perrin.	61 Thomas Buckels.	103 Waitstill M. Cary.
19 Zephania Platt.	62 Nathan Geer.	104 Robert McBeth.
20 John Lingle.	63 Isaac Ong.	105 James Denham.
21 Abner West.	64 Thomas H. Moore.	106 Samuel Cary.
22 John Killon.	65 Joseph S. Cowen.	107 John Dugan.
23 James Grube.	66 William Wilson.	108 Thomas Patton.
24 Richard Burnett.	67 John Rea.	109 Griffith Foos.
25 William Wilson.	68 Matthew Woods.	110 Thomas Armstrong.
26 Jacob Clark.	69 Ira Paige.	111 John Dudley.
27 Isaac Mason.	70 William A. Needham.	112 Solomon Scott.
28 James Gates.	71 John Buckels.	113 Thomas West, Jr.
29 Andrew Edgar.	72 Abraham D. Merriness.	114 Edward Armstrong.
30 Anson Vicory.	73 Allen Mead.	115 Israel Baylis.
31 James Norton.	74 Robert Gamble.	116 Maxwell Patton.
32 Thomas Kelly.	75 Stephen Cammel.	117 Richard Hopkins.
33 Joel Walker.	76 Boswell Kitridge.	118 James Steel.
34 William Ross.	77 Hezekiah Stout.	119 James Rea.
35 John McBeth.	78 David Lard.	120 Isaac Wood, Jr.
36 Cornelius Morris.	79 John Snodgrass.	121 George Reid.
37 Joseph Greer.	80 John Smith.	122 Richard Polleston.
38 George Rankin.	81 John Lyon.	123 William Cowen.
39 James Johnston.	82 William Thornton.	124 John B. Croney.
40 Uriah Craig.	83 Walter Smallwood.	125 James Rudy.
41 Joel M. F. Butler.	84 John Kirkpatrick.	126 James Reid.
42 John B. McDonald.	85 William Moody.	127 Robert Reid.
43 Jacob Lingle.		

Names of Candidates.		Names of Candidates.	
John Dougherty received	100 votes.	David Hannah received	36 votes.
John Snodgrass	71 votes.	John Buckels	4 votes.
James Paige	35 votes.	Humphrey Nichols	2 votes.
James Buckels	1 vote.		

THOMAS WEST, JR.,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
Clerks.

THOMAS PATTON,
SOLOMON SCOTT,
GRIFFITH FOOS,
Judges of Election.

VOTES.

The following shows the vote of Springfield Township, including Springfield, by semi-decennial periods, from 1805 to 1880:

1805, 54; 1810, 64; 1815, 125; 1820, 189; 1825, 258; 1830, 375; 1835, 663; 1840, 827; 1845, 716; 1850.* 1,126; 1855, 332; city, 896; 1860, 442; city, 1,236; 1865, 473; city, 1,442; 1870, 521; city, 2,421; 1875, 655; city, 3,731; 1880, 948; city, 5,433.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

1880.—Trustees, George Zimmerman, William Davidson, —— Harrison; Clerk, John Kingour; Treasurer, J. W. Parsons; Constable, G. W. Daily; Justices of the Peace, J. J. Smith, Henry Hollenbeck, W. W. Burnett.

1880.—Road Supervisors: (1) David Tonkinson; (2) Henry Coblentz; (3) Luke Byrd; (4) Thomas Shaw; (5) T. E. Lott; (6) A. I. Paige; (7) Abram Slough; (8) George Tuttle; (9) S. P. Houlton; (10) John Henkle; (11) W. T. Haley; (12) Silas Byrd; (13) J. L. McClellan; (14) Henry Cline; (15) James Paden; (16) Thomas Crabill.

1880.—Board of Education: (1) W. H. Craig; (2) Adam Kesler; (3) Judson Redmund; (4) George S. Knaub; (5) E. O. Kershner; (6) W. H. Tuttle; (7) Ed Jacobs; (9) A. Holcomb; (13) Simon Fox; (14) W. R. Duke; (15) Samuel Hyer; (16) Daniel Hill.

(NOTE.—Districts 8, 10, 11 and 12 have no existence.)

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

BY F. M. M'ADAMS.

Harmony Township is situated in the center of the eastern tier of townships, and is bounded north by Moorefield and Pleasant, east by the county of Madison, south by Madison Township, and west by Springfield Township. It was erected by the Commissioners of Clark County on the 2d day of June, 1818, and described as follows:

"Beginning at the north boundary of the 9th Range, at the northwest corner of Section 36, of Township 6; thence east on said range line, and same course continued to the east boundary of Clark County; thence southwardly on the line dividing Madison and Clark Counties to the north boundary of the 8th Range; thence west on said range line to the east boundary of Township 5; thence north on the line between Townships 5 and 6, to the beginning. And the same to be called Harmony Township."

Previous to this date, Harmony Township existed in name, and as early as 1811 cast forty-one votes at a general election held in Champaign County for

* Following the year 1850 the votes of the township and city of Springfield were given separately.

Senator; that her territory was the same then as now is not probable. In proof of this, we quote from the record:

"April 25, 1818.—Ordered that that part of the county of Madison now comprised in the county of Clark, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the township of Harmony, and shall be called and known by the name of Harmony."

There are no records to be found showing who were the early township officials, and their deeds are therefore more of tradition than of record.

The Ludlow line, crossing this township, divides the lands into two classes —Congress and military lands. This line runs twenty degrees west of north, and its direction mars the shape of the military lands on the east, and makes fractions of Sections 31, 32, 33, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 on the west. The Congress lands comprise more than two-thirds of the whole extent.

In the year 1830, the real estate of the township was valued at $61,314, and the taxable chattels at $2,928; in 1840, the value of real estate was $103,168, and there were in the same year only nine pleasure carriages, valued at $596. In 1850, the real estate was valued at $484,516, and the personal property at $137,484. In 1860, the real estate value was $778,760, and the chattels at $354,324. In 1870, the value of real estate was $1,277,430, and in 1880 it was $1,276,075. The township contains 31,450 acres and in 1880 had an average appraised value of $40.31 per acre.

STREAMS.

Beaver Creek, the principal stream of Harmony Township, has its origin near the northeastern part of the township, and runs easterly, and is crossed by the National Road half a mile east of Harmony Village; it is a tributary of Buck Creek, and furnishes valuable water-power to a number of mills above its entrance into that stream.

Several smaller streams rise in the southern part of the township, flow southerly, and empty into the Little Miami or its tributaries.

VILLAGES.

Lisbon, Plattsburg, Brighton, Vienna and Harmony are the only villages of the township. The three last named are on the National Road, which runs from east to west through the northern half of the township. Plattsburg and Vienna have each a post office; the other villages depend upon other points for their mail.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

Harmony is divided into two nearly equal parts by the C., S. & C. Railroad, which runs almost easterly and westerly on section lines of the Congress lands.

The center of the township, as shown by diagonal lines drawn from northwest to southeast, and from southwest to northeast, is on the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, about ten rods south of the railroad.

PIONEERS OF HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

The men and women who succeeded the native red man, and planted civilization in the footprints of the untutored savage, were of a peculiar type. If the present generation acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the fathers who broke the yoke of tyranny and freed our beloved country from the oppressive chains of despotism, is it not a duty also to revere and honor the memory of the hardy pioneers, who, taking this now rich and happy country from the state of nature, have, by their enterprise and muscle, made it what it is?

The following brief mention is made of a few of the many early settlers who located in the township between the years 1800 and 1830, and who are prominent in the organization of society:

Thomas Chenoweth settled in the vicinity of Lisbon as early as 1803, and in 1815 laid out the village of Lisbon. He was a Virginian. He accumulated considerable property by farming. He was the father of three sons and three daughters. He died, on the farm where he had spent a long and useful life, February 25, 1856, in his seventy-ninth year.

George Weaver settled near Lisbon in 1808, and erected a distillery some years later. He operated as a distiller for a number of years, and removed to Madison County about the year 1831.

John Merideth was a soldier of the Revolution. He came to Ohio from Hampshire County, Virginia, in company with Hamilton Busbey, in the fall of 1815, descending the Ohio in a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and traversing the wilderness by wagon to their destination. He settled at Lisbon in the fall of that year, and if not the first, he was one of the first, merchants of that place. During his business career, as a matter of convenience, he issued a proprietary scrip as currency. This home-made medium was easily imitated and the result was that he was compelled to redeem more than he issued. After a number of years, he removed to Urbana and became Cashier of a bank. Later, he removed to Miami County, and died in 1839, at the age of ninety-one. His youngest son attained distinction as a General during the late civil war.

Hamilton Busbey was a Virginian, and was born in Hampshire County in 1792. He emigrated to Ohio in company with John Merideth in 1815, settling at Lisbon, where he remained for ten years. He then bought and occupied a farm near the present village of Plattsburg. He served the township in various official capacities. He was the father of a large family. His oldest son, Thomas C., is still a resident of Harmony Township. Mr. Busbey died in Coles County, Illinois, December 16, 1847, aged fifty-five.

Joseph Morris was an early settler near Lisbon; was one of the early schoolteachers of the vlilage, and was a minister of the Baptist Church, reaching over a period of half a century. He raised a large family of children, who inherited the noble traits of their father, and who filled well their stations in life.

John Craig, a Revolutionary soldier, was born February 15, 1758; entered the army in 1775, and was discharged in 1780. He came to the township in 1808, and died in Springfield Township, at the home of Lewis Skilli gs, Sr. He was a man of moral worth and sterling integrity.

John Heaton settled east of Lisbon as early as 1815; was a farmer, and served as a Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years. His sons, Henry, James, Abraham and Abner, were residents of the township, and worthy citizens. Mr. Heaton died November 22, 1861, at the age of eighty-two.

John Judy, Sr., was born in Basle, Switzerland, about 1760. He came to America at the age of ten, with his father's family, who settled on the south branch of the Potomac. He came to Kentucky at the age of twenty-two, and married Phœbe Lamaster. About 1794, he came to what is now Greene County, Ohio, and about the year 1800 he came into the territory of what is now Harmony Township, and settled two miles east of the present site of Plattsburg, now the farm of Matthew Bonner. Here he reared a family of children. About 1831, he removed to Union County, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age.

The Turner brothers, Thomas, James, Robert, William, David and Samuel, were settlers near the Madison County line, coming into the township in about the year 1808. They were natives of Maryland. They took an active interest in the organization of the township. Robert served as a Justice of the Peace

and as County Commissioner. Their descendants are among the prominent citizens of Union County. "There was not a black sheep in the flock."

"Col." Thomas Rathburn was born in Rhode Island in 1782, and came to Ohio in 1811, settling at Brighton the same year. Served some years as Justice of the Peace, and also as Colonel of militia. Died in 1869, in his eighty-eighth year.

Samuel McMillan settled on Beaver Creek, near the present site of Brighton, in 1811. He was a blacksmith by trade, and also served the township as a magistrate.

Enoch King was from Pennsylvania, and, in the year 1812 or 1813, settled a mile east of where Plattsburg now stands. He was a farmer of good repute, and was the Appraiser of real estate of the township in 1840. He was twice married; had a large family, thirteen of whom grew to maturity. Enoch, John and David, sons of the second wife, are residents of the township to this day. Mr. King died in 1865, aged seventy-one. His widow and daughter Mattie reside on a portion of the home farm.

John Osborn was a native of Greenbrier County, Virginia; he moved to Kentucky in 1790, and thence to Ohio in 1812, occupying the lands on which Plattsburg was afterward located. His sons, William, Levi, Jesse and Elijah were in after years worthy and prominent citizens of Harmony Township. He died August, 1847, aged eighty-seven.

William Osborn, oldest son of John Osborn, came to the township with his father in 1812, having been born in 1787. His first wife was Jane McDonald; his second, the widow of James McArthur. Mr. Osborn was one of the original founders of Plattsburg, and built the brick hotel on the principal corner. He was a man of great energy and extraordinary business capacity, and dealt largely in stock and real state. He died October 17, 1870, aged eighty-three. A suitable sketch of his life and character is found in *Turf, Field and Farm* of October 25, 1870, written by Hamilton Busbey, editor of that journal, and a native of Harmony Township.

Mack McDaniel was a Kentuckian. He settled near the site of Plattsburg in 1813, and died in November, 1832, at the age of eighty-one.

Benjamin Hathaway was from Massachusetts, and served in the war of 1812, and was a Captain in the navy. He became a citizen of the township in 1815. His life was a mass of mystery, fact and romance, but he was withal a man of great integrity and intelligence. His son Benjamin was Colonel of a regiment of militia, and a school teacher of repute. The senior died January, 1861, aged eighty-two.

James Haney settled on Beaver Creek in 1810, and built the first saw-mill in the township. The remains of the mill and race can yet be seen.

A man named Burke erected a mill on the Little Miami about 1815. It was a small affair, and could only be operated to advantage during the rainy seasons, but it was considered valuable in those days.

Col. William Foreman, born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Ohio and settled in Harmony Township in 1812. He was the father of eleven children, a Colonel of militia, Township Treasurer for several years, and the owner of a large estate. He carried on a tannery on the old London road, three miles west of Plattsburg, for many years. He resided in Harmony Township fifty-eight years, and died February 19, 1871, aged eighty-one.

William Henry was from Kentucky. He settled on the Little Miami, one and one-half miles north of Lisbon, in 1814. He was a man whom many remember kindly.

James McDaniels settled two miles north of Lisbon in 1815. His nativity is in doubt. He took an active part in the campaign of 1840, and, at a mass

meeting at Springfield on the 18th of June of that year, he was selected as one of the corner-men in the erection of a log cabin on the occasion.

Robert Reid settled on the Little Miami, on the farm now owned by B. Sprague, in 1815. He took an active part in the affairs of Harmony Township, serving the township as Clerk and Trustee.

James Sprague was a Canadian; he settled west of Lisbon, on the Little Miami, about the year 1815. He was the father of L. B. Sprague and Darius Sprague, residents of Harmony Township, and Dr. James Sprague, of London, Ohio.

Edward Rice was one of the early settlers of Harmony Township. He came to Ohio with his wife in 1809 from Massachusetts, which was also his wife's birthplace, and settled on the farm south of the present village of Harmony, known as the Patten farm in 1812. He was a man well informed, took an active interest in the public affairs of the township, and was a Township Trustee for several years. Four of his sons were residents of Springfield Township and city. His son Asa, now deceased, built a steam saw and grist mill in Vienna about 1854. Mr. Rice died January 10, 1842, and his wife Lucy October 22, 1877.

Gabriel Cox settled on a farm adjoining Harmony Village about the year 1813. He farmed some and kept hotel south of the village. He was a Freemason, and when he died was buried by that order.

James Donnels settled on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, Jesse Boyd, in 1808. Was a farmer and amassed considerable wealth. His only son James lives immediately east of Harmony in the house built by his father about the time the pike was finished.

David Hannah was a Virginian. He settled on Sinking Creek, in the northwestern part of the township, in the year 1815, and carried on a distillery for several years. In his day he was regarded as the largest and most powerful man of the township.

John Nichelson settled on Beaver Creek in 1806. Samuel Goodfellow owns the farm now. He had five sons—four of whom passed away years ago. Isabel, the oldest daughter, married Moore Goodfellow, and this is regarded as the earliest marriage in Harmony Township. Daniel Jones married one of the daughters, and the third died unmarried.

Andrew Nichelson came to the township with his father, John Nichelson, in 1806, being then three years old. Before he was of age, he purchased and paid for a tract of eighty acres of land, thus laying the foundation for the vast wealth which he afterward possessed. He was twice married, and was the father of a large family—eleven of whom became men and women. His first wife was Rachel Hammond; she died in 1852. His second wife was Mrs. Angeline Yeazle, nee Spencer, whom he married in 1854. He was a man much esteemed for his many charitable acts, a life-long and consistent member of the Christian Church, and was widely known as a man whom nothing could divert from the path of rectitude. He died July 23, 1880, in his seventy-eighth year.

Moore Goodfellow was a native of Ireland. He settled on Beaver Creek on lands now occupied by his fourth son, Samuel Goodfellow, in 1810. His wife was Isabel Nichelson; they were married in 1808. Their children were William, John, Thomas, Mary Ann, Isabel, Samuel, Elliott, Rachel, Rhoda and Moore. His offspring, with their descendants, have held prominence in the township in business, political and social circles for nearly three-quarters of a century. He died September 16, 1860.

Henry Oxtoby, Sr., was a native of Yorkshire, England, as was also his wife Elizabeth Cook. They were married and had four children in their native land. They emigrated to America in 1803, locating first in the State of New York. In 1814, they came to Ohio and purchased 160 acres of land near Oxtoby Sta-

tion, now owned by John Pierson. For this land Mr. Oxtoby paid $2.25 per acre; it has since sold for $100 per acre. His only son, Henry, still lives near the old homestead and the ripeness of his declining years is rendered glorious by the recollection of a well-spent life. the senior Oxtoby died in 1838, his wife in 1836; the three daughters have followed.

William Baird was a native of Hagerstown, Md., born March 16, 1762. He moved to Kentucky in 1794, and thence to Ohio in 1808, settling on Beaver Creek lands now owned by his son William D. Baird. He served in the Revolutionary war. He left three sons and four daughters at his death. One son still lives at the age of seventy-eight. and one daughter aged ninety-three—both residents of Harmony Township. Mr. Baird attended a treaty with the Indians in 1809 at Springfield, and saw the celebrated warrior and chief Tecumseh; was personally acquainted with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton of historic fame.

Benjamin Foreman, James Parks, Warham Stasy, Lewis Fee, Nicholas Storms, John and George Jones, Allen Gilbert, Matthew Spencer, John H. and George Dynes, were all settlers of Beaver Creek section, in the vicinity of the National road.

James Burns and Daniel Jones and family were early settlers near Lisbon. Thomas Stites was an early settler one and a half miles northwest of Lisbon, and managed a distillery for some years.

Jacob Girard, Thomas Whittredge and Isaac Dillon were early settlers near Lisbon. Robert Thorp, Sr., and family settled in the southwestern part of the township in 1819, they came from England. James Price came in 1820, died in 1846.

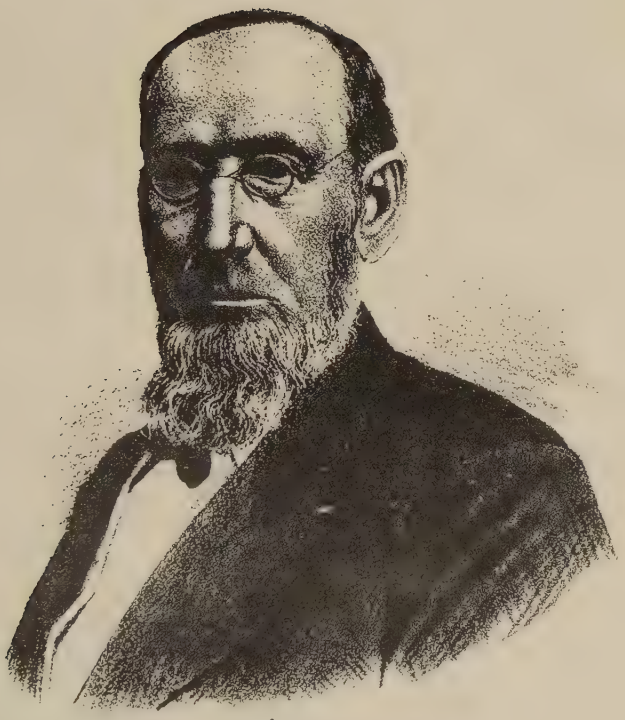
Isaac Chamberlin settled near Lisbon about the year 1815, and kept a public house for several years. His children were Stephen H., George, Walter, Mary, Caroline and Sarah.

John Whiteley settled in the neighborhood of Fletcher Chapel, near the western line of the township. He served as Justice of the Peace of Harmony Township for several successive years. He was also a Commissioner of the county. His sons William, Joseph, Andrew and Abner have become noted throughout Christendom as inventors and manufacturers. Mr. Whiteley died June, 1845, aged sixty-four.

Christopher Laybourn was born in England in 1745; there married, in 1777, to Margaret Newlove, born in 1758. In 1794, he with his wife and six children emigrated to New York where they lived eighteen years, during which time he was Mayor of New York City two years. In 1812, he and family came to Clark County, settling in the southwestern part of this township, now known as the Thorp farm. He afterward moved to the farm where Joseph Laybourn now lives, in Section 25, where he died in 1842, his wife having died in 1825. He was a school teacher and a man of good education.

John Judy, Jr., was the second son of John Judy, Sr., and was born in a block-house near Flemingsburg, Ky., in 1791. He came to Ohio with his father's family and settled on the "Judy farm" on the head waters of the Little Miami near the Madison County line. His wife was Lydia Hull. He served in the war of 1812 as a private; served Harmony Township as a magistrate, and was a Captain of a company of militia. He built one of the first brick houses in the country, and kept the "Black Horse Tavern," the first hotel in the township. He was a man of integrity and lived and died a consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He removed to Illinois about 1860, and died December 1, 1874, aged eighty-three.

Dr. William Amphlet located in the western portion of the township in an early day. He was an Englishman by birth, well educated, skillful in his profession, and owned a library of great value.



Yours Truly

P. T. Collins

SOUTH CHARLESTON

Dr. J. B. Lingle was born in Springfield in 1813, and settled at Vienna as a physician in 1836. He was a successful practitioner, and served the township officially as Justice of the Peace, Treasurer and Clerk. He died in 1878. His widow, whose family name was Laird, still survives.

Washington and Josiah Wilson came to this township with their mother Temperance (Judy) Wilson, about 1813, where Michael Wilson, Jr., was born shortly afterward. This family became one of the wealthy and influential ones of the township, and wielded an influence for good.

Mention is made of other physicians who have practiced their profession at Vienna. Harry H. Young, James Sprague, —— Norris, —— Hunter, William U. Banwell, E. H. Smith.

The merchants of Vienna have been Caleb Barrett, Daniel Brown, Emanuel Wayne, D. B. Farrington, W. S. Funston, George W. Ryan, D. O. Heiskill, J. M. Bennett, W. T. Harris, J. A. Widdicombe, Samuel Frock.

Caleb Barrett had a store at Windsor, on the old Columbus road, as early as 1825, from where he removed to Vienna upon the completion of the National road.

William Pool and wife came with their son-in-law, Edward Rice, to this township in 1812, where both died; they were natives of Massachusetts.

CEMETERIES.

The various burial-places in the township seem to have been selected with a view to desirability and fitness.

At Lisbon, the dead rest in a neatly kept cemetery, and the memorials of affection erected to perpetuate the memories of the departed are tasteful and appropriate.

At Plattsburg, the site of the cemetery is one rarely equaled for position. It is well kept and contains the graves of a number of pioneers of the early days.

At Brighton, a small and tolerably well kept cemetery is used as a place of interment by the general public.

At Vienna, nearly a mile west of the village, and north of the National road, is a cemetery which is large, well laid out and neatly kept.

Fletcher Chapel is one of the oldest burial-places of the township, and the dead here perhaps number two hundred, among whom are the names of many whose descendants have figured prominently in public life throughout the land.

Laybourn's is a small and somewhat private lot on Section 29, and on the road leading from Harmony to Plattsburg.

The Wragg Cemetery, on Section 22, is somewhat neglected of late years.

> "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid,
> Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire;
> Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
> Or waked to estacy the living lyre."

Following is a list of the names of some of the early settlers of Clark County who were born before the year 1800, and who are buried within the township:

Name.	Died.	Aged.
James Campbell	December 30, 1841	51
Enoch King	May 17, 1865	71
Charity King	August, 1825	27
John Osborn	August, 1847	87
Polly Osborn	October, 1825	59
B. B. Browning	August, 1867	69
Mary Browning	November, 1865	68
Benjamin Hathaway	January, 1861	82
Mack McDaniel	November, 1832	81
William Osborn	October, 1870	83
Jane Osborne	January, 1839	50
James McDaniel	January, 1845	67
Elizabeth McDaniel	February, 1859	75
Charles Stewart	August, 1849	52
David Jones	November, 1857	72
Mathias Smith	August, 1868	75

Name.	Died.	Aged.
Wm. L. Converse	September, 1846	47
Jacob Olinger	May, 1877	90
Matthew J. Spencer	July, 1824	34
Abigail Spencer	May, 1872	79
Darius Sprague	September, 1858	67
Thomas Chenoweth	February, 1856	78
Elizabeth Chenoweth	March, 1856	76
Mungo Murray	August, 1830	55
Catherine Murray	February, 1861	85
Jesse Anderson	September, 1823	37
James Jones	November, 1852	52
Mary Jones	August, 1825	45
Daniel Jones	1832	78
George Hempleton	October, 1825	43
Isaac Chamberlin	July, 1863	79
Polly Chamberlin	May, 1867	85
John Heaton	November, 1861	82
Thomas Stites	December, 1853	76
Jeremiah Smith	July, 1849	69
James Sprague	July, 1844	59
Mary Sprague	July, 1870	79
Thomas Cushman	July, 1852	56
Cornelius Carter	February, 1829	56
Rhoda Carter	October, 1854	78
John Thomas	August, 1866	74
Joseph Newlove	March, 1848	80
Ann Newlove	November, 1841	75
Isaac Wood	August, 1825	54
Jane Wood	May, 1871	91
William Allen	September, 1825	60
John Whiteley	June, 1845	64
Christiana Whiteley	March, 1858	74
Nancy Hall	October, 1845	86
Nathan Reddish	July, 1853	69
Harriet Reddish	April, 1874	82
Elisha Laybourn	March, 1861	71
Abigail Laybourn	March, 1876	76
Christop'r Laybourn	January, 1842	97
Joel Laybourn	October, 1851	71
Zuruiah Laybourn	April, 1862	78
John Mattinson	July, 1862	71
Daniel Nason	March, 1857	73
Nancy Nason	August, 1849	68
Joseph Whittredge	February, 1855	80
Olive Whittredge	July, 1843	64
Warham Stasy	November, 1850	84
Jarusha Stasy	August, 1826,	57
Ebenezer Bennett	April, 1845	66
Catherine Bennett	January, 1845	61
John Stickney	March, 1850	71
Sarah Stickney	April, 1867	83
John Hawkins	May, 1869	81
Isaac Peters	August, 1869	70
Magdalena Miller	August, 1869	93
Lewis Skillings	December, 1869	80
Anna Skillings	June, 1866	73
Spalden Winchester	September, 1857	61
Diana Winchester	July, 1857	67
Daniel Barratt	February, 1849	50
Robert Thorpe	April, 1849	76
Elizabeth Thorpe	October, 1852	79
Matthew W. Hume	April, 1864	77
Sarah Hume	July, 1864	71
Edward H. Bishop	December, 1869	72
James Lee	May, 1865	73
John Anderson	January, 1837	77
Edward Rice	January, 1843	60
William Pool	February, 1854	87
Henry Oxtoby, Sr.	October, 1838	68
Elizabeth Oxtoby,	April, 1836	67
Harriet Oxtoby	March, 1848	48
Boswell Kimball	August, 1853	63
Rich'd G. Trousdale	April, 1861	67
John Watson	May, 1844	58
Benj. K. Cozier	March, 1840	53
Sally Cozier	October, 1836	47
Robert Craig	September, 1850	51
John Craig	March, 1838	87
Mary G. Craig	October, 1823	67
Francis Westerman	September, 1838	74
Dr. Abraham Aldrich	April, 1874	77
Polly Aldrich	August, 1855	78
Lavina Borland	October, 1869	69
Amos Laybourn	December, 1873	86
Nancy Laybourn	August, 1852	58
Temperance Turner	August, 1880	92
Jane McMillan	November, 1874	87
William McMillan	February, 1876	81
Josiah L. Marsh	October, 1876	97
Nellie Ward	1878	96
Jacob Smith	January, 1869	80
Rowena Simpkins	July, 1870	74
Boyd Benton	May, 1842	45
John H. Dynes	August, 1849	50
William Anderson	April, 1841	42
Joseph Hannah	October, 1843	78
Samuel H. Nelson	March, 1850	50
D. W. Henkel	March, 1852	52
Peter McKercher	February, 1842	44

LISBON.

This village is situated near the southeast part of the township, on the road leading from South Charleston to Springfield, and is the southern terminus of the Lisbon & Catawba Free Pike. It was laid out on the 25th day of October, 1815, by Ebenezer Pattocks and Thomas Chenoweth, and on their lands. The surveyor was John James. Main street is sixty feet wide; Main cross-street is sixty feet wide, and Chillicothe and South streets are each forty-nine and a half feet in width. The three last named run parallel to each other, and at right angles with Main street. The original plat shows fifty-six lots, or fourteen squares of four lots each. Lots numbered from 1 to 28 lie west of Main street; lots numbered from 29 to 56 lie on the east side.

At the time the village was founded, and for some years later, it gave prom-

ise of future growth and prosperity, rivaling, it is said, the neighboring villages of Springfield and South Charleston.

But fate ruled that Lisbon should blossom but to decay, and, in the years that have intervened, one by one of its families have gone elsewhere, until the once promising village is but a remnant of its former self.

About the year 1820, a rude log schoolhouse, like the pattern of its day, was built on Lot No. 14, and here the youth of Lisbon were taught the common branches of education by such reputable teachers as Joseph Morris, John Whittredge, Peleg Whittredge, Lucy Munson, Catherine Bennett, Kiser Brooks and Simon Steers. In 1829, a brick schoolhouse was built on Lot 29, and for thirty-five years it served as a starting-point in the lives of many who have become worthy men and women, and who have run well in the race of life. In 1860, this house was destroyed by fire, and was succeeded by the present tasty and commodious one, also of brick. This one was partially destroyed by fire in 1872, but was rebuilt the next year.

Isaac Chamberlin kept a hotel here in an early day, for a succession of years. This was in a frame which stood on Lot No. 9. This was before 1840. Jonathan Merideth occupied a frame two-story house on Lot No. 8, and carried on merchandising as early as 1825. John Buckland was also one of the early merchants. The McArthur Free Pike, from Lisbon via Plattsburg and Vienna to Catawba, was built in 1868 by John McKinney.

BRIGHTON.

This village was laid out by David Ripley and Marvin Gager in 1835. It is located in the northeastern part of Harmony Township, about twelve and a half miles east of Springfield, and on the National road. The first house was built on the northeast corner, by John Buckland, and was by him occupied as a hotel for some years. In the same year, Joseph Robinson built a steam sawmill just east of the village. This was the first steam mill built in the township. Gager and Aplin built a frame house on the southeast corner, and opened a store of general merchandise.

A frame schoolhouse was erected in 1835 or 1836, in which Thomas H. Rathburn taught school. David Ripley in 1836 built the two-story brick building on the northwest corner, and for several years thereafter carried on a hotel. Thomas Rathburn also occupied it in later years for the same purpose. A post office called "Brighton Center" was established, and Joseph Robinson was appointed Postmaster, in 1836. The office was discontinued about two years later. A carding-mill was built by George Snodgrass in 1837; the power for this machinery was a tread-wheel and a blind horse. The mill went down about 1842. Simeon Eaton built a frame house on the present schoolhouse lot and conducted a grocery business for years. Marvin Gager was a blacksmith. He built a shop and worked at his trade; in 1842, Gager and Aplin attached a distillery to the steam mill before mentioned, and it was operated with some success.

The first residents of Brighton were of sturdy New England stock, and were intelligent and enterprising. Besides those above named, Marcus L. Durke, Washington Wilson, the Rathburns and Harvey Clark were prominent in social and business circles.

During the years from 1836 to 1848, the village enjoyed a fair share of prosperity. Her hotels were crowded with wagon men, trundling the products of the West to the markets of the seaboard, or hauling the supplies of Western merchants from the marts of the Atlantic coast. Her merchants bartered, measured, weighed, counted and calculated from morning till night, nor dreamed

that the evil day approached. It came at length in the building of railroads, and Brighton succumbed, and from then till now has barely held its own.

Brighton is without a house of worship. The Christian denomination have an organization, and worship in the village schoolhouse, Rev. Williams preaching once a month. A small society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination worship statedly at the same place. Rev. Andrew Runyon labors for and with these people.

VIENNA.

John H. Dynes founded and laid out this village in the year 1833. It is situated ten miles from Springfield, on the National Road, and nearly half a mile west of the point where this great national thoroughfare crosses the historic Ludlow line. At the time of the laying-out of Vienna, the National road was surveyed, but was not completed till 1837.

The first house erected was a log cabin, by one Taylor, situated in the west part of the village; the second was hewed log, and was built by Richard Watkins, of Champaign County, on the lot now owned by Jacob Smith. Emanuel Mayne built a two-story frame on the southeast corner. This was afterward removed, and the present hotel built in its place. This frame house afterward, and the hewed log mentioned, were destroyed by fire November 24, 1873. The dwellings of W. T. Harris, James McCafferty and James E. Johnson were destroyed at the same time. Caleb Barrett was the first merchant. He began business in 1834, and continued in business about twenty-three years. Emanuel Mayne erected the hotel building on the southeast corner, and kept it as a public house for a time. Mayne sold this property to Daniel Brown in 1836. Brown occupied it with a hotel and store. Mayne then built a frame house on the lot of M. H. Dynes, and carried on merchandising. He was succeeded by D. B. Farrington, who carried on both a hotel and store. He was followed by David Davis, who was an occupant of the premises December, 1839, when it was burned. In 1839 or 1840, Mayne built the present building on the northwest corner, and managed it for some time as a hotel. In after years, David Davis, Andrew Ryan, William Johnson and others kept public entertainment in this corner.

The Odd Fellows' building, on the north side of West Main street, was erected about 1850, and remodeled by that order about the year 1870, and the upper story has been occupied by them for many years. The brick storeroom on Lot No. 7 was built by W. S. Funston in 1849. It was demolished by an accidental explosion of powder on the 8th day of August, 1871, it being then occupied by James Bennett. It was rebuilt the same year. In this accident, George Hinkle, David Johnson, Henry Campbell, A. H. Clark, Armsted Tavenner, Henry Baldwin, Nancy Ann Smith, Valentine Nicely and Absalom Gordon were seriously injured.

D. W. Hinkle built a tannery in the northwestern part of the village in 1837, and carried on the tannery business till 1852. About the year 1848, William Golden and Garner McIntire built a brick shop on the north side of East Main street for a tannery. The business was not permanent, and for many years the property has been used for a dwelling.

The post office of Vienna Cross Roads was established in the fall of 1838. Caleb Barrett was appointed Postmaster, and continued in office till the spring of 1858, when he resigned, and Garner McIntire was appointed to succeed him. In the spring of 1861, McIntire was succeeded by Richard W. Ruse. In the fall of 1862, Ruse resigned, and William S. Funston, the present incumbent, was commissioned.

For nearly twenty years after the establishing of a post office in Vienna, the

Great Western mail was carried on the National road daily, by four-horse stage-coaches. Afterward, the mail between Jefferson and Springfield was supplied by a one-horse coach. It is now supplied from Plattsburg by a mail messenger three times each week.

In the month of August, 1850, the village of Vienna was scourged with the cholera, and the following-named persons fell victims to its ravages:

Mary Ann Barret, John Pemberton, Dr. Cyrus Dulan, John Coverdell, William Barnes, two children of James Kelley, Charles Warren, John Chilson, Mary A. Tottan, a child of David Stansbury, and a son of Jacob Williams.

HARMONY VILLAGE.

Harmony Village is situated on the National road, near the west line of Harmony Township, and six miles east of Springfield. It was laid out in the year 1832, by Laybourn Newlove. Henry Martin, an Irishman, built a store, and was the first merchant. Joseph Newlove and Robert Black were early hotel-keepers of the village. Harvey Ryan built a tannery about the year 1835; he was succeeded, some years later, in the tannery business, by B. & F. Schoenberger, and these were succeeded by John H. Larimer, who carries on business at this time. William Herbert in 1839, and A. McCartney afterward, carried on blacksmithing. In 1851, John Walker made an addition to the village on the north side of the National road. This is still known as Walker's Addition. The first schoolhouse was built in 1835, and the first school was taught by John Newlove. Drs. Joseph Orr and J. S. R. Hazzard were early physicians of Harmony. During the time when the National road was the great thoroughfare between the East and the West, the village of Harmony enjoyed its brightest and best days, and seemed to promise for the future. Railroads came, the teamster and drover found their occupations gone, and the tide of travel and traffic took a new channel. Of the old settlers in and about the village when it was first laid out, mention is made of James Donnel, Peter Baird, William Baird, Jeremiah Yeazle, Amos Laybourn, Edward Newlove, Laybourn Newlove, Abel Laybourn, Joel Laybourn, Wales Aldridge, Abram Aldridge, Robert Rogers, George Benson, Joseph Snodgrass, Anthony Byrd, Henry Oxtoby, Sr., Isaac Jacobs, John Rea, Thomas Price.

The cholera scourged the village in June, 1852, and Baltzer Schoenberger, Charlotte, his wife, and Henry Cushman, fell victims. Others were attacked, but recovered. The village contains two schools—one for whites and one for colored children. The first, taught by Henry Kauffman, has a daily attendance of thirty-five; the last, taught by Sarah Miller, has a daily attendance of eighteen.

NOTE 1.—The original plat of Harmony Village contains twenty-four lots; numbers 1 to 12 front north on the National Road, and count from east to west. Lots 13 to 24 are numbered from west to east, and lie immediately south of the first-named tier. The two tiers are separated by High street which runs parallel with the National road, and which is three poles wide. South alley is twenty feet wide, running parallel with High street and on the south front of Lots 13 to 24. Center street runs at right angles with the National road and High street, between Lots 6 and 7, and 18 and 19, and is three poles wide. East alley rans nearly north and south, and bounds the plat on the east. East alley is two poles wide. West alley runs parallel with Center street, bounding the plat on the west, and is twenty feet broad. Lots are ten poles long, north and south, and four poles wide, east and west. Fractional Lots 1 and 2 lying on the east of Lots 1 and 24 contain 28.4 and 10.75 perches respectively.

NOTE 2.—Walker's Addition to the village of Harmony was platted by John Walker January 22, 1851, and consists of ten lots on the north side of the National road, nearly opposite the original plat. They front south on the National road, and except Nos. 1 and 2, are of uniform size, 66x165 feet.

PLATTSBURG.

Plattsburg is on the Columbus & Springfield Railroad, and near the center of Harmony Township. It is nine miles west of London, and eleven miles east of Springfield. The village was laid out on the 30th day of September, 1852, by William Osborn and Amaziah Judy; John B. Fish, surveyor. It comprises thirty lots; lots numbered from 1 to 16 were laid out by Mr. Osborn, and Lots 17 to 30 by Mr. Judy.

Bolivar Judy built the first house on Lot No. 17. Amaziah Judy, Bolivar Judy and Andrew Nichelson built the station house at the railroad in 1853. The brick hotel on Lot No. 1 was erected by William Osborn, who carried on the hotel business several years in the same.

"The People's House" was erected as a house of worship in 1846. The Universalists and the Christians joined their efforts in this enterprise, and for many years worshiped harmoniously and at will therein. The present brick schoolhouse, east of Lots 23 and 24, was built prior to the laying-out of the village, and about the year 1848, the site being donated by William Osborn. Before this, the site had been occupied by a smaller brick schoolhouse, erected as early as 1825, and which was also used as a place of worship by the Christians, Free-Will Baptists, and others. Here Elders Dunlap, Harvey, Mead, Wallingford, and many more of precious memory, preached the Word and pointed out the better way. Of the old-time teachers who wielded the birch in this house, and who have passed to man's common destiny, mention is made of Dr. Cummins, Simon Steers, Lemuel Brooks and Ruth Housholder.

THE LISBON BAPTIST CHURCH.

Before the year 1811, Elder John Mason, a zealous and devout Baptist, preached to a few members who had organized themselves together, and who met at the house of Benjamin Foos, in the neighborhood of Little Beaver Creek.

Of these early Christians, mention is made of Benjamin Foos, Sarah Foos, Daniel Wren, Elizabeth Wren, James Bishop and Trustrim Hull. In about the year 1811, a log house of worship was built on the bank of Little Beaver Creek, and this unpretentious structure served year after year as a place where the Word was proclaimed and God honored. In 1820, the society had increased to sixty-six. In 1824, Thomas J. Price united by letter; in 1825, he was licensed to preach, and in May of the next year, he was ordained, Elders Joseph Morris and William Jones assisting in the solemn services. Early in the year 1833, a movement was made to build a new house, and in August of that year, Enoch King, J. H. Ryan and John Heaton were made a committee to carry on the work in the name of the society. They were to raise funds, contract for labor and material, and supervise the work generally. The specifications provided that "the house must be of brick, 30x40 feet, eight feet to foot of rafter, eight sixteen-light windows, and one chimney four feet in the back." The site was procured of Moore Goodfellow, and was nearly a mile south of the old log house spoken of. The cash ontlay of this house was $419.50. John Heaton was authorized to buy 150 slabs for seats, and the house was seated accordingly. In January, 1865, the church voted to hold meetings at the village of Lisbon, and the village schoolhouse was secured for that purpose. The society determined to build a new house as early as 1866, in order to better meet the wants of the time, and Lisbon was selected as the site. Accordingly, steps were taken to that end; brick was burned, and in July, 1866, the following-named members were made a Building Committee: Deacon B. B. Browning, Joshua Browning and George Watson; Sisters M. E. Watson and H. A. Watson, Finance Committee; George Watson, Treasurer. The membership at this date was forty-five. In June,

1867, a new Building Committee was made, consisting of Sisters Elizabeth Price, Catherine Bennett and H. A. Browning and M. E. Watson, with Deacons B. B. Browning and John Titus. The brethren of the committee being infirm, the work for the most part was under the supervision of the ladies of the committee. The membership at this time was forty.

The work was prosecuted with womanly diligence, and the Lisbon Baptist Church was completed in November, 1867, at a cost of $4,746.62. It was dedicated, clear of debt, December 1, 1867, D. Shepardson, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon. In June, 1875, this house was wrecked by a storm, which struck the west end, taking off two-thirds of the roof and the gable. The cost of repairs at this time was $300. The membership at this time was fifty-one.

Since the year 1820, the Pastors of the society have been Joseph Morris, T. J. Price, Charles Platts, Benjamin Carts, J. L. Moore, N. Martin, D. D. Walden, J. W. Heastand, N. M. Longfellow, T. Williams, T. J. Sheppard, J. W. Weatherby, John Kyle, and A. L. Jordan, the present Pastor.

During the sixty years past, the following-named brethren have filled the places of Deacons:

Trustrim Hull, Benjamin Wallingford, Thomas Chenoweth, Benjamin White, Lot Bowen, B. B. Browning, Elisha Barrett, Asa McMahan, John Titus, Thomas Croshaw, Joshua Browning, W. C. Browning, Harlan Titus, Cloud Titus, George Watson and Joshua Wragg.

During the same years, the Clerks have been Daniel Jones, John Heaton, James Price, Enoch King, John S. Browning, N. P. Tuttle, E. S. Barrett, H. H. Young, Joshua Browning, Benjamin Titus, W. C. Browning, J. M. Harrison, Albert H. Price and W. B. Chenoweth. The number of members November, 1880, was ninety-three.

FLETCHER CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

As early as 1814, Robert Miller and Robert Dobbins, itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held occasional religious services at the houses of Henry Oxtoby and John Craig, in the neighborhood of the present site of Fletcher Chapel. Craig's Schoolhouse, on the farm of William Kirkham, was also one of the early preaching places. One of the results of these labors was the organization of a small class. About the year 1822, Henry Oxtoby, Joseph Newlove, John Stickney, Lewis Skillings, John Whiteley, and a few others, feeling the need of a suitable place to hold their meetings, combined their efforts and erected a small brick house, 20x30 feet in size. It was called the "Brick Chapel," and was at that day considered in advance of the times as to elegance. Much of the lumber was sawed on the ground, by means of a pit-saw—a primitive method of making lumber, little understood even in those days. Spaulding Winchester had charge of this department. The house stood near, but not on, the present site of Fletcher Chapel, and the grounds were donated by Judah Chamberlin. The floor was of cement, and the house was heated by a stove. The building served the society till the year 1849, when the present building was erected. In this first building, Robert Miller, Jonathan Flood, B. Westlick, Charles Swayne, Pearl Ingalls, and others of the early ministers, preached the Gospel, and in this house and its successor, Lewis Skillings filled the office of Class-leader forty years. A great revival of religion, under the labors of Pearl Ingalls, took place in the "Brick Chapel" in 1848, and forty-two were added to the church. This gave strength and impetus to the society, and "Fletcher Chapel" was built the next year, at a cash outlay of $800, the greater part of the whole cost being given in labor and material. Of those who assisted in building this chapel, the names of Henry Oxtoby, Jr., Henry

Stickney, Lewis Skillings, John Cosier, William Whiteley, Amos Laybourn and William Hudson are mentioned prominently.

The Building Committee were Henry Oxtoby, Jr., John Newlove and John Cosier. The building was to be completed in the spring of the year, and the dedication occurred in May, Rev. Pearl Ingalls preaching the dedicatory sermon. E. H. Field, W. N. Williams, W. B. Jackson, Edward Birdsell, John Vance, Michael Marley, E. Owen, Jesse M. Robinson, and other members of the Cincinnati Conference, have preached to the people of Fletcher Chapel during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

PLATTSBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest preaching by the ministry of this denomination in Harmony Township was about the year 1825, by Elders James Dunlap and ——Johnson, and these meetings were generally had at a small brick schoolhouse situated on the same site now occupied by the present schoolhouse at Plattsburg; preaching was often held at the houses of Enoch King and John Judy, Sr. Of the early membership there is no record, but mention is made of John Judy and wife, William Henry and wife, Hamilton Henry and wife, John Henry and wife, James Donald and wife, John Osborn and wife, ——Clymer and wife, and perhaps other members of those families named, as comprising the society. In 1846, the society, aided by a number of Universalists, built the "People's House" in Plattsburg, and from that date forward, a more vigorous life took place in the affairs of the church. Under the efficient labors of Elders Marsh and Griffin, a somewhat noted revival occurred soon after occupying this new house, and numbers were added to the membership.

Following the year 1868, the church has maintained a good Sabbath school, the good effect of which have been felt on the community. Andrew Nichelson and John Judy, both deceased, filled the offices of Deacons for thirty years previous to their respective deaths.

HARMONY METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This society, which worships at the village of Harmony, was originally organized by Rev. Saul Henkle, in the year 1828, under what is known as the Conventional Articles. For nearly twenty years, the society met and worshpied at the house of Amos Laybourn. In 1846, through the instrumentality of Rev. Pelan, a house of worship was erected at the village of Harmony. This building served the society until 1878, when it was succeeded by the present one. The membership at the time of the erection of the first building were, so far as known, Joseph Newlove (Leader), Ann Newlove, Ann B. Newlove, Amos Laybourn, Nancy Laybourn, Christopher Laybourn, Margaret Laybourn, Isabel Maskell, Robert Maskell, Margaret Allen and Mary Allen. In this first church, the Gospel was preached by the following named ministers: Reuben Rose, William H. Fowler, R. M. Dalbey, A. H. Trumbo, T. H. Wilson, L. D. Hickman, C. Caddy, J. B. Langstaff, D. Kinney, D. B. Dorsey, J. M. Littler, J. M. Flood, T. B. Graham, J. W. Spring and C. S. Evans.

The present building was built at a cash outlay of $2,560. It is of brick, and is 32x46 feet in dimensions. The Building Committee were: Edward Newlove, Chairman; Henry Kauffman, Secretary; David Laybourn, Treasurer; Joseph Laybourn and Dr. J. S. R. Hazzard.

The building expense was borne principally by members of the society, but many who held no membership contributed with cheerful liberality. The house was built during the pastoral term of Rev R. Rose, and, when completed, was formally dedicated by C. S. Evans.

Respectfully
R B McCollum

SOUTH CHARLESTON

S. K. Spahr is at present the Pastor; the Trustees are Edward Newlove, David Laybourn and Henry Kauffman; Superintendent of Sabbath school, Henry Kauffman; Assistant Superintendent, David Laybourn; Secretary, Alexander McCartney; Treasurer, Daniel Fatzinger; Librarian, F. W. Oates. Members at present, eighty.

VIENNA CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This society originated from the labors of Elder Griffin, who, many years ago, preached occasionally, and sometimes regularly, at the Methodist Episcopal house of worship at Vienna. Early in 1858, steps were taken resulting in the building of their present church edifice. It was dedicated by Elder McWhinney in 1859. It is a substantial frame, and the contract for building was taken and the work done by William Simpson. Cost, about $1,200. William Foreman, Darius Simpkins and William Simpson were instrumental in this work. The society maintains a Sabbath school and regular preaching. Rev. —— Miller and his wife preached in this section of country as early as 1836, to a small, unorganized congregation. The preaching of Mrs. Miller was of peculiar power, and attracted large audiences. Elder Griffin died in 1863, while on a trip to Tennessee to see his son, who was sick in the army of the United States.

VIENNA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was cradled at the house of Richard Watkins as early as the year 1835. His house was not only a preaching place, but a welcome retreat for the early ministry, and continued to be the principal place of worship till the year 1842, when the society, having attained strength and numbers, took preparatory steps to build a house of worship. The result was the erection of the house which the society now occupies. It is a brick structure, 30x40 feet, well built, costing $1,200, which expense was generously shared by the outside public. Emanuel Mayne was instrumental in this enterprise, and contributed liberally. Martin Truman and family, Emanuel Mayne and family, Mrs. Nicely, William Ronemus, Anna Busbey, Daniel Hendrix and family, Cyrus Gray and family, Simeon Hurd and family, Jackson Gray and family, Thomas White and family, George Dynes and family, have constituted the principal membership.

This society sustains a Sabbath school. Previous to the year 1871, the parsonage of the circuit was at Vienna, but since that date the Pastor's residence has been at Catawba.

Since the origin of the church at Vienna, the following named ministers have been in charge: Rev. McDowell, Pearl Ingles, C. W. Swain, —— Estell, Phillip Nation, W. N. Williams, Elijah H. Field, John Vance, W. I. Ellsworth, W. B. Jackson, W. J. Thurber, E. F. Hill, Jonathan Verity, D. R. Baker, G. J. Conner.

VIENNA LODGE, NO. 345, I. O. O. F.

This lodge of Odd Fellows was chartered May 10, 1859; instituted June 15, 1859. The charter members were James Sprague, George Johnson, William Simpson, Nathan T. Brooks, James Wallingford, A. H. Spencer, Joseph Wallingford. George F. Marshall, M. W. G. M.

The original officers were: James Sprague, N. G.; William Simpson, V. G.; James Wallingford, Permanent Secretary; Joseph Wallingford, Recording Secretary; A. H. Spencer, Treasurer. The official list for 1880 was: Charles Hodge, N. G.; William Morris, V. G.; F. V. Hartman, Permanent Secretary; John Harrison, Treasurer; E. H. Smith, Recording Secretary.

HARMONY IN THE WAR.

The men of Harmony Township bore an honorable part in the great struggle against secession in the years of the rebellion of 1861–65. They served to the number of more than two hundred and shared in common with the troops of Ohio the casualties of the war. In victory and defeat, in camp and field, in the bivouac or on the march, at the cannon's mouth or at the quiet camp fire, they were worthy sons of worthy sires and every man was of himself a host. Of those who slumber in unknown and unmarked graves beside the still waters of the South, are the sons of Harmony Township. There they await the reveille of the heroic. But they have left the memory of heroic deeds impressed upon the hearts of a grateful people, who will, to the latest generation, call them blessed.

They served in the Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Tenth, Forty-fourth, Thirty-first, Ninety-fourth, One Hundred and Fifty-second, Sixtieth, Sixty-sixth, Thirteenth and Twenty-seventh Regiments of Ohio Infantry; in the Eighth and Eleventh regiments of cavalry; in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ohio Batteries, and in the First Kentucky Infantry.

SCHOOLS OF HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

Many of the early settlers felt keenly the lack of an education, and were therefore not slow in providing ways and means to provide their children with opportunities of gaining a practical education. To this end they built houses by volunteer labor and subscribed money for the pay of teachers. The boy of that day was clothed in homespun, home-woven and home-made clothing. The teacher was a character. He must be a man of muscle as well as brain, for the insubordinate pupil must be made to feel the power of the first as well as the last. The books used were Daball's Arithmetic, Webster's Speller, English Reader, American Preceptor, Lindley Murray's Grammar, Kirkham's Grammar, Olney's Atlas and Geography.

The schoolhouse was a rude structure of logs, and was not built on a pretentious plan. It had a huge fire-place, slab seats, puncheon floor, and roof of clap-boards held on by weight-poles.

One of the first school houses of the township was at Lisbon, about the year 1815. Another stood near the old Foreman Tannery, three miles west of Plattsburg; another in the Turner settlement, in the eastern part of the township. These were of the kind described. In later years the people began to build better schoolhouses. The first brick schoolhouse of the township was built about the year 1824 at Plattsburg. It served a number of years, and then gave place to the one which now stands on the same site.

The first schoolhouse of Vienna was built in the year 1835. It was a frame, and stood near the residence of F. V. Hartman. It was succeeded by a brick north of the village, built in 1845. In 1856, the village school district was divided and a frame house was built east of the village. In 1866, the two districts were made one and the present brick house, thirty-two by forty feet, was built, and a graded school established.

The early teachers were Joseph Morris, William Rogers, Charles Cheney, William Webb, Thomas C. Busbey, Lemuel Brooks, Hugh King, Joshua Judy, John Hogg, Samuel Shellabarger, B. C. Hathaway, Simon B. Steers, Michael Rooney, Mary Busbey and many others.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

of Harmony Township for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Total receipts for the year, $8,626.97; paid teachers, $4,501; for fuel and contingent expenses, $404.27; total expense for the year, $4,905.27; balance on

hand, $3,721.70. Number of subdistricts, 11; number of schoolhouses, 12; number of school rooms, 14; value of school property, $11,000; number of teachers employed, 14; average wages of teachers—gentlemen, $41; ladies, $32. Rate of taxation (mills) 3.1; pupils enrolled within the year- boys, 241; girls, 190; total, 431; average daily attendance—boys, 130; girls, 116; total, 246; number enrolled between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years- boys, 34; girls, 11; total, 45.

Number of pupils in each study taught:

Alphabet, 60; reading, 355; spelling, 365; writing, 308; arithmetic, 315; geography, 125; English Grammar, 70; oral lessons, 47; composition, 15; drawing, 20; map drawing, 4; United States History, 7.

RURAL HOTELS.

In the year 1836 and 1837, George Jones built a large two-story brick building on the National road, two miles west of Vienna, on the north side of said road, and where the township road crosses it. In 1848, this property was purchased by Philip Weaber, and by him fitted up as a hotel. This was in the days of yore, when railroad travel had not become universal. Mr. Weaber conducted the hotel business here for eight years and then abandoned it. The building has been since used as a residence, and is now owned by heirs of Levi Baird.

In the year 1836, Richard Wallingsford built a two-story frame house on the opposite side of the road from the one above mentioned. Mr. Wallingsford kept a hotel here for a number of years It is now the property of his son, Joseph Wallingsford.

SAW-MILLS.

The first saw-mill was built about 1830 by James Haney, on Section 11, which was run by water from Beaver Creek, and was operated for about thirty-five years.

In 1839, Thomas Goodfellow and Zephania Sexton built a saw-mill on Beaver Creek, Section 23, one mile south of the National road. This mill was operated with success for a number of years, but for many years past had done very little business. It is now owned by Erastus Bennett.

In 1845, Robert Smith built a saw-mill on Beaver Creek, a mile west, or down stream from the Goodfellow Mill, on Section 29, and south of the National road. This mill is still in operation and is owned by W. D. Baird.

THE EARLY ELECTIONS—POLITICS AND REMINISCENCES.

The first elections held in Harmony Township took place at the house of Henry Storms near the center of the township. In those days the indigent poor of the township who had become a public charge, were taken to the polls on the first Monday in April and there publicly sold to the lowest responsible bidder. The purchaser was required to obligate himself to furnish food, clothing and proper care to the person or persons so purchased for the amount of his bid, the agreement terminating with the first Monday in April of the next year.

This custom prevailed for many years, probably until the county infirmary was erected.

Elections were next held at a log schoolhouse near the old Foreman tan yard. In 1833, by and through the efforts of several public-spirited citizens, a township house was erected on the lands of Hamilton Busbey, west of Plattsburg. The site was donated by Mr. Busbey and the building erected thereon was of brick, thirty by forty feet in size. It was also used as a house of worship by all who chose to occupy it for that purpose. On the night of

February 28, 1850, this house was damaged by a tornado and was thereafter abandoned. Vienna was then made the voting place and continued to be so until the year 1854; Plattsburg has been the voting place since that year.

The politics of Harmony may be clearly shown by reference to the vote in the three most hotly contested campaigns of the past, namely, 1840, 1863 and 1880. In the Presidential vote for 1840, the Whigs cast 266 votes for William Henry Harrison; the Democrats cast 48 votes for Martin Van Buren. Total vote, 314; the Harrison electors received 84.7 per cent of the entire vote; the Van Buren electors 15.3. The vote for Governor October 13, 1863, was John Brough, Republican, 357; Clement L. Vallandigham (Democrat) 34; total, 391. In this vote the Republican vote was 91.3 per cent of the entire vote; the Democratic, 8.7 per cent.

At the election of November 2, 1880, this township cast 4.43 per cent of the vote of the county.

The vote of Harmony was as follows: Garfield (Republican), 322; Hancock (Democrat), 132; Dow (Prohibitionist), 14; total, 468. The total vote of the county was 10,566. Garfield received a majority over all of 1,892.

A valuable reminiscence of the campaign of 1840 as furnished by Thomas C. Busbey, one of the only two surviving members of the party, deserves a place here:

POLITICAL REMINISCENCE—AN INCIDENT IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

The Whig party of Harmony Township took a lively interest in the campaign of 1840. Preparatory to the convention of February 22 which nominated Tom Corwin for Governor, a large canoe was constructed at Vienna. It was made from the trunk of a huge cottonwood tree which grew on the outskirts of the village. Caleb Barnett, Emanuel Mayne, Thomas C. Busbey, Dr. J. B. Lingle, William Osborn, Col. William Foreman, Daniel Waddle, S. Bennett, Uriah Blue, William Golden, Nelson Norton, Z. Tuttle, John Brown, Anson Hammond and Asa Rice composed the party of preparation. The canoe was thirty-four feet long, and wide enough to seat two persons comfortably on the cross seats. Ephraim Davidson was employed to prepare the craft, and he spent two weeks in getting it in readiness for the trip. When it was placed on a large wagon, and the best team of the whole country was then attached. John McClintock, as skillful a teamster as ever straddled a saddle-horse, was assigned to the position of driver, and his eight bay horses were such a team as could be matched for beauty and power nowhere west of the Alleghanies. Each horse was gaily caparisoned, bells sounded harmonious music from every hame, and the sight was one that charmed and pleased.

The trip to Columbus began on the morning of the 20th of February. Nearly forty persons, mostly voters, took passage. Flags were unfurled, banners floated proudly to the breeze, the campaign songs echoed through the valleys along the way. The party took the National road, and, after driving eighteen miles, reached West Jefferson, where a halt was made for the night, and where they were joined by a large delegation from Marysville, under the leadership of Otway Curry, author of the "Buckeye Cabin Song." Some hours later another delegation "The Mad River Trappers," arrived. These were from Springfield and had with them a fine, large log cabin, constructed on a wagon. On e knots of the logs of this cabin were hung the skins of wild animals, and on t e roof were several live coons. On the morning of the 21st, the procession formed, and was soon moving on its joyous way. By this time the crowd had grown to a vast throng; men women and children of every age and condition of life had joined the line of march, and if a more jolly party than this ever traveled the National road, the fact is nowhere recorded. As they neared the capital they

were met by a large party of reception, accompanied by bands of music, and the vast throng, now numbered by thousands, entered Columbus, amid the cheers of the multitude, forming a scene neither to be imagined nor described. The day was as fine and bright as Nature could make. The grand parade took place in the principal streets; banners, that no man could number, starred, striped and mottoed, met the eye: scores of wagons loaded with excited, shouting people, blocked the streets, gorgeously dressed cavaliers, mounted on caparisoned steeds, galloped hither and thither; military commanders shouted their orders, and their battalions obeyed with reckless promptitude; the deep-mouthed cannon spoke in tones of thunder, and the sulphur smoke of party enthusiasm scented the peaceful air. That the city of Columbus ever witnessed a day so full of enthusiasm before or since is a matter of doubt. In one part of the procession, perched upon the roof of a cabin, sat Charles Anthony, a prominent lawyer and politician of Springfield, holding in one hand a mug of cider and in the other a huge chunk of corn bread. As the procession moved he nibbled the bread and quaffed the cider, attracting much attention.

After the nominations were made the crowds of people began to disperse, and the Harmony Township delegation started homeward in time to reach Postle's Hotel, nine miles distant, before night came on. Here they spent the night in singing, shouting and other tumultuous ways. When the morning dawned the homeward march was begun, and late in the evening terminated. It is fitting to remark, that after a lapse of more than forty years, there remains but two of all that jolly throng, who, on that bright February morning marched out, full of lusty life.

Wagon, horses, canoe, men and all have passed away—except T. C. Busbey and Z. Tuttle; and these are

"Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown.

"Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart once full of day,
Till the stars of heaven are breaking
Thro' the twilight soft and gray."

The canoe which figured in this account was afterward taken to other great meetings of the Presidential campaign of that year, and having done duty as an emblem of principles in politics, it was presented to William Osborn, in whose possession it remained many years, serving as a water trough.

The "Log Cabin Song" which figured so prominently in the campaign of 1840, was the following:

CABIN SONG.

Tune—Highland Laddie.

Oh where, tell me where was your buckeye cabin made?
Oh where, tell me where was your buckeye cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys that wield the plow and spade,
Where the log cabins stand in the bonnie buckeye shade.
'Twas built, etc.

Oh what, tell me what will be your cabin's fate?
Oh what, tell me what will be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the capital, and place it there elate,
For a token and a sign of the bonnie buckeye State.
We'll wheel, etc.

Oh why, tell me why, does your buckeye cabin go ?
Oh why, tell me why, does your buckeye cabin go ?
It goes against the spoilsmen, for well its builders know,
It was HARRISON *that fought for the cabins long ago.*
It goes, etc.

Oh who fell before him in battle, tell me who ?
Oh who fell before him in battle, tell me who ?
He drove the savage legions, and British armies too,
At the Rapids and the Thames, and old Tippecanoe.
He drove, etc.

With whom, jolly cabin boys, with whom will you sail?
With whom, jolly cabin boys, with whom will you sail?
With the crafty little demagogue, who veers to every gale?
Or the poor old honest farmer that wields the ax and flail?
With the crafty, etc.

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won ?
By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won ?
The spoilsmen and leg-treasurers will soon begin to run,
And the log-cabin candidate will march to Washington.
The spoilsmen, etc.

Oh what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do ?
Oh what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do ?
He'll "follow in the footsteps" of Price and Swartwout, too,
While the log cabins ring again with Tippecanoe.
He'll follow, etc.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

BY JAMES ARBORGAST.

This township is situated in the northeastern part of Clark County, the northern boundary separating it from Champaign County, and the eastern being the boundary between it and Madison.

The eastern and southern portions are comparatively level. In the northern and northwestern parts, the surface is diversified by hills and narrow valleys.

The principal streams are Sinking Creek, in the southwest, and Buck Creek in the northwest. The latter flows through a narrow, but exceedingly fertile valley, bounded on either side by a range of hills. The only water-power of any special importance to the miller or manufacturer is afforded by this stream.

The soil, especially in the valleys, is generally fertile, directing attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits, which, from our earliest history, have formed the chief basis of prosperity and wealth. The principal products are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, etc.

Manufacturing thus far, has received but little attention.

The area of timber land, although somewhat reduced each preceding year, is sufficiently large to supply almost all local demands. The several kinds of oak, hickory, maple, ash and walnut are the most important varieties of timber.

The lands of this township are known by one or the other of the two historic names of the "grants," comprised in part within its limtis.

These grants are the following: Congress Land and the Virginia Military. The former comprises the western part of the township, and the latter, situated to the east of this, from which it is separated by Ludlow's line, was appropriated to the claims of Virginia soldiery in the war of the Revolution.

"In consequence of an option to the holder of a warrant to situate it where he chose, if not previously located, the survey of these lands present a field of irregularity perplexing to the surveyors, and a fertile source of litigation for the holders of adverse titles."

The C., C., C. & I. R. R.—the only one in this township—extends across the nortwestern part for an inconsiderable distance.

The survey of this township was made, and its present limits established in the year 1818; and its organization was effected soon after.

In 1802, Joseh Coffey, then living in the State of Pennsylvania, becoming dissatisfied with the prospect presented to himself and family in the rough region where he lived, determined to remove to the then almost uninhabited, but to him, inviting West.

He accordingly pursued his journey westward to a point about nine miles north of Cincinnati, where he remained during the year; but, as malarial diseases were alarmingly prevalent in that locality, he made successful preparations for a second removal.

Loading into an ox cart such articles as the necessity of pioneer life required, he, together with the other members of his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, Tatom and Joseph, commenced the tedious, and we may safely add, perilous journey toward the North.

He had conceived the idea that he might find a more healthy location near the source of the Little Miami, or some one of its tributaries.

The journey was pursued for several days through the unbroken forest infested by Indians, until he reached what seemed to be the object of his search, May 6, 1803.

Here near an Indian camp he halted upon the summit of a hill overlooking a rich valley, through which a stream of water coursed its way.

At the base of this hill, gushed forth the cool waters of a beautiful spring.

This is the place where the first pioneer of Pleasant Township settled, and is now the site of the residence of this pioneer's only surviving son, William Coffey.

The first morning after the arrival of this family—May 7—it was discovered that a snow several inches deep had fallen.

A sort of rude tent was hastily constructed, and in this the first few months of the family life were spent.

The pioneer had, in this time, made arrangements for building a cabin. He was assisted in its erection by Thomas and Jesse Pierce, then living in Champaign County, and by two or three Indians.

This was the first cabin built by a white settler in this township.

Soon after his arrival, the pioneer, leaving his family alone in the tent, started out in search of food; and, luckily, at the cabin of a neighbor over in German Township, he obtained a small amount of corn, which, unfortunately, had been somewhat damaged by the early frosts of the preceding autumn.

In possession of his supply of corn he proceeded to Simon Kenton's Mill, where it was ground into meal, with which he returned to his family. The mill of Kenton was on the present site of Lagonda. In the autumn of 1803, Isaac Agmond and his family came to this township, and built a cabin where Mart Mahar now lives. At this point was another Indian camp, the two being connected by an Indian trail. In 1804, Archibald McConkey and family accompanied by the father of Mrs. McConkey, removed here from Kentucky. The wife and mother performed the journey on horseback, carrying with her the three children—Alexander, Elizabeth and Daniel - the wardrobe and lighter effects of the family. The other members of the party traveled on foot. It may not be amiss to state that a cow was also brought from the Kentucky home, and perhaps the only one in the little company of pioneers.

Archibald McConkey soon built a cabin a short distance to the east of Joseph Coffey's, on the farm afterward owned by his son-in-law, Mahlon Neer. Three daughters of these parents—Margaret, Nancy and Mary—were born here.

The other families settling here in this year were those of Samuel Lafferty, Henry Dawson, William Hendricks, the father-in-law of Mr. Lafferty, and George Metsker.

Lafferty and Hendricks were the joint owners of the farm on Buck Creek, where they lived, and which they afterward sold to Nathaniel Cartmell, from whom it received its present name "the old Cartmell farm."

The Lafferty family consisted of the parents and one daughter—Catharine. Hendricks and Lafferty were from Virginia. Metsker lived on the farm now owned by William Hunter, and better known as the Lofland farm.

Henry Dawson settled on what to the present day is called the Dawson farm—now owned by George Runyan. The children of this family were Ellen, George, John, Richard, Harriet and Elizabeth. Henry Dawson, the father, had served in the Revolution as Lieutenant.

He removed to this locality from Kentucky, from which he brought several fruit trees, these having been carried in a Dutch oven, and were the first of their kind to produce fruit in this locality. It may be necessary to state that one or two of those apple trees, once near the Dawson cabin, are still living after the lapse of seventy-six years.

Solomon Scott came in 1805, from Virginia, as did also Jonathan Hunter, with a large family. The sons and daughters were named respectively William, George, Jonathan, Jeremiah, James, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Rachel and Sarah.

Jonathan Hunter located upon Section 22, which he purchased soon after.

On the 29th of June, 1805, Constantine, wife of Henry Dawson, died. This was the first death that occurred among the early pioneers. A grave was prepared near the cabin home, and the little company of neighbors and friends, amid wild forest scenes, performed the humble rites of burial, while the bereaved family wept the irreparable loss.

It seems especially proper in this connection to note the fact, that on the day following this burial, John, the third son of Joseph Coffey and wife, and first white child born in this township, "first saw the light."

Sarah Coffey, now the aged wife of Enos Neer, was born May 29, 1808, and was the first female born here.

William, the fourth son, was born January 11, 1811.

The first marriage was that of John Gilmore, of Urbana, to Miss Ellen Dawson; this occurred about 1805.

Soon after Jonah Baldwin was married to Sarah, daughter of Solomon Scott.

William Hunter and Blanche Hendricks were married, February 1, 1807.

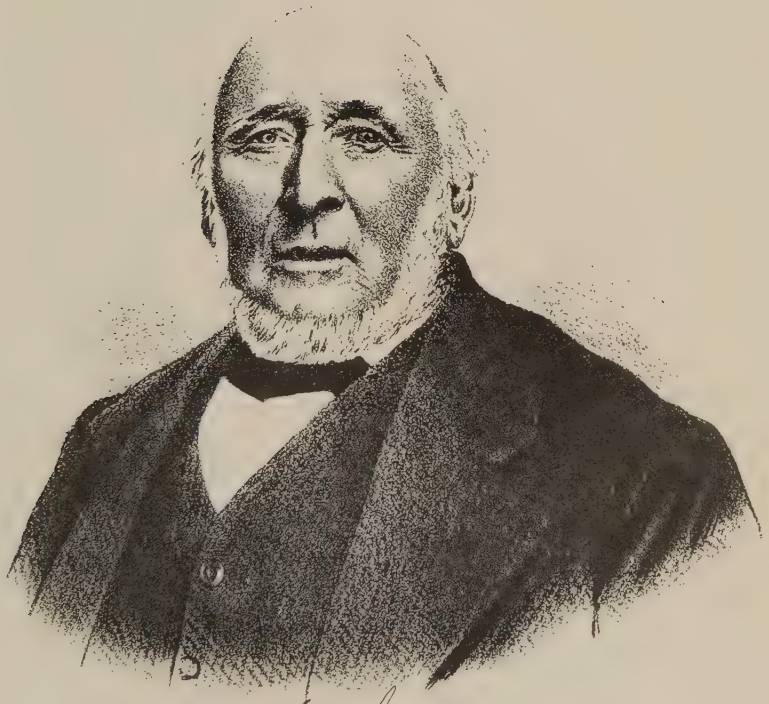
There is an interval of a few years, during which no accession was made to this early settlement; but, from the year 1808 to 1812, and about that time, the spirit of enterprise seemed to have prevailed in the older settlements, and a number of fearless men with their families joined the brave and hardy pioneers.

The men who came at this time were Nathaniel Cartmell, Daniel Wren, Peter Arbogast, Andrew Bumgardner, George, Joseph and Abraham Runy , William Curl, Edmond West, George, Richard and Charles Botkin, Jonath n Jones, W. T. Hunt, Andrew Hodge, Absalom Clark, Thomas and Philip Tunks and George Jones.

David Waltman and Simon Ropp came about 1820.

Nathaniel Cartmell settled on Buck Creek as before mentioned.

Peter Arbogast, Andrew Bumgardner, Andrew Hodge, Abraham, George



Yours Truly
William Conrie

MADISON TP.

and Joseph Runyan, William Curl and George Jones, formed the first settlement at Asbury.

Edmund West lived on the farm now owned by William Waltman. The Tunks brothers, Philip and Thomas, located on the two adjoining farms, one now owned by the heirs of Henry Arbogast, and the other by John McClenen. Philip established a tannery at the latter place. It was doubtless of the most primitive kind, as was also the distillery a short distance to the north, at a house now owned by Israel Everhart. Absalom Clark lived at this place, engaged in the management of the distillery.

Thomas Tunks subsequently sold his claim, in 1816, to George Botkin, Philip disposing of his to Mathew Shaul some time later. Charles and Richard Botkin lived near each other. A cabin where George Coffey now lives was the home of Richard, while that of Charles was situated a short distance west of the present dwelling of Armstead Tavenner.

Near the residence of Samuel H. Grove may still be seen the log cabin, once the home of David Waltman, whose farm adjoined that of his pioneer neighbor, Simon Ropp, he having built a cabin on the farm now owned by Jonathan Page.

Jeremiah Curl, the father of Mrs. William Coffey, and Bazill Harrison, were early settlers. The former located on the north side of Buck Creek Valley, a short distance to the southwest of the present residence of Albert Cheney, and the latter on the Columbus road, at a cabin on the eastern part of the farm now owned by Nelson Hammond. It will be noticed that the first settlements were established in the western part of the township. This circumstance deserves a brief explanation. The eastern portion of the township, it will be remembered, is Virginia Military land, and one hindrance to its settlement was the question of conflicting claims—a difficulty peculiar to these lands—and another, was the fact that large tracts were owned by Thomas M. Bailey, who, like most land speculators, deferred the sale of his lands for a great many years; hence the settlement of the Bailey lands has been of comparatively recent date.

The first neighborhood was formed, as may be readily supposed, by the families of Joseph Coffey, Archibald McConkey, Isaac Agmond, Henry Dawson. Samuel Lafferty, William Hendricks and Jonathan Hunter. The second was that near Asbury, comprising the families located there from 1808 to 1811, Those forming the first neighborhood in the eastern part of the township were the following:

Samuel West, Henry Curl, Otho Arbogast, David Runyan, William Neer, Lemuel Davisson and Nicholas McCauley. The latter, an earlier settler than many of the others, lived on the farm afterward owned by S. R. Dickson. Amos Neer came to this township from Virginia in 1817.

The roads of those early times were only roads in name; they were indeed nothing more than Indian trails, from which the logs and saplings had been removed by the efforts of the pioneers.

The first road to Springfield—then consisting only of a few log cabins— was the kind described above.

The Columbus road, extending across the southern part of the township, was the first permanently located within its limits.

The Urbana and London road was the second. The traditionary history of its location is, that it is upon, or near, the route taken by Gen. McArthur in his march, in 1812, from Chillicothe to Urbana, preparatory to joining Hull at Detroit.

A few years later a third road leading from Springfield to Mechanicsburg was located. The route of this road, in this township, was surveyed by Samuel Lafferty.

The first saw-mill in this locality was built by George Dawson. It was situated upon or near the present site of the grist-mill, now owned by J. M. Runyan.

Mr. Dawson later built a small mill for grinding corn only; there was a carding machine in connection with this mill, which was situated upon his own premises, the water-power being furnished by a famous spring.

The first grist-mill was built on Buck Creek in about 1819, by William Hunter. It is now owned by Jonathan, son of the preceding.

A few years later, about 1822, Nathaniel Cartmell added another to the number of grist-mills; this was situated further west upon the same stream, to which place he afterward added a woolen-mill and distillery,

These mills evidently met a demand rendered pressing by the increasing products as well as inhabitants.

The principal agricultural products of those early times consisted of wheat, corn, potatoes, etc. The surplus of these was disposed of to the later settlers, until the area of cultivated land increased to such an extent that these increasing commodities induced their fortunate possessors to seek a better market.

The wheat was generally ground into flour, and afterward hauled in wagons to Cincinnati, where the salt and other necessities were obtained.

Upon the completion of the canals of Dayton and Columbus, these towns became the chief places of trade. But corn could not be advantageously converted into money at a market so distant as those mentioned, and this disadvantage directed attention to the rasing of hogs, which, when fattened, were for a time driven to Cincinnati and Baltimore. Droves consisting of from one thousand to twelve hundred have often been seen upon the roads, moving slowly forward to the Eastern market, hundreds of miles away.

Where Nathan Neer now lives, Cornelius Palmer built the first blacksmith-shop in this township; here, assisted by Robert G. Dickey, Mr. Palmer established his business.

Henry Dawson was the first cooper; and one evidence of the genuineness of his work may be found in the fact that a barrel made by him for Joseph Coffey, and afterward the property of his son William, was in use upward of sixty years, it having been accidentally destroyed only a very few years ago.

William T. Hunt, the first cabinet-maker and undertaker, lived for many years in a log house, still standing, near the present residence of N. S. Conway.

The earlier settlers were not wanting in a proper estimate of the advantages of education. This is fully illustrated by the fact that the first effort was made for the public benefit resulted in the building of a schoolhouse. It was situated on the north bank of Buck Creek, where Charles Loveless now lives.

Jesse Reese taught the first school in this about 1810; but unfortunately a malignant disease called the "cold plague," terminated his life and labors before the close of his term. His immediate successor was John Dawson. The second schoolhouse was situated on the north branch of the same stream, at the angle formed by the stream and the present road. Edward Watts is believed to have been the first teacher at this place. Notwithstanding the fact that Watts was the first teacher in this second house, it is positively stated that a school was taught by John Harvey in a cabin where George Coffey now lives, some time before that taught by Watts—about 1811.

Other cabins for school purposes were afterward built in the neighborhood of Jonathan Hunter, Samuel Lafferty, William Hendricks and others.

The first of these was erected at Mount Vernon, and was for a considerable time used as a place of religious worship.

As this house became less adapted to the wants of the increasing popula-

tion, another was built on the school section at a cost of $40, the work being performed by George Botkin.

A cabin situated a short distance northwest of the residence of Nathan Neer, another southwest of that of James Hodge, and yet another where the Vernon House now stands, complete the number of schoolhouses in this locality.

A man named Curtiss, Redmond Eaton and Samuel Lafferty were the early teachers.

At a short distance south of Asbury Chapel, on the land now owned by Josiah Jones, was erected the first schoolhouse in the Asbury neighborhood. The second was situated near the site of the present dwelling of William A. Jones.

Schools were maintained at short intervals at one or the other of these places from about 1815 to 1824, when a third building was erected on the site of Asbury Church.

This house, like that of Vernon, was used as a schoolhouse and a place of worship.

Isaac Putnam and Samuel Lafferty are said to have been the first teachers here. These were succeeded, some time later, by John Runyan.

About the year 1807, religious services were first held in the township by Hector Sanford and Saul Henkle, at the house of Jonathan Hunter.

Similar meetings were held later—about 1815—at the houses of Abraham Runyan and Andrew Bumgardner, Saul Henkle, John Strange—Goddard and the two Finleys—father and son—were the ministers who conducted the services.

This religious work, performed by the above-named ministers, was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Enoch Harvey, a minister of the "New Light" denomination, preached regularly at the houses of Joseph Coffey and Peter Arbogast. It was due to his efforts that a log church was built upon a lot donated by himself and his old neighbor, Charles Botkin.

The affectionate regard with which the history of these pioneer preachers is told by those who knew them, assures us that they did not labor in vain.

The first church was built in the Asbury neighborhood in the year 1824, and was called Asbury in honor of the Bishop of that name. A religious society was soon organized under the ministerial care of the two preachers, Strange and Goddard.

Abraham Runyan was the first class-leader in this society.

The church at Mount Vernon was built in 1825.

The society at this place was organized in due time, under the charge of one or more of the minsters above named.

Rev. Loraine organized the first Sabbath school at Asbury; this was also the first in the township.

The first Sabbath school at Vernon was organized by Moses Henkle in the year 1828. Archibald McConkey being appointed Superintendent.

The village of Catawba was laid out in 1835–36, by Cass and Marsh. The land upon which it is situated originally belonged to Israel Marsh and George Dawson (not the son of Henry Dawson.)

Henry Neer built the first house in this village. It was occupied by his son-in-law, Cornelius Stires, a shoemaker.

The second was built for Miller Williamson, a blacksmith.

Joseph Laybourn and William Albrison, the former a blacksmith, and the latter a shoemaker, were early residents.

William Pearson, a carpenter and cabinet maker, built the first frame house in this place.

About 1831, Joseph Newlove came to this village with a stock of goods

and established a store in a small room on the site of the store now owned by Joseph Pearson.

Newlove soon afterward sold out to Herriman Chamberlain.

In 1833, or about that time, through the influence of Hon. Joseph Vance, member of Congress, a post office was established here, and Chamberlain was appointed Postmaster.

The name suggested for the office was Newburg; but as there was already an office in the State by this name, it was called Buck Creek.

In 1838, the first tavern was opened in the southwest corner of Champaign and Pleasant streets. The proprietor, Henry Runyan, some time before having purchased the store of Chamberlain, succeeded him in the office of Postmaster. The mercantile business of Mr. Runyan continued for many years. Among the number engaged in the same business at a later date may be mentioned J. D. Creamer and Samuel Conway and son.

The first mail carriers were John Neer and Joseph Pearson, who were required on some of the routes to travel on horseback a distance of fifty-six miles in one day. Letter postage, in those days, was 25 cents—payable at the office of delivery if carried 400 miles; and for a less distance, it was diminished proportionately.

The first place of burial was on the western part of the Dawson farm.

The mortal remains of Henry Dawson and wife rest here.

At a point about one hundred yards east of the "old Cartmell Mill," on the south side of the race, was another place of interment.

The parents of the first Hunter family settling here in 1805, William Hendricks and wife, and perhaps a few others were buried at this place.

For some reason unknown, interments at the above-named places were soon discontinued, and other locations better suited to the public taste were selected.

Of the present cemeteries, McConkey's was the first: and the first burial in this was that of a child of Archibald McConkey. The second was that of Jesse Reese, who died, as will be remembered, in 1810. Vernon is the second and Asbury third, in the order of time.

A Mrs. Evans was the first buried at Vernon, and a child of William Eels was the first, and Susannah, the venerable mother of Abraham, George and Joseph Runyan, the second at Asbury.

The Thompson Cemetery, on the Columbus road, although located at an early date, is believed to have been later than that at Asbury.

The first physicians practicing here were the following: Drs. Bains, Needham, Hunt and Blount.

These, however, were not residents of the township.

Dr. E. Owen was the first resident physician; he was followed by Dr. Skinner, who was also succeeded in the profession, about the close of the year 1839, by Dr. M. R. Hunter, his practice commencing in 1840, and continuing until the present date—1880.

Of the social customs of the early pioneers, their opportunities for religious and educational culture, their efforts in the important art of agriculture, we have no record. All we can know, at best, must be gathered from the reminiscences of the few living and venerable actors in the new and wild scenes with which our early history begins.

It is doubtless true that what is called the pioneer spirit was often nothing more than the manifestations of a roving, shiftless nature, stimulated by the prospect of new dangers and adventures, rather than the desire for a better home, with the prospective blessings of prosperity and a better civilization.

But, fortunately, it was the fixed purpose, of those of whom this humble sketch is written, to found a permanent settlement.

This is clearly established by the results that attended their efforts. They came hither to be the possessors of lands, and the builders of cabins, school-houses and churches.

It is not to be supposed, however, that either taste or convenience were displayed in the first buildings erected. Indeed more uncouth structures are rarely seen.

The first cabin, that built by Joseph Coffey, and not unlike those of his neighbors, was sixteen feet in length, by fourteen in width.

It was provided with a huge fire-place, built of stone, the chimney being composed of sticks and clay. The rude door turned upon wooden hinges secured to their places by wooden pins. Rough slabs, split from the forest trees, served as a floor, and a piece of oiled paper, attached to a light frame in an opening in the wall, admitted the light.

Nails not being then in use, the clap-coards forming the "leaky" roof were held in position by the poles resting upon them.

The hearth-stones of this, the first cabin, may be seen at the present day by the curious observer. What plans for the future were considered at the "pioneer meetings," that assembled here.

The scanty furniture of those days was the product of the simple tools—the auger and ax—employed in the construction of the cabins that sheltered the pioneers.

They were in the midst of a dense forest of timber, which was soon removed from a small piece of land, near the cabin of each, and this planted in corn, which was often planted so late in the season, owing to the many difficulties to be encountered in clearing the land, that it was frequently much damaged by the early frosts.

In that case it was sometimes dried by a fire, and thus rendered fit for the wants of the family.

Immediate supplies of food were obtained from the Indian hunters, and from the distant and earlier settlers.

Life presented little indeed, that seemed at present attractive.

Exposed to disease and the depredations of Indians, subsisting on the scantiest diet, the hardy pioneers, inured to toil and hardships, cleared their lands, acre by acre, and at the same time provided for the ever-recurring wants of their families.

As other settlers came in, men came from a distance of many miles to assist in raising the "log shanties." We are assured that if ever the injunction—"Love thy neighbor as thyself"—was showed with anything like a general and willing obedience, it was then.

Pride and independence, so often engendered by wealth and social position, were unknown.

Men were drawn together by their mutual dependence and sympathies, which resulted in an enduring friendship.

With a remarkably homely and ill-shaped plow with a wooden mold-board, the newly cleared land was broken.

Money was exceedingly scarce, hence business was carried on by barter. Corn is said to have been the chief article thus used. It was frequently sold at 10 cents per bushel, but the more general price was a few cents higher.

Vegetables were readily taken in exchange by the Indians for venison, etc. Wheat, though produced later than corn, was universally cut with the sickle; and it was the custom to thresh with the flail, or to tread it out with horses.

The price of this product was, for a considerable time, remarkably low. This may be better illustrated by the statement that it is known to have been taken on horseback to Urbana and exchanged for coffee at the rate of one bushel

of wheat for one pound of coffee, and also that thirty bushels have been given for one barrel of salt. But in the course of time, as mills became more numerous and possessed better facilities for business, their proprietors purchased the wheat of the pioneers, paying about 37 cents per bushel.

The price of pork usually ranged from $1.50 to $2 per hundred, net. It was usually hauled in wagons, however, to some distant town.

The article of clothing, like that of food, demanded immediate attention. It therefore became necessary, in order to provide for the ever-present demand of bodily comfort, to compass the desired end by the cultivation of flax. This, after having passed through the tedious processes preparatory to its manufacture, was spun and woven into cloth by the wives and daughters, who also performed the work of making the garments required by the different members of the family. Many a youth in those early times could boast of no better clothing than those of tow. But after the introduction of sheep in the settlement, wool and flax were, by domestic manufacture, converted into linsey, and wool alone into flannel, which happily conduced to greater security against the severity of winter.

Clad in the home-spun of the times, and generally barefooted, the children at short and irregular intervals attended the schools in the cabin schoolhouses, which were built by a few persons, each donating a certain amount of labor, and a stated number of logs. The houses were beyond question illy adapted for the purpose for which they were designed. Instead of glass for the windows, pieces of oiled paper were used.

Rude benches served as seats, and to add to the too numerous discomforts, the cold in winter—as this was before the introduction of stoves—was by no means agreeable.

Great severity was used in the school government, and it was no uncommon thing for young men even to receive the most severe corporal punishment.

That no transgressor might lose his reward, the instruments of correction, gathered with care from the adjacent thicket, were constantly kept in full view; and with these the schoolboy was urged forward along "the flowery path of knowledge."

There may have been many schoolmasters then, but there certainly were few teachers, for the methods of that day, if they did not utterly repress, at least must have checked the loftiest aspirations that belong to youth.

Text-books were few and imperfect. The beginner learned the alphabet from a thin piece of wood, upon which the letters were printed. The first lessons in reading were learned from the Testament.

The schools were maintained by subscription, the tuition being about $2 per scholar for a "quarter," consisting of sixty-five days.

A number of circumstances conspired to render the education of the young very defective. First, the tuition for even a small family could illy be spared from the scanty savings accumulated by the most rigid economy; and secondly, that the assistance of each member of the family was demanded; lands were to be cleared, rails made, and fences built, crops planted, cultivated and harvested.

Flax must be spun and woven by the wives and daughters, whose labors embraced many duties upon the farm, as well as those of the household. Can it be wondered at that education was so imperfect? However imperfect it may have been, who can estimate its benefits?

Books and papers were exceedingly scarce: the American Preceptor, the English Reader and the Testament, were generally the literary treasures of the family.

The Springfield *Republic*, founded in 1817, was the first paper patronized by the early settlers.

Notwithstanding the meager supply of the means necessary to the development of the mind, the young of those times have since become, not only the most zealous patrons of education, but many of them the most diligent readers of books.

The first cabin-church like the first schoolhouse was built by voluntary effort. It was humble indeed. The internal appearance could only excite surprise at the present day.

In winter, a charcoal fire burned upon a small space—covered with earth inclosed by a wooden box—in the center of the room. Around this fire, seated upon the slab-benches, the people were assembled to listen to the pioneer preacher, while he unfolded the great doctrine of Chrstianity. The log schoolhouses and churches are among the things of the past; but the simple fact of their early erection, gives us the true conceptions of the character and intelligence of the early pioneers.

While they were thus laying the foundations of education and religious customs, they were also contributing to their own weal and that of their posterity by a method, not yet improved by the profoundest wisdom.

Each of the five prosperous religious societies of the present has a substantial and attractively furnished church in which well-attended services are regularly held. Revs. Jackson and Smith are the ministers in charge of the Methodist Episcopal societies, and Rev. Spahr of the Methodist Protestant society.

The Sabbath school interest is the object of the unremitting and studious efforts of these societies.

The nine school districts of this township, are provided with large and commodious brick houses furnished with modern improvements necessary to the indispensable work of education. These houses were built by Thomas Wingate at a cost of $18,700, and all except one since Mr. Wingate selection to the office of Treasurer in 1872.

Through the management of the present efficient Board of Education, the condition of the schools is generally satisfactory.

Schools are usually in session eight months in each year, the tuition being $3 for each.

Of the number of teachers it is proper to mention the name of N. M. McConkey and Benjamin Hendricks, who have been engaged in the profession upward of twenty-five years.

The latter has also performed the duties of Township Clerk for about twenty-six years.

Catawba, the only village of the township, contains the grocery and dry goods store of Thomas Wingate, Martin Hunter and Burgess, N. S. Conway, Joseph Pearson, the boot and shoe store of Benjamin Golden, and the drug store of William Jacobs.

There are two excellent churches and a graded school in this place.

Drs. Hunter, Bloyer, Beach and Allen, practicing physicians, are residents of the village.

The first election in the township was held at the house of Joseph Coffey, and resulted as follows: Joseph Coffey, Andrew Hodge, Trustees; Samuel Lafferty, Clerk; Henry Dawson, Treasurer; and Solomon Scott, Justice of the Peace.

William Saylor, a resident of this township, served for two terms as Sheriff of the county, and William Bunyard as County Assessor for several terms. Subsequently, N. M. McConkey was for two terms a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and is at present a member of the Legislature.

Of the number having served in some official capacity in the township at a rather early period may be mentioned the names of Samuel Lafferty, Joseph

Coffey, Henry Dawson, William Coffey, Cornelius Arbogast, Henry Curl, Joseph Wilkinson, Daniel McConkey and J. V. Cartmell. And those thus serving at a more recent date may be recorded the names of D. H. Randall, Otho Arbogast, George Yeazell, Matthew Neer, Joseph Pearson, Jonathan Page, William Hardman, John McClenen, John W. Yeazell, Luther Jones, Enos McConkey, George Coffey, N. M. McConkey, J. H. Baldwin and John Q. Skillman.

The present township officers are the following: Mart Mahar, Hiram L. McConkey and T. M. Silvers, Trustees; Thomas Wingate, Treasurer; and Dr. W. E. Bloyer, Clerk. N. S. Conway and William Jobes are the two Justices.

As a direct result of the tax levied annually for their improvement, the roads of this section present a condition greatly superior to that of former years.

The free pikes of the township embrace about twenty-five miles of road, thus furnishing connection with other excellent routes of travel to the neighboring cities and towns—Springfield, Urbana, London, Mechanicsburg and South Charleston.

The temperance cause has not been without its zealous defenders among all classes of the people; and it has been a matter of special pride, that, with the exception of a short interval, no saloon has been for several years permitted within the township. Hence respect for law and order has generally prevailed.

The political complexion of the township has been for a number of years —or perhaps more properly since the rebellion—decidedly Republican.

At the Presidential election of November of the year 1880, the vote was as follows: Republican, 315; Democrat, 72; Prohibition, 7.

The population of Pleasant Township, according to the census of 1880, is 1,488.

The value of real estate and personal property is $1,201,372. This amount includes $33,930 of real, and $36,183 of personal property in Catawba.

The period of business depression has happily ended, and we are beholding the dawn of a prosperity perhaps not surpassed in our past history.

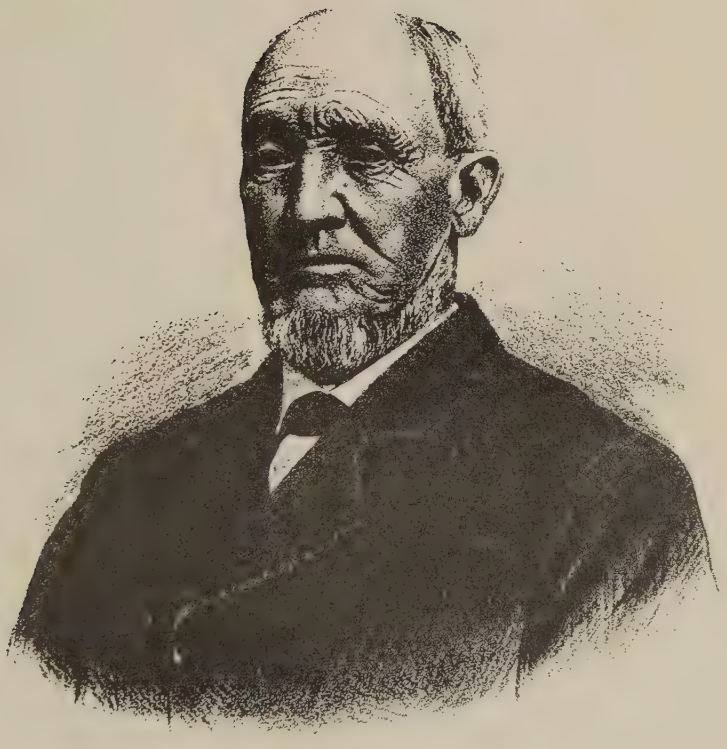
Three successive and abundant harvests have added thousands to the wealth of our citizens, inspiring a confidence—real and permanent—like the basis upon which it rests.

It may be regretted that unfortunately many facts connected with the history of our early pioneers have been lost, hence much, which, if possessed, would be of real interest, was unavoidably omitted. Nevertheless, it is confidently hoped that the preceding sketch, however imperfect in detail, embraces all the knowledge of the subject at present available.

Finally, to the pioneers by whose courage, industry and perseverance, the early settlements were formed, to the few still living to tell the story of those early struggles by which our present prosperity was made possible—to these this short and unpretending history is respectfully dedicated.

The writer is especially indebted to William Coffey for the greater part of the material of the preceding sketch.

The following gentlemen have likewise rendered material assistance: James Page, Dr. M. R. Hunter, Henry, George and A. B. Runyan, Lemuel Hunter and Cornelius Arbogast.



WILLIAM DAVISSON

MADISON TP.

MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP

was first settled in 1799, by a part of the colony which came from Kentucky with Simon Kenton, the same being, with the township of Springfield, the fourth in order in time of the settlements of the county. The citizens of each township being interested in their own local history, and desirous of preserving it separate from that of the county proper, we are therefore fulfilling a duty in relating the names and events in the early settlement of Moorefield Township, even though part of the same is told by the historian of the county.

With the other townships of the county, it was organized, as the township of Moorefield, in June, 1818, and was so named in remembrance of Moorefield in the "Old Dominion," whence some of the early settlers came. It was originally bounded as follows: Beginning on the north line of Clark County at the west line of Township 5; thence east along said county line to the east line of Township 5; thence south with said township line to the north boundary of the 9th Range; thence with said range line to the west boundary of Township 5; thence north to the place of beginning. In March, 1819, the east boundary was extended one mile, and in 1835 the southern boundary was extended west to Mad River, making the boundaries as they now appear. It is eight miles wide east and west in the widest part, and five miles wide north and south, and contains about thirty-six square miles. In shape, it is an oblong square, with one irregular side. The surface is diversified. Upon the whole, it may be described as rolling, although it is in some parts hilly, particularly in the western and southwestern sections. The western limits of the township begin especially in the northwestern quarter, to subside into the rich and level lands best adapted to farming. The soil varies in character according as the land is hilly or flat, but it is all productive—no barren land existing in the township. The uplands are generally of a yellowish clay, mixed with more or less debris of disintegrated limestone, and they are good lands for almost any crop, but are peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat and kindred grains. Between the rising lands and along the water-course lie rich valleys of varying extent, of dark vegetable soil, lying upon or near large beds of limestone. The soil of these tracts of lowlands is remarkably well-adapted to the production of Indian corn, hay, potatoes, and other succulent growths. All the soil of the township is richly mixed with limestone gravel or limestone sand, giving to it strength, durability and premanency. This township is in what is known as the Congress lands, lying southwest of the Ludlow line. It is the northern one of the second tier, from the east, and is platted as Township 5, Range 10. It is entirely destitute of villages, and is exclusively an agricultural community. Formerly, the whole of the township was covered with a dense growth of timber, except along the channels of the streams, which were bordered on either side with a narrow strip of grass, bedecked with flowers of brightest colors. The timber was principally oak, hickory, ash, beech, walnut and maple, with some linden, and in the lower lands some majestic elms. Underneath these were thick growths of smaller trees, such as dogwood, ironwood, haw, plum and crabapple. In the shade of these, a heavy undergrowth of vines and bushes luxuriated, as the blackberry, the gooseberry, the raspberry and hazel, while the graceful branches of the grapevine intertwined the whole, from the low hazel-bush to the loftiest branches of the mighty oak. Among the moss underneath this almost impenetrable canopy of leaves, the wild strawberry grew, mingling its brilliant red with

blue flowers of the fragrant violet, and lending its odor to that of the mint, spicewood and pennyroyal, which grew in great profusion. 'Twas there the pioneers' swine were allowed to roam and fatten themselves on the mast of the forest trees and the berries of the bushes, after having first received a mark by which they could be known. In some instances, they strayed far from the settlements, and, in the density of the forest, became as wild as their ancestors, the wild boars of the old country. These were shot whenever and by whoever seen, as they were very dangerous, even to men. In addition to furnishing food for the settlers' stock, the woods furnished a great delicacy for the settler himself and his family—the wild honey with which it abounded. After a bee-tree was discovered and the bees smoked out, it was cut down, and as much as two barrels of honey sometimes taken from a single tree. This formed one of the main articles of diet for the early pioneer and his family, and in it they would preserve the sour crabapple, wild grapes and cherries for winter use. It must not be thought that the pioneer had all these pleasant things of life, with none of the unpleasant ones. Among the pests with which he had to contend were the wolves, panthers and wild-cats, which would attack his children if alone in the woods; the fox, weasel and polecat, which played sad havoc among his fowls; the mosquito, which grew very large and tormented him viciously; and lastly, the horse-fly, which grew almost to the size of a mouse, and would set the horses and oxen frantic with its terrible sting. The pelts of the muskrat, fox, coon, and later, scalps of the wolf, formed very important articles of trade between the settlers and men who would go among the settlements and Indian villages, bartering domestic goods for all kinds of skins. The creeks of this township are principally branches of Mad River, which flows along the western border, and Buck Creek, which flows through the eastern part, from the northeast corner to near the center in the south. Sinking Creek also flows through a part of the southeast corner. Along the western edge run the parallel lines of the N. Y., P. & O. and C., S. & C. R. R.'s, and along Buck Creek the Springfield Branch of the C., C., C. & I. The township is well furnished with regularly laid macadamized pikes, running in all directions. Among them are the Springfield & Mechanicsburg Pike, from Springfield to Mechanicsburg, built in the years 1848 to 1850, being the first in the township; Union Pike, from Greene County, entering the township in Section 19 and running thence to the northeast corner; the Springfield & Urbana Pike, along the western border from Springfield to Urbana, in Champaign County; and the Moorefield Pike, from Moorefield, a hamlet of a dozen houses west of the center of the township, to Tremont, in German Township. There are also many unnamed pikes, and countless summer roads. Of the early settlement of the township, much might be said, but as this work is a county history, the space for each township is limited, and we can merely mention some of the earliest settlers' names, without enlarging upon their history. The township began to be settled in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1799, a colony of five settlers, with their wives and children, left their friends in Kentucky and settled in this township, along the Urbana Pike, which was then a cleared path cut through the forest. Their names were Phillip Jarbow, William Ward, Simon Kenton (the great renowned Indian fighter), John Richards and William Moore. Ward settled in Section 32, on the place now occupied by Mr. Sultsbach, which is four miles north of Springfield. He brought his wife and fourteen children with him, but, his wife dying, he married again, and had four more children born to him by the second marriage. Kenton was also married, and settled on land on the road adjoining Ward on the north. During the first year of their settlement here, Kenton dug a canal, intending it for a mill-race, but, on account of the water supply being insufficient, the project was abandoned, and no mill built. Jarbow

settled in a dense oak woods, next to Kenton, where the trees were so thick that, tradition says, a man could go over the whole clearing without touching the ground, by stepping from stump to stump. This little band of emigrants seemed to be of an enterprising nature, for it is said that Jarbow, shortly after his settlement, constructed a "still" and manufactured whisky for himself and neighbors, working on shares. This is probably the first spirituous liquor in the township. He continued business through his whole life, and thus disposed of the surplus corn of the neighborhood. These men all assisted each other in clearing their ground, rolling logs and building a cabin of the primitive style then made. They were occupied but a few days in doing the latter, and with no other tools than an ax and an auger, with which the logs were cut, properly notched and pinned together. It was built entirely of round logs, with clapboard roof, puncheon floor and furniture, a coarse, squeaking door, hung on leather or wooden hinges, with a latch-string to open it by, a wooden pin for a lock, and a huge chimney, built of stones and mud, in some instances occupying the whole end of the building. This is a description of a model cabin of that day. Many of them were not as conveniently constructed; very often they were without door and chimney, the fire being built in the doorway. This was universally done in summer, as the smoke would prevent the "festive mosquito" from entering through the door, and they had no open windows, the holes in the wall serving as windows, being covered with the proverbial greased paper of "ye olden tyme." In 1802, some other families left their homes of ease and comfort in the "Old Dominion" to seek their homes in Western wilds. These were Richard Robinson, James Bishop and Benjamin Cornell. Robinson had a family of fifteen children, and his wife Sarah. He settled on the farm now known as the "Yeazell place." Bishop also had a family of fifteen children, and his wife, whose name was Nancy. He settled on the farm afterward owned by James Foley. Cornell had a family consisting of his wife, Rose, and four teen children. In the same year came Jonathan and James Paige, from Kentucky, and settled in the township. In 1803, James Foley, a native of Virginia, born 1779, came to the county, selected land in Moorefield Township, upon which he settled permanently in 1805. In 1808, he married Mary Marsh, also a native of Virginia, born 1784, to whom were born Griffith, Catherine, Susan, John and James. Mr. Foley was one of the first County Commissioners, on the erection of the county in 1818, and served several years; was also in the Legislature two terms, and became one of the largest land-owners in Clark County. He died in 1864, aged eighty-four. John Ward settled in the township about the same time as Foley. Judge John R. Lemon settled on Section 2, in the southeastern part of the township, in 1808; he was also a Virginian. In the same year, David Crabill and his wife Barbery came from Virginia and settled on Buck Creek. They had born to them twelve children; seven yet survive, and are among the leading families of the county. David was a native of Virginia, and his wife of Pennsylvania; her maiden name was Bear, and he was in the war of 1812. Thomas Voss, a native of Virginia, settled where Nathan Marsh now lives, in 1808. Silvanus Tuttle and his wife, Mary (Brown) Tuttle, came to Ohio from Virginia in 1806, settling first in Champaign County, close to Catawba Station, and, in the spring of 1808, removing to the southeastern part of Moorefield Township, where both died, he in January, 1843, aged eighty-two, and his wife in May, 1848, aged eighty-five. Of their numerous family, Eunice, Thaddeus, Hetty, Thomas, John, Dorcas, Caleb, Zebedee and David, all are dead but Caleb and Zebedee, who reside in Springfield Township, aged eighty-two and eighty-one respectively. The Tuttles incline toward the Baptist Church, and many of them are actively identified with that denomination. In 1808, Charles Bodkin and John Runyon settled in the township, and

Jacob Richards a couple of years previous: all were from Virginia. In 1811, Horatio Banes came with his parents, Evan and Lina Banes, and settled in Section 10, where his father died in 1827, and his mother in 1836. They had three sons, all now deceased. Horatio was born in Virginia in 1791, and was married in this county in 1824, to Polly Miller, to whom was born nine children, five yet living- Robert, Louisa, Reuben, Gabriel and Elizabeth. He died in 1868, but his widow yet survives, in her eighty-first year. He was prominent in township affairs. Henry Bosart and his wife, Elizabeth, settled on Secton 21 in 1811; his wife died in 1817, and he in 1841. His son, T. L. Bosart, became a well-known and leading farmer of his township, and his grandson, Lewis Bosart, yet owns the old homestead. James Clark was born in Virginia, and there married to Martha Davis, of that State, to whom were born Rebecca, John, Charles M., William, Ellen, Eliza, Juliana and Wallace. They came to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1806, and about 1811 to this township, afterward moving to Champaign County, where they died. Mr. Clark excelled as a cooper; a bucket of his make, now owned by Caleb Tuttle, has been in use fifty-eight years, and is a pretty good bucket yet. His sons, John, Charles M. and William, are well known and prominent citizens of Clark County. Seaton J. Hedges settled close to the Champaign County line at an early day. He married Harriet Miller, and was afterward remarried twice; he died on his farm. In 1810, Abraham Yeazell and his wife, Mary, natives of Virginia, who settled in Clinton County, Ohio, at an early day, came to this township, settling in the southeastern part. They had fourteen children, seven of whom are now living—Sally, David, Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, Sidney and James. Mr. Yeazell died January 2, 1832, and his wife September 22, 1828, and the family is one of the best-known and most extensive in Clark County. Dennis Collins was born in Virginia in 1771, and there married to Mary Thomas, born in New Jersey in 1774. They had fifteen children—Dr. Collins, of South Charleston, being one of the number. In 1796, they moved to Kentucky, and in 1811 to Champaign County, Ohio, settling in Moorefield Township in 1813, where he died in 1826, and his wife in 1843. John Marsh was born in Virginia in 1794; came to this township about 1818; he was married, in 1833, to Maria Dye, to whom were born three children—Nathan, Mary J. and John D. He was a very successful farmer, and accumulated a large estate, dying in 1837 much respected.

In 1812, Ward, Banes and Foley went to Detroit to recruit Hull's army there. They must have gone with a large force of Kentuckians who passed through the settlement that year under Col. Wickliff, to re-enforce Hull's army, but they arrived just after Hull's cowardly and ignominious surrender. Ward and Foley busied themselves during their lives in amassing titles to lands, in addition to that of their first purchase. They would enter large tracts and make the first payments; then they held it until, by selling a part, they could with the proceeds pay the balance due. When Ward was first married, Moses Henkle, the minister, came to take dinner with him the first Sabbath after he had entered the hymeneal state. They only had one gallon pot in the house; in this they boiled the potatoes, and, after they were done, boiled the coffee in the same pot. Then they baked the bread on the lid of the pot, before the fire, and roasted the wild turkey, which they had saved for the occasion, on a spit in front of the fire, hanging it on a peg driven in the logs above the fireplace. They ate from a table made by sawing off one end of a big log and driving three pegs in it for legs. The chairs were made by Mr. Ward, being the same as the table, minus the legs.

In 1807 Alexander McBeth, his wife Rachael, and eight children, came from Pennsylvania and settled on the old Col. Ward farm, more recently known as Frank Schultz's place. In 1810, Mr. McBeth built a brick house, which was

the first one in the county, and probably in any county adjoining. We have very vague information concerning a man named McDaniels, who came into the township previous to 1806 but of his history or family nothing can now be learned, all traces of him having long ago disappeared. Moses Henkle, another early settler, came previous to 1810, and built a little log house near the present residence of Mariah Jones. He was of German descent, and came from Pennsylvania. He had two daughters and several sons, all of whom are now scattered and their history lost. The father was buried in Pleasant Hill Graveyard. One of his family was the first County Clerk of Clark County. The first to bear the glad tidings to the people and disseminate the truths of the Gospel in the township was the Rev. Robert Miller, an American by birth, but of Scotch descent. His grandparents emigrated from Scotland in 1738. His father served in the Revolutionary war, in which he lost his life. Robert was born in Prince George County, Maryland, August 19, 1767. He moved to Virginia in 1793 and in 1797 removed to Kentucky. He came to this State and township in 1812, and settled on land now occupied as a site for the new Moorefield Methodist Church. He was a Methodist preacher by profession—one of those dauntless, energetic Methodist preachers that characterized that denomination in early pioneer days. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Moorefield Church, in 1812, for which he preached a number of years. He was twice married, having four daughters and five sons (two of the latter afterward became ministers) by his first wife, and three boys and one girl by the second wife. In 1816, he built a large new log house, to which he added an extra room especially for church services, as they then had no meeting house. This house is now occupied as a dwelling by A. W. Mumfer, Esq. When the project of building the first church was in debate, Mr. Miller donated the ground for church and graveyard, gave $100 (which was one-sixth of the whole cost), solicited the balance, and afterward split the lath for the new building, and painted it when completed. In 1834, he died, with this odd, though characteristic, speech on his lips: "I am going to heaven as straight as a shingle." He was buried in the ground he had given to the church twenty-two years before for a burying-ground, where his body molders while his spirit is at rest. It will be well to mention some of his co-workers in the church work, as they were also early residents of the township. Among them were Saul Henkle, who, in 1818, when the county was organized, was the first Clerk; Hector Sanford, John Corrigan and Dennis Collins. A comparatively early settler, and one whose name is well known throughout the township, was Judge Daniel McKinnon, a Virginian, who came to this section in 1808, and settled on the ground where New Moorefield now stands, in Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, corner. He had a family consisting of his wife, three girls and five boys, all of which children are now scattered over the country outside of the township. The father died on the land he entered, and was buried in the old graveyard. Michael Arbogast came to Moorefield in 1811, from Pendleton County, Virginia, and entered a half section of land on Buck Creek. He had five sons and two daughters, who were left fatherless by Mr. Arbogast's death, which occurred in 1813, two years after his entrance into the settlement. His early demise prevented him from making the payments on his land, and his widow found herself very much in debt, but, by industry, economy and extreme frugality, she succeeded in meeting all demands made. Her third son, Eli, was born in 1799, before they left Virginia. In 1823, he married Miss Nancy Henkle, also a Virginian, who was then twenty-two years old, and by this union they had born to them nine children. For twelve years after marriage, they lived on rented land, but in 1835 Mr. Arbogast bought the property in Section 21, where he now resides.

This brings us to a period when the country was pretty well settled, and, as

it was a great many years before the land was all taken, it would be useless to follow the settlement any further. We have given what we started out to give —the names of the first white men who commenced demolishing the work of nature and substituting in its stead their own. There are in this township but three churches—a Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist and Baptist. The Methodist Episcopal was the first organized. It was organized in 1812, through the personal efforts of Robert Miller, whose life is spoken of above; the first meeting was held in the log house of Judge McKinnon, on the banks of Buck Creek, where New Moorefield now stands. It was called "Miller's Church" until 1833, when the first church building was erected: previous to which, services were held in the houses and barns of the pioneer members. The first church was a frame structure, on ground given to the congregation by Robert Miller. It was built at a cost of $600. The glass for the windows was purchased in Cincinnati. The name at this time was changed to the "Moorefield Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1834, the year following its completion, Granville Moody, that famous old fighting Methodist, was announced to speak to the members, and at the appointed time he took his place in the pulpit, choosing for a text the words, "Ye must be born again." As soon as he had read his text, he grew very red in the face, and, muttering something about being sick, took his seat, amidst the suppressed laughter of his hearers. He left the church, and at the next station on the circuit told a brother minister that he had made a failure at Moorefield, and wasn't going to try to preach any more, but the brother persuaded him, and the world has seen and reaped the result. In 1817, there were about seventy members in the church, and in 1859 the congregation had assumed such proportions that a new church was found necessary; and it was built in the same year, being the one now occupied by the church. The roof was torn off by a tornado which passed over the country during the rebellion.

The Protestant Methodist Church was organized in 1846, and a few years later the church was built where it now stands, in Section 15, at a cost of $736. Though the congregation is not large in numbers, it is mighty in interest and good-fellowship, and receives its full merit of encouragement from the surrounding township. The third and last church organized was the Baptist, which is still in its infancy, having been organized only since the 18th of November, 1879. It was organized in the Union Schoolhouse, in District No. 2, Union Township, Champaign County, with seventeen members. In the winter following, a neat little church, 32x48 feet, was built, at a cost of $1,315. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies March 7, 1880, Rev. E. A. Stone, of Urbana, officiating. It is situated on the Clark & Union Turnpike, two miles northeast of New Moorefield; the membership at present numbers twenty-one, and promises to increase steadily until it reaches the full measure of a model church in the Master's vineyard. As to the schools of this township and their history, very little can be said. and nothing more than can be said of almost every township in the State. They had their subscription schools in little log schoolhouses, of which the first was in 1810, taught by a man named Redwood. The next was a few years later, in the western part of the township, and was taught by Squire Lemon. These subscription schools sprung up in each settlement, and were long the only dispensatories of knowledge, nor did they entirely disappear until all the Legislative enactments relating to district schools were passed, and district schools regularly and generally established, which was not until after 1838. There are now nine districts in the township, with a $1,600 brick schoolhouse in each, and school taught for from six to nine months in each year, giving the children every advantage educationally that their fathers were deprived of. When the law made it optional with the township to sell or not the Section 16

set aside for school purposes, this township voted to sell, which was done, and the money put at interest, where it still remains. Among the enterprises of the township "which were and are not" was a stillhouse, started by Hugh Wilson in 1840, which was burned down in 1861. He also started a store in 1850. These were both on Buck Creek, near the site of New Moorefield. In 1842, a saw-mill was started near the same place; it was also burned. There is now a grist and saw mill occupying the places of the burned buildings, which were started in 1862, the grist-mill having been hauled by wagon from Urbana, where it was formerly used. The first regular doctor in the township was Dr. Banes, who commenced practicing in 1840.

Moorefield politically is Republican, as was shown by the vote for President in 1880, wherein the Republicans received 223 votes, and the Democrats 141.

It was formerly Whig by a then big majority. We will close this sketch with a little political incident that occurred in 1844, and which strongly marks the feelings of the people at that time. A man named Chauncey Face, who cast the first Abolition vote in the township, was accused of being a member of the "Underground Railway," or, in other words, of harboring runaway slaves and assisting them to escape to Canada. At last, obtaining what they considered conclusive proof of his guilt, the mob took him from his house, tarred and feathered him, and rode him on a rail. They then gave him notice to leave the district. The prevailing sentiment existing among them now is somewhat different from what it was at that time, and all will admit that the change is for the best.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course the race of yore,
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea;

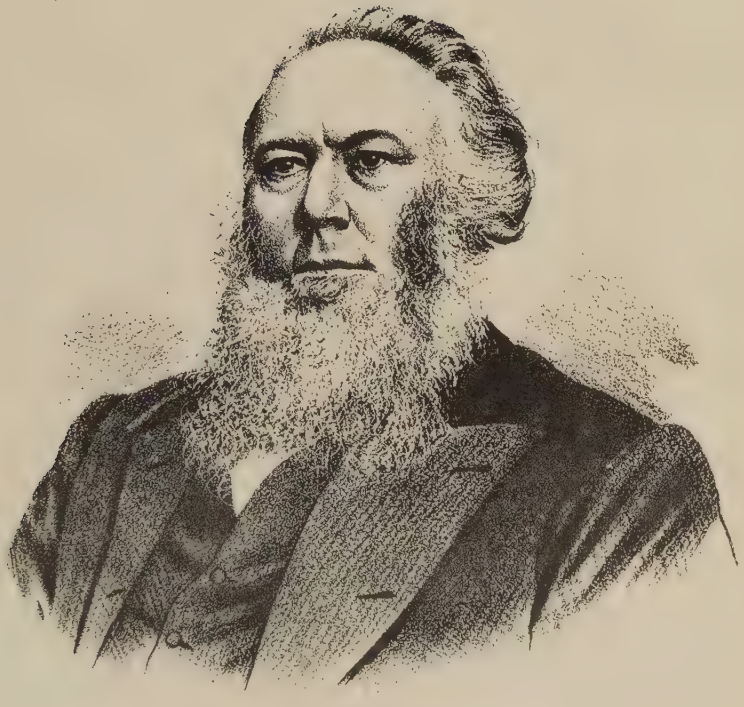
"How few, all weak, and withered of their force
Wait on the verge eternity;
Like stranded wrecks the tide returning hoarse,
To sweep them from our sight; Time rolls his ceaseless course."

Sixty-three years ago the township of German was formed, and designated as the Territory included within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the north line of the county of Clark, where the same is intersected by a line dividing Townships 3 and 4, thence east with county line to the west line of Township 5, thence south with said last-mentioned line to the south boundary of the 10th Range, thence west with said range line until the same crosses Mad River; thence down the same with the meanders thereof to the north line of Section 11, fourth township and ninth range; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 36; thence north with the line dividing Townships 3 and 4 to the place of beginning. The elections were to be held at the house of Archibald McKinley. The township then comprised besides its present land, portions of Moorefield Township, which, in the year 1835, were taken from it leaving it with the present territory. It is in the northern tier of townships, and west but one, lying south of Champaign County, west of Moorefield Township, north of Springfield and Bethel, and east of Pike Township. The surface in general is an elevated table-land, beautiful and very fertile valleys extend from one-half to three-quarters of a mile on either side of Mad River, and Chap-

man's Creek, its greatest tributary in this section. The bottom-lands along these streams in point of fertility are excelled by none in the county, the soil being of that rich black loam composed of decayed vegetable matter, whose producing qualities are of the best, the lands fully warranting the supposition that this region was formerly a dense forest. West of Mad River Valley and south of the valley of Chapman's Creek, are hilly tracts of country presenting a clayey soil. The timber is of that variety known to this part of the State, sugar maple, hickory, beech, walnut, ash, poplar, etc., etc., the latter at one time predominating. The lands are well watered by Mad River, Chapman's Creek and their numerous tributaries. The former stream flows south crossing the eastern part of the township from north to south, and in its southern half forms the boundary line between this and Moorefield Township. And Chapman's Creek, so called in honor of the first white man that settled on its banks, entering the township within a mile of its western limit, and flows through the northern portion and emptying into Mad River near Tremont. The trees in these localites in their primitive growth were grand and stately, and the red-bud skirted the streams, which in early spring reflected a bright wreath of flowers among the green and luxuriant foliage, thus presenting a picturesque scenery. It was here in the vicinity of Tremont where Mad River first strikes the rock underlying this entire region, but it is not continuously bedded or bordered with rock until it reaches Snyder's Mill several miles below Springfield Township. The limestone comes to the surface about a mile south of Tremont, where a quarry was opened and lime burned about the year 1840. Beneath the soil in the neighborhood of Tremont, there lies a bed of gravel some two feet in thickness, and water is reached at a comparatively slight depth. Scattered through the township are seen many gray or nigger heads as they are generally called, evidently of glacial deposit. At Tremont are some evidences of an Indian burying-ground, or of the works of that mysterious nation that antedates the red man, the Mound-Builders, who have long since become an extinct race.

Here upon a hill that has been terraced by Gabriel Albin and Dr. McLaughlin have been exumed many bones and several skulls of human beings differing from those of our race. These were merely accidental findings, but it is to be hoped that in time further examinations will be made, and whatever secret may there lie hidden, be exposed to the scrutiny of science. The township is crossed in all directions by numerous and well-built pikes, which are intersected with fine summer roads rendering all points in this and adjoining districts accessible, but still the toll-gate—we were about to say—that relic of barbarism, is seen by the weary traveler by day afar off, and, by night, frequently felt by the horse as he plunges against it. Among these pikes are the Clark and Miami, and the Tremont and St. Paris, the former crossing the township in its southwest corner, and the latter running across the opposite corner. It is mainly an agricultural district, having only two small towns or villages—Tremont and Lawrenceville.

The political campaign is Democratic and strongly so, there being at the November election (1880) 349 Democratic votes cast for the President and Vice President, 141 Republican, and six Prohibition votes. There is something in the political history of the township striking and worthy of mention. In 1836, the vote polled was largely Whig, Gen. Harrison receiving for President a great majority, and this status so remained until 1842, when was rolled up a Democratic majority equally as large, which has from that year to this been repeated. There are two voting precincts in the township, namely, Lawrenceville and Tremont, the latter having been established in 1877, through the efforts of Esquire John Fennimore. The people are moral, industrious and frugal, being descendants of that plain and unassuming class peopling this region, which began to be settled at the close of the eighteenth century. Then, as tradition transmits to



Yours Truly,
David T. Colvin,

MADISON TP.

us, a little settlement was effected in the country north of the present village of Tremont, along the section which since became the line separating the counties of Clark and Champaign. In this region settled Nathan Adams, Thomas Cowshick and Henry Storms. At that day there was no Champaign nor Clark County, but in later years when these counties were formed, it appears that the land upon which they squatted was on either side of the county line. These men, however, only effected a temporary settlement in this immediate locality, merely squatting as it were, yet remaining long enough to make some little improvement, then pulling stakes and going further north. The stream emptying into Mad River in the extreme northern part of the township was called Storm's Creek, after the man Storms in question. Soon afterward came Charles Rector and Archibald McKinley, emigrating from Mason County, Ky., settling upon lands previously occupied by the above-named squatters.

Rector entered a section of land in Champaign County, and a portion of Section 11 in German Township, Clark County, on the present site of Dr. Gard's farm. Here in this township he built his cabin, in which he with his family, twelve in all, dwelt for several years, when he again built, but this time in Champaign County. His wife's name was Sarah, and those of his children (as many of whom as we have any knowledge), William, Samuel, Fanny, Susan, Winneford, Charles, Benjamin, Conway and Margaret, the latter marrying Isaac Turman in 1802, who purchased land entered by William Chapman just south of Tremont, and there passed his days. His wife survived him a number of years, living on the same site, when, in 1847, the farm was bought by Silas Gard, who now resides upon it.

Father Rector was a great Methodist, one of the early Class-leaders, and his word and opinion had much weight with the early settlers, by whom he was highly respected. He died in Indiana, near Peru, and his remains rest in that State.

The last relic of this family—"Aunt Fannie" Thompson as she was familiarly known, died in 1878, near the home of her childhood, where she had resided the greater part of her life. She was a remarkable woman, retaining up to the last almost unimpaired all her mental faculties. She was bright, active, and for years an active speaker in the pioneer assemblages. She was born in 1793, coming to this region when it was a dense wilderness inhabited only by the red men. How great must have been the change witnessed by this pioneer woman! She often rehearsed the happenings of the days of yore to later generations, who frequently gathered around her blazing fire during the long winter evenings, to hear her interesting narratives of the past. She had often slept in the cornfield for fear of the Indians, and remembered distinctly the "block-houses" that stood up and down the valley. By her at one of the pioneer meetings held just prior to her death, was exhibited cotton fabrics she had woven and colored; showed calico she had purchased the first time she was ever in Urbana, when the village had but one store kept by John Reynolds, giving 75 cents per yard for it. Another piece of calico her mother had bought of a peddler at $1 per yard, and still another scrap that they had gotten of the Indians. Archibald McKinley settled in Section 17. His family was composed of his wife Polly, several daughters and sons—Archibald, Westley, William and James. Mr. McKinley did not live long, dying a few years after his emigration to the West. His children were associated with the early progress made in the township. In 1798, William Chapman and William Ross, with their families, came, the former from Virginia and Ross from Mason County, Ky. Chapman, his wife and two or three children reared their cabin on the farm now owned by Silas Gard in Section 10, having entered that and several other sections in this vicinity. To this couple, in the year 1800, was born a son.

Jesse Chapman, the first white child born in the territory now comprising this township. This was another Methodist family, and the head of it a local preacher. However, in later years, he joined what was then called the New Light Church.

The members were generally known as New Lights, which title did not suit Mr. Chapman, and some of the brethren on meeting him for the first time after the change had taken place, addressed him in substance as follows: "Well, so you are a 'New Light,' are you?" "No," says Mr. Chapman, "I am an old light newly snuffed." This man was one of the active and enterprising men of his day; was well known over the county and highly esteemed by all, and whatever "Billy" Chapman said was thought to be "law gospel." He left the township in 1818, going to Missouri, where he died in 1822. His son Jesse remained in this neighborhood until about 1840, then going to the Pacific coast. The danghter of the son of the last-named Chapman, married U. S. Grant, Jr., son of the late President, and great soldier. "Billy" Chapman as he was known far and wide, was one of the early inn or tavern keepers of this part of the county, living on the direct road between Dayton and Urbana; he had an extensive custom from the wagoners. William Ross, though not a native of the "Blue Grass" State, emigrated from Kentucky in 1797 to Ohio, stopping temporarily in Warren County, and remained about one year, thence moving to the vicinity of Tremont, entering a section of land just north of that village. At the age of thirty years, he was united in marriage with Winneford Rector, a sister of Charles Rector above mentioned, which union was blessed with eight children, seven of whom were born in Kentucky, namely, William, Elijah, Nancy, Elizabeth, John, Presley and Mary. Charles having been born after their arrival. The father resided on what is now known as the north farm of C. F. Rohrer, where he built, in 1812, the first frame house is this region of country. It was quite a modern house, two stories high, with a shingle roof with tin spouting, the latter being done by Daniel Harr, a son-in-law, of Urbana. This house is still standing and is well preserved. Elijah farmed this ground with his father until 1825, when he moved out of the township and Charles took his place, and later Presley bought out Charles' interest and there died in 1852. He had previously farmed the present J. S. Gard place, and John resided on the Blase land and William, Jr., at one time on the same property. This pioneer, Father Ross, has a remarkable history. When but five years old, while fishing with a white man was kidnapped by two Indians, and was about to be burned, having been sent to gather the fagots by which the burning was to be accomplished, when happened along a French trader, and interceded in the boy's behalf, giving them each a blanket and thereby saving his life. Ross was taken by the trader to Detroit, where he was made a page to the trader's daughters. In those days it was fashionable for the French ladies to wear very long trails, which were carried by pages. He had been gone for years and given up by his parents as dead, when, during the French and Indian war, his brother John was among the soldiers at Detroit, and there seeing the boy, recognized him and took him home. Mr. Ross was a great Methodist, and his house was the preaching-place for that denomination for years. He was a valuable man in the community. His sons settling around him and being industrious, soon made a visible mark in the forest. His son John served in the war of 1812; was among the early to marry in the township, being united in marriage with Miss Rachel Wallace in the year 1806. He lived to the advanced age of fourscore and four years. The settlement was increased in 1801 by the coming of Jacob Kiblinger, a native of Virginia, who purchased eighty acres of land and returned to his native State, and, between the years of 1801 and 1805, made four trips to this vicinity, moving several families of the Kiblin-

gers and Pences. Among the latter was a John Pence. These all became permanent settlers in German Township. Jacob Kiblinger, Sr., father of the one above given, erected the first saw and hemp mill, located on Mad River near where the "Eagle Mills" now stand, in this section of the country. Another from the "blue-grass" region came in 1802, in the person of Elijah Weaver, a native of Virginia. In 1807, he married Mary McKinley, and settled in the northeastern part of the township. They had a son, Newton, born to them in 1810. Elijah died three years later. Virginia again responded to the call for emigrants, and, in 1804, sent forth David Jones and family, consising of his wife Margaret and the following children: Mary, Margaret, James M., Lydia and Kiziah. Mr. Jones purchased land on Chapman's Creek, about one and a half miles west of the village of Tremont. The timber here was very thick and exceedingly large, and it is said that Jones on the occasion of felling some trees just previous to erecting his cabin, spent one entire night in chopping to fell one mammoth walnut tree, it being so large that he was compelled to cut steps into it to enable him to reach it with the ax. What would our walnut tree men of to-day pay for such timber? And this timber was so thick that when felled one could walk over acres of ground without stepping off of logs, then so plentiful, thousands of feet being burned to get it out of the way. Now how scarce and costly. The rude cabin was here built of small logs with its clapboard roof and weight-poles, and the split puncheon door swung on its hinges of wood, with the wooden latch and string, and the chimney of sticks and mud, and the greased paper window was soon ready for occupancy. Mr. Jones died in his ninety-fifth year, his wife died in 1850, in her seventy-third year. His mother lived to be one hundred and nine years old. At one hundred and three, she walked a distance of two miles to attend church, and at that age could knit nicely. The children are all living except James M., who died at Tremont August 16, 1880, and several are in this township. The following year emigrated from Virginia Daniel Gentis, entering 160 acres of land in Section 23. He had a large family of children, the boys settling in the neighborhood and did much to develop the country. Job Gard came about the year 1803, or perhaps a little later. He was a native of New Jersey, but had emigrated to Kentucky and from that State to the township of German, settling in Section 17. This family on their arrival was composed of eight persons, wife Elizabeth and six children—Gersham, Daniel, Simon, Rachel, Sarah and Phœbe. Quite a number of the descendants of this family are now living in the township, and are among the substantial men of the community. The father erected several mills along Mad River in an early day; was in the war of 1812; a very useful citizen, an active pioneer and business man. The settlement was augmented in 1805, by the families of Philip Kizer, George Glass, Daniel Gentis and Abraham Zerkle. Kizer settled east of Tremont, having come from Virginia; served in the war of 1812 as Captain. Zerkle was from Virginia, and entered land in Section 9. The Weavers, William and Christopher, were very early settlers in this locality, coming about the beginning of this century. William Haller, from personal knowledge of several of these pioneers, speaks of them as follows: "William Ross was of medium stature, and had wonderful strength and endurance. Charles Rector was larger, was strong and very hardy. These men and families were fitted for a new country life, and were valuable Christian men. Weaver was also a man of fine stature, an upright and Christian man." At the beginning of the century, when most of the above-named pioneers entered this region, it was a dense wilderness, inhabited only by the red man, and roamed over by wild beasts. The Indians were very numerous and quite hostile, so that the settlers lived in constant dread of them, many times being compelled to collect together for mutual pretection. In 1806, during one of their out-

breaks, all of the whites for miles around collected at the old block-house at Boston, when Col. Ward and Simon Kenton and other prominent men made a treaty with them. John Ross remembered well Tecumseh and other noted chiefs, and the oratory displayed by the former at this conference. False alarms were occasionally given, creating sometimes scenes of great laughter.

The pioneers of 1806 were Daniel Kiblinger and Thomas Nauman, Jr., the former hailing from that State, in after years designated as the "Mother of Presidents," whence so many of our pioneers came. Nauman too was a native of Virginia, and came to this vicinity on horseback and made his home with Matthias Friermood, who was a settler at a still earlier date. In 1809, Thomas Nauman, Sr., and family, settled in the township. He was one of the patriotic men who, just prior to the war of 1776, assisted in throwing overboard the cargo of tea in Boston Harbor. In 1810, Felty Snyder, of Virginia, effected a settlement in this locality. Benjamin Morris, from the same State, came the year previous, and, in 1810, entered 160 acres in the southern part of the township. Served in the war of 1812. He died at an advanced age. Samuel Baker and John Keller were added to the colony in the year 1811. And the next year, Rudolph Baker and Benjamin Frantz, the former from Virginia, and the latter from Pennsylvania. Frantz was another who served his country in the war then waged by the mother country. Virginia continued to send forth her sons, Samuel Meranda emigrating in 1814, purchasing a tract of land where Jefferson Meranda now lives, and, in 1816, came Matthias Rust and Frederick Michael. Jacob Maggart, his brother David, and Philip Goodman, are also numbered with the pioneers of the township. At a very early day, Jeremiah Simms and family came to this section of the county, but the country was so new and thinly settled that they returned to Virginia and again came out in about 1806, and entered a quarter-section of land in the southern part of the township (Sintz neighborhood). He was a valuable man, being a blacksmith by trade, a mechanic then greatly needed in the settlement. One of his sons, Jeremiah, Jr., was a local preacher, and preached the first sermon proclaimed in Rector Church over the remains of Catharine Peck in the year 1822. George Welchaus and William Enoch, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter from Virginia, settled here in 1808. John Kemp, of Virginia, and Thomas Hays, a native of Kentucky, came in 1809, the former settling in Section 14, and the latter in Section 25. In 1812, Oden Hays, a son of the one mentioned, was lost in a snow storm and afterward found dead in a hollow log in Section 32. Joseph Perrin came from Virginia in 1810. Jacob, Henry and Martin Baker were all early settlers of German Township, and natives of Virginia. Jacob settled on Section 14, died in 1821, and is buried in the Lawrenceville Cemetery. His sons Philip, Henry, Jacob, Martin, John and Samuel, as well as three daughters, resided in this township. Andrew and Emanuel Circle settled in the southeastern part of German, on Mad River, at an early day. They were natives of Virginia, and have descendants yet living in the township. Benjamin Ream, of Pennsylvania, settled with his family in Section 32 after the war of 1812, in which he served; and, in 1816, John Lorton and his wife Rachel, natives of Kentucky, settled in this part of Clark County; also Matthias Staley, of Maryland, who was a carpenter by trade, came in 1820, and each of these last-mentioned pioneer families have descendants now residents of German Township. Among others who we may well call pioneers are Adam Rockel and Philip Kern, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Section 9 in 1822. Mr. Rockle married Polly Baker, daughter of Philip Baker, who had five children born to her, viz., Peter, Henry, William, Harriet and Mary. Mr. Rockle and wife yet reside at the old homestead, and are well known and respected. Mr. Kern married the sister of Mr. Rockle, and their son Adam now lives upon the

old place. John Beamer came from Virginia in 1816, settling on Section 13. His wife was Elizabeth Mulholland, and they had three children, viz., Thomas, Valentine and Eliza, the latter now the wife of Dr. McLaughlin, of Tremont, being the only survivor. Mr. Beamer and wife died on the old homestead. Another family well worthy of mention is that of William Ballentine, a native of Ireland, who came to Ohio in 1831, and, in 1832, settled in German Township, where he died in 1851. His wife was Nancy Nail, also a native of Ireland, where they were married and of which union were born twelve children, five of whom are living, viz., Robert, Margaret, David, Elizabeth and James V., the latter being one of the present Justices of the Peace of German Township, and who perhaps has done as much as any other man in the township to build up its material resources, and who has ever taken a deep and active interest in all public measures, whose object was the benefiting of the community at large. There may be others who would be called old settlers and whose names we would have been glad to mention, but we have given all whom we could hear of in a careful canvass of the township, and if any have been left out it is the fault of those pioneer families who have taken such little interest in handing down to posterity the records of those brave men and women who built and developed the county.

Among the first marriages in the township were those of Thomas Pence to Mary Ross in 1801, and of Isaac Turman to Margaret Rector in the winter of 1802.

Many of the pioneer families as, doubtless, has been observed, were of the Methodist persuasion, yet there were some of other denominations, and at first it was expedient to unite, irrespective of sect, and worship harmoniously together. Dwellings were freely opened, and those little bands would worship together until each acquired sufficient strength, then societies were organized. For many years the houses of Jerry Simms, William Ross, Charles Rector and others were the preaching-places, schoolhouses being sometimes used. The Methodists of the locality built in 1820, a log church or meeting house just over the line in Champaign County, where persons for miles around worshiped. While this church was out of our territory, most of the early settlers of the township were closely identified with it, and in justice to the few pioneers now living, and to their descendants, many of whom now attend services there, this mention is made. The land upon which it was built was donated by Charles Rector, whose name it adopted. Conway Rector was the prime mover in its construction. At this time Rev. Arthur Elliott rode the circuit. The Presiding Elder of the district in which this circuit belonged in 1800 was Rev. Daniel Hitt, and the preachers were Rev. Joseph Rawen and John Collinson. Later ministers were Revs. McGuire, Robert James, Findley and Collins. The Rectors, Charles and Conway, were early Class leaders. At this church is an old burying-ground, where peacefully sleep the bodies of many of German's pioneers. In the year 1808 or 1809, or thereabouts, the Methodists in the southern part of the township organized a society at the house of Peter Sintz, Sr., in Springfield Township. They erected a log meeting house in 1832, on ground given for that purpose by Robert Hays. Rev. Joshua Boucher was then in charge. Several of the first families belonging to this organization were those of Peter Sintz, Sr., Jerry Simms, Benjamin Morris, Thomas Hays, the Leffels and Samuel Meranda. The present brick church is known as "Simms' Church," built in 1854, and was dedicated by Rev. M. Dustin, then Pastor of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield. The present membership is about forty. Rev. C. H. Calbus in charge. There is a graveyard at the church in which the first interment was made in 1840, it being the body of Mrs. Margaret M. Pearson. The Lutheran and Reformed people of the township

built a Union church at Lawrenceville about the year 1821. They continued to worship in this jointly built church until 1844. In a year or two the Lutherans built the Mount Zion Church and there worshiped. Among the early Lutheran ministers were Revs. Heinicke, Philip Pence and Klapp, and those of the Reformed Revs. Peter Dechant and John Pence. The latter is still living, being a resident of the township and is strictly one of the pioneer preachers. He has passed his fourscore years and is yet hale and hearty, though more than a half century ago he rode the circuit of the church embracing a distance of forty miles in either direction, and has ever since served this people in his calling. In 1827 or 1828, Mr. Pence commenced occasional preaching at the house of Widow Caffelt, and out of this grew the Jerusalem Congregation, a church having been built in 1832. This was a hewed-log building, which gave way to the present brick in 1853. The pioneers gave early attention to the training and education of their children, for as early as 1803, a schoolhouse was built on the Ross farm. Peter Oliver, a Kentuckian, was the schoolmaster of that day. He was succeeded by William Nicholson, who was later known as the first singing teacher in the township. In the early history of the township, the schools were carried on by subscription, which schools continued in vogue for many years, despite the several school laws passed looking to the establishment of the common school system. However, the educational interests of the township have always received that attention from the people that their importance demanded, and were early advanced to a flourishing condition. There are now ten school districts with a good and substantial school building in each, and a high school, in addition to these, located at Lawrenceville, and in all twelve teachers are employed, teaching from six to eight months during the year. The cost for carrying on the schools for the year 1879 was $4,328.77.

At this date, the deserted frame structures of former large distilleries standing on the banks of Mad River, evidence the early activity and later decadence of that traffic in this vicinity. Prior to 1810, Charles Rector built a small distillery at the mouth of Storm's Creek. Later he put up a grist and saw mill near by. Chapman erected the first grist-mill in the township, on the stream bearing his name. Philip Kizer built a mill on Mad River in 1810, and later added a still. Messrs. Kiblinger & Kneisley built a mammoth distillery, grist and saw mill on Mad River near Tremont in 1839, the deserted remains of which loom up to the approaching traveler reminding him of the "haunted house of legends old."

About the year 1808, Jacob Kiblinger built a saw and hemp mill in Section 8, upon Mad River, which were used for many years, and, about 1820, Adam and Daniel Kiblinger and Ira Paige built a grist-mill at the same point, which they operated until 1832, when Merriweather & Clark bought it, the former remaining as proprietor until about 1837, when he sold it to Adam Baker, who was succeeded by Baker & Haroff, who sold to Kiblinger & Stoner, whom Bryant & O'Rork bought out, and they were followed by Messer & Bryant, who disposed of the property to S. H. Hockman, the present owner, who is doing a very successful business. At an early day, a small saw and grist mill was operated in Section 23, upon Chapman's Creek, in the northern part of the township, and, about twenty years ago, Jacob Dibert erected a large flouring-mill upon the same site, which he operated until the spring of 1881, when he leased it to Blose & Weaver. Many other mills and distilleries were built and run upon the streams of German Township, which have long since been abandoned or removed.

In 1836, upon the site of the Seitz Mill at Tremont, there was a small carding machine, and that year John Ross erected a small distillery, both kind of neighborhood affairs. About these had clustered several families. Ross owned land there and began to sell small lots, and shortly the whole gave a

village-like appearance. Further lots were sold and soon a survey was made and a village platted. The plat was recorded in 1838. This became the village of Clarksburg. In 1836–37, the Rosses, John and William, kept a store (in the dry goods line) on the Carter corner. In 1837, a hotel, or tavern in those days, was opened by John Hupp, the Rosses retiring. Where now stands the Hotel Fennimore stood a one-story frame building almost at right angles with the street occupied by William McKinley, who boarded Elias Darnall, the schoolmaster, William Ross the Clerk, John Ballantine the Constable, then as busy as any Sheriff, and Dr. A. C. McLaughlin the physician, busy too, the place being dead ripe for a doctor. Oh! yes, we must not forget Gabriel Albin the carpenter, who constituted one of the boarders. One door east of the boarding-house, McKinley had a dry goods store. and on the opposite side was the blacksmith-shop of Elias Heller. This was Tremont in 1836–37. The post office was established there in 1839, with Dr. McLaughlin as Postmaster. The name was then changed to Tremont, there being another town in the State of the name of Clarksburg. Benjamin Turman made an addition to the town in 1840. Several additions have since been made. To-day this is a flourishing little village, beautifully located in the Mad River Valley, having a population of about three hundred. It has two good church buildings that would be a credit to any city, and several fine stores; three blacksmith-shops and as many carriage shops. A steam saw-mill and a mammoth grist-mill, four stories high, in which are three sets of buhrs—two wheat and one corn—having a capacity of making ten barrels of flour per day. This mill was erected at a cost of $5,000, and is operated by Andrew Seitz. The village has also a good hotel, and the proprietor, John Fennimore, has the happy faculty of making his guests feel at home. The school of the village is held in a substantial two-story brick building, and is in District No. 3. The number of scholars in attendance, in 1880, were ninety-nine, sixty-four in the lower room, taught by Alfred Blose, and thirty-five in the upper room taught by J. E. Smiley. Prior to 1838, the Methodists worshiped at Rector Church, and in that year they erected a brick building, which, was replaced by the present fine edifice in 1880. It is a large one-story building in the shape of a letter T, with a tall spire, containing a sweet-toned bell taken from the old church. In style, of Gothic architecture. The auditorium will seat 450 people. It has a reed organ. The church is nicely frescoed, and heated throughout by hot air furnaces. The dedicatory sermon was preached April 18, 1880, by Dr. Payne, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University. The minister in charge is Rev. McHugh. The cost of the building was about $10,500. The German Reformed Church was organized in 1863, under the administration of Rev. Jesse Richards. The present building was erected in 1865, at a cost of about $4,000. While the new church was building, the congregation returned to worship in the old log structure which they first used, and had abandoned forty years before. This is an incident seldom or never occurring in the annals of church history. It stands on a hill overlooking the village. Present membership about one hundred and twenty-five. At this church is a regularly laid out grave-yard.

Besides those cemeteries mentioned, the one at the German Reformed Church at Lawrenceville is one of the earliest burial places in the township, and has always been used by all who desired to bury there. It is in good repair and has many handsome monuments. At the old Mount Zion Church, upon Section 8, is a cemetery which was laid out many years ago, and is yet in use. At Jerusalem Church, in Section 35, is a graveyard; also a very old one at Simms' Church, in Section 25; one upon the farm of Jacob Ream in Section 32, and quite an old one on Section 24, near the Clark and Miami Pike; also a small cemetery upon the farm of Jacob Flick in Section 33.

Upon the site of the village of Lawrenceville, a store was built in the woods by Elias Over about 1836, he having cleared out a patch upon which his building was erected. And a few years later three Germans named Rice, Dipple & Rice built and operated a pottery at the same point, employing a number of hands in the manufacture of crockery ware of all kinds. The present town was laid out by Emanuel Circle, and placed upon record in 1849. He called it Noblesville after a town of that name in Indiana, which he fancied, and the original number of lots were fifteen. The post office was established in 1875, and the name was then changed to Lawrenceville, there being another Noblesville in the State. The first Postmaster and present incumbent is Alexander Michael. The high school heretofore mentioned, and also the Reformed Church, Mount Pisgah, are located here. The new church building was erected in 1852. There is one store, a shoe-shop, one blacksmith-shop and a wagon factory in the village.

From the first organization of the township until the present, the following Justices have watched over the legal interest of the citizens of German: John Goble, Hugh H. Frazier, John McCauley, Philip Kizer, William Enoch, Peter Minnich, George Michael, Joseph Underwood, Elias Darnell, Samuel Bechtle, J. C. Gard, Thomas Elliott, Michael Bowman, Jacob Argobright, Peter McLaughlin, William W. Lee, Eli Kizer, Alexander Michael, L. Bechtle, James V. Ballentine and John H. Blose, the last two being the present incumbents. The growth and development of German Township has kept well apace with the other townships of the county; its people have ever been industrious and peace loving within its borders the promoters and abettors of the late rebellion found little sympathy, and the Union was upheld by all. The moral teachings of the pioneers have taken deep root, and the churches, as well as schools, are in a flourishing condition.

David Kizer was born in Shenandoah County, Va., December 20, 1779. Married to Eva Nawman, June 23, 1806; died December 31, 1847, and was buried in Green Mount Cemetery. His wife was born July 11, 1787, and died September 8, 1869.

Mr. Kizer came to Clark County in the year 1809, and settled on Section 7, Town 4, Range 10, M R S, in what is now German Township (it was then called Boston), and took an active part in the public affairs of that day. He was chosen Justice of the Peace in 1811; was "out" in the war of 1812, and, upon the establishment of this county in 1818, was appointed its first Recorder, to which office he was several times re-elected.

A man of undaunted courage and great strength of character, combined with a powerful frame and a good constitution, he was a superior representative of that old class of Virginia pioneers which contributed so much to the settlement of the West, and the establishment of American independence. He was what was called a good scholar in those early days, and taught school in Virginia before he became a pioneer. In 1820–21, he conducted a school in Springfield, which employment helped to piece out the scanty income of the Recorder's office.

The first of the above schools was held in a building which stood on the site of the present residence of Edward P. Torbert. The second was in the front or "office part" of what was "Jake Lingle's pottery," on the northeast corner of Spring and North streets.

Mr. Kizer brought a small library of books with him, and, being inclined to scholarly habits, his house was the headquarters of the literary element of its neighborhood.

The children of this pioneer were Phœbe, born May 20, 1807; Rebeca, born May 29, 1809; Lydia, born April 15, 1811; Thomas, born December 18, 1812; Susannah, born August 17, 1815; Eli, born January 25, 1823.

Respectfully

Presley Jones

MADISON TP.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

BY MADISON OVER.

The township bearing the above name was formed on the organization of Clark County in the year 1818, when, at the June session of the Commissioners, the county was divided into ten townships. The boundary lines of Pike were then designated, viz.: Beginning on the line of Miami County at the northwest corner of Section 36; thence east with north line of Clark County to the line dividing Townships 3 and 4; thence south with said line to the line dividing the fifth and sixth tier of sections in Range 9; thence west with said line to Miami County; thence north to the place of beginning. Elections to be held a the house of William Black.

The geographical location of this township is in the northwest corner of the county. It is in the form of a square, and is the only township in the county which is exactly six miles either way. The land is generally level, being slightly hilly along the streams, especially in the south and west. The soil is generally fertile and tolerably well drained naturally. The artificial drainage, however, of the last fifteen years, has worked a vast and beneficial change in the face of the country as well as in the average of the crops. The wet and unproductive spots being transformed by the laying of tile into the most fertile lands in the township. In fields where thirty years ago the gathering of a crop depended altogether on the rainfall, and was considered a matter of luck, good crops are raised almost without a failure. As in almost all the territory between the Miami Rivers, timber, stone and water are abundant. The prevailing timber is beech, sugar maple, ash, hickory, poplar, walnut and the different varieties of oak. The finest trees have disappeared from our forests however, having yielded to the storms of heaven, the necessities of the settler or the temptations offered by the timber speculator, until now there is rarely found in the township a piece of timber land well enough preserved to contain any specimens of the fine old yellow poplars or black walnuts of fifty years ago. It seems that there should be some means adopted whereby a few at least of the old monarchs of the forest would be preserved for the purpose of showing the future generations the quality of the timber which once covered the now fertile farms of Pike Township. The prevailing timber in regard to the number of trees is undoubtedly beech, and that is fast disappearing. It is a timber which, apparently, cannot endure civilization, and shows a tendency toward dying at the top when it is at all interfered with. In the western and southern portions of the township, limestone crops out at the surface. A good quarry of building stone is now being worked on the East Fork of Honey Creek by Peter S. Zinn, one of the present Trustees of the township. The stone, excepting in the bed of the creek, is deeply covered by a clay drift, and the quarry is worked at a considerable expense. Quantities of lime have frequently been burnt in the township, but this industry is mostly monopolized now by the immense kilns in the neighborhood of Springfield. The township is well watered, the streams running in a general southerly direction through the township. The following are the names of the principal streams: Donnel's Creek, Jackson Creek and the East and West Forks of Honey Creek. Formerly there was good water-power on most of the streams, which was utilized to a vast extent in sawing the timber and grinding the grain of the early pioneers, but the clearing of the country of the forests, and the better

draining of the lands both by open and tile drains, together with a probable diminution of the rainfall during the summer months, have rendered these creeks almost valueless as to furnishing motive power to machinery. This loss is, however, more than compensated by the marvelous improvements in the steam engine. When a farmer now wishes to build a barn or house, or have a lot of timber sawed for any purpose, he engages a man with a portable steam saw-mill who brings his machinery to the timber, instead of bringing the timber to the mill, and saws it, and moves on to another job. Formerly a great deal of sawing was done on Donnel's Creek, there being not less than three saw-mills in operation on that stream, besides several on either branch of Honey Creek in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Unlike the neighboring townships, Pike was not settled comparatively speaking, until a later day. It was not until the year 1805, that we have any trace of a settlement in what now comprises this subdivision. This year came from Virginia two brothers, Andrew and Samuel Black, who together selected and later entered Section 25, dividing it between them, the former coming in possession of the southern half. They returned to their Virginia home where Andrew had left a wife and one child. Samuel was an unmarried man. The following year (1806), after due preparation had been made, Andrew, accompanied by his family and brother, again turned his course westward for the chosen spot of their future home. Upon the southern half of Section 25, was erected the first cabin in the township it was the rude log pole cabin of the day. The work of the pioneer here began. Soon the space of five acres was deadened and the underbrush cleared, and the first crop of corn planted, which was carefully cared for by these first comers, but the squirrels were so numerous that, despite the effort on the part of these men, the entire crop was almost consumed by them, however, the gathering season came, and as the result of their labor but three bushels were gathered, this was garnered up in the bin (then the loft of the cabin), for future use. The season for its demand soon approached, and Andrew contemplated a journey to the mill, but imagine his surprise on looking for the treasure to find that the entire yield had been destroyed by mice. So much for the first settlement and first crop. These men were both natives of Montgomery County, Va., Andrew being born March 6, 1783, and was united in marriage, December 20, 1804, with Susannah Ross, who was also a native of Montgomery County, Va., born December 7, 1781. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel A., Mary, James, William, Thomas, Jane, Andrew, Edward and Susannah. Father and mother Black died on the homestead October 18, 1854, and September 25, 1845, respectively, and their remains rest in what is now known as the Black Cemetery. The brother Samuel died in the year 1814, and was interred in the same burial-ground. He served as Captain in the war of 1812, where he contracted the fatal disease of consumption, which terminated in his death. Andrew also performed some service as a scout in that war. The next settlement of which we could gain any knowledge was effected in Section 19, by Adam Verdier, some time during the year 1806. Mr. Verdier was a man of family, having married Elizabeth Mercer. Both were natives of Jefferson County, Virginia, where they were married and whence they emigrated to the township of Pike. They left Virginia as early as 1804 or 1805, but stopped for a while in what is now Montgomery County, this State. The southeast quarter of Section 19, was entered by Mr. Verdier. In later years he became quite a heavy land owner, possessing nearly five hundred acres in Champaign County, and a half-section in Shelby County. The mother died in 1858, and the father some years prior. Both are buried in the

Black graveyard. For a few years immediately following the coming of the above-mentioned pioneers, we have little knowledge of settlements made, and of those making of them. William Simms and Samuel Brandenburg, the latter from Kentucky, entering land in Section 13, were early settlers of Pike, but as the dates of their coming and further knowledge of them we have been unable to obtain. In the year 1811, the little colony was increased by the arrival of Thomas Stafford and family. They, too, hailed from the State late known as the "Mother of Presidents," coming from Giles County, Va., and entering the northwest quarter of Section 31, and there beginning the work of the pioneer. Mr. Stafford was a native of Ireland, and, at the age of ten years, arrived in Virginia, in which State he married Catharine Williams, a native thereof. This couple, with three children—Peggie, Nancy and George W.—emigrated to this vicinity on horseback, making the journey in twelve days. In after years, there were born to the parents the following children: Elizabeth, James, Melinda, Thomas, Susan, John, Henry, Joseph, Catharine, William and Lucinda. The father reached the age of eighty-two years, and the mother fifty-four. They lived and died on the homestead, and are buried in Miami County. The former served as a scout in the war of 1812. Ralph Stafford, a brother of Thomas, accompanied the latter, but entered land in Miami County and in later years came to Pike Township and here died. During this same year (1811), came from Virginia James and John Black, brothers of Andrew and Samuel Black above mentioned. James made a temporary stay with his brother Andrew; then entered the southeast quarter of Section 20, on which land he resided until his death, in the year 1853. He was born August 17, 1789. His wife's name was Catharine. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in Pike Township, namely, Mary, Matthew, Susannah, Catharine, Dorcas, Joseph, Samuel, James, Julia and John A. John was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ross, and they were blessed with eight children, five of whom are now living. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 19, and there lived and died. A little later came William Black, Sr., and uncle of the Blacks just spoken of. He was from the same part of Virginia—was quite an old man when he came out. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 13, and there ended his days. About the year 1813, another of the Stafford brothers, George by name, came from the Stafford neighborhood in Virginia, and entered the west half of Section 31. His wife was Catharine Fair. They reared a large family of children. This same year (1813), James Fuller with his family left Montgomery County, Va., stopping one year in Kentucky, thence proceeding to the vicinity of New Carlisle, in Bethel Township, where he remained about two years, and thence into Pike Township, entering the west half of Section 21, for which he paid $2 per acre. His children were Ellen, Sarah, James C., Moses, Bradley and Rhoda, of whom James C. is now residing on the old homestead. The mother died in 1844, and the father in February, 1872, the latter in his eighty fourth year. Both are buried in the Black graveyard. Northrup Fuller, the father of James, settled in Section 22, a little later entering the southeast quarter. Besides the son mentioned there were the following children: John, Moses, Obadiah, William, Robert and Sarah, all settled in Clark County, and the greater part of them in this township. In the year 1812, Benjamin Carmin and family came from the State of Maryland and entered land in what is now Pike Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the year 1827. Mr. Carmin was a native of Blackford County, Md., and his wife of Virginia. About the year 1816, Jacob Frantz settled in Section 7, the northeast quarter of which had been entered by one Hanline, at least the patent was granted to Mr. Frantz as the assignee of the Hanline heirs. At any rate, the person entering it was not able to meet the payments, and the land was purchased by Mr. Frantz, and the grant

given as aforesaid. Louis Ray and family emigrated from the State of Virginia in the year 1812, stopping at Cincinnati, where they remained one year; then came to Clark County, locating near Springfield, and four years later purchased land in the vicinity of North Hampton, Pike Township. He married Elizabeth Zigler, and raised a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. The southwest quarter of Section 3 was entered about the year 1815 or 1816, by George Overpack, another Virginian. His wife was Martha Currene, both natives of that State, which they left in the year 1807, going to Miami County on Indian Creek, thence to Springfield Township, and up into Pike as aforesaid. They were Methodists, and their house served as the place of worship for years. Mr. Overpack raised a large family, consisting of the following named children: Mary, Susan, Margaret, Ruth, William, Elizabeth, Maria, Samuel, Isaac, Phebe and George, two of whom still reside in the township. Father died in January, 1846, and the mother in January, 1866. Both were buried in Asbury graveyard. William Spence and family settled in the vicinity of North Hampton in the year 1818, they having emigrated from England in 1816, stopping in Cincinnati two years. There were thirteen children born to the parents. The Bixlers, Basingers, Forgys and Leffels were also early settlers. The Basingers were from Virginia. The southeast quarter of Section 9 was entered by Obediah Lippincott, who with his wife Margaret Reed came from New Jersey about the year 1810, first stopping in Warren County; thence going to Greene County and to Pike Township. They were born in the years 1786 and 1787 respectively. Both are buried in Asbury graveyard. The Priests were early settlers, too. John in an early day emigrated to Kentucky (from Virginia), and thence to this vicinity, entering the northwest quarter of Section 27.

New Jersey was again represented, and this time in the person of Jesse and Sarah (Sutton) Maxon and family, who are quite early settlers in Clark County, having settled on Mud Run prior to 1815, and a few years later traded their land there for the southwest quarter of Section 15. Thus ends a meager sketch of some of the pioneers of Pike Township, who made possible the high state of civilization, and advancement she has to-day attained. It may be thought that too much prominence has been given to some and too little said of others, and very probably no mention made of some deserving prominence, but we assure our readers that under the circumstances and the meager source from which to obtain facts, the best has been done that at this late day could be. Most of the above settlers have left worthy descendants, who still reside in the township. And let us add that in the development of the material resources of Pike, there has been no check; that all have done their duty well; that no community can show better schoolhouses, better organized churches, more efficient teachers, a more moral society or a smaller percentage of crime.

CHURCHES.

The first denominations to hold religious services in the township were probably the Presbyterians and Methodists. In the early settlement of the township, the Methodists held services at the house of Adam Verdier, also at Mitchell's, and later at the present site of the Beech Grove Church. A church of the Christian denomination was early established at North Hampton. Also an organization of Seventh-Day Baptists in the same vicinity. Both of the latter congregations, however, are now scattered, and the houses of worship removed or abandoned. Rev. Steele, a Presbyterian minister, also held services in the vicinity.

One of the pioneer Methodist organizations of the township was the Beech Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in the year 1833, at the

house of George Otewalt, by the Rev. Jesse Goddard, of Champaign County, a pioneer minister of the above church. The first house of worship was built on the site now occupied by the present neat chapel in 1840. The ground was donated by Samuel Brandenburg, by deed bearing the date June 20, 1840.

George Otewalt, Joseph Stott and W. P. Black were the organizers and Trustees; Joseph Stott being the first Class-Leader. The present house of worship was built in the year 1857.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served the church: Revs. Laws, Elsworth, Conry, Newson, Musgrove, Fields, Creighton, Dinkins, Williams, Purkiser, Brown, Black, Robinson, Peck, Whitmer, Verity, Jackson, Rector, Edgar, Kirk, Fidder, Cheney, Shultz, Peak, Deam, Prince, Baker, Zink and the present Pastor, A. D. Raleigh. The above list constitutes the complement of ministers of the methodist Episcopal Church who have filled the circuit of which the Beech Grove charge constitutes a part, and whose names will be recognized by all old Methodists of the township.

The German Reformed Church has two houses of worship in Pike Township, one in North Hampton and one near the center of the township called Emmanuel Church. The church of this denomination in North Hampton was dedicated in November, 1858. The members of the Building Committee were George Cost, D. R. Zinn and Jacob Rust. The first minister who preached in the church was the Rev. T. H. Winters, of Dayton, who is still living at a very advanced age. The church first organized with twenty one members, which was in a few days swelled to thirty-seven. The first Trustees were Peter Marquart, Peter Baisinger and Harrison Miller. The first Elders were George Cost and Peter Marquart. The first Deacons were Peter Baisinger and Benjamin Strawsburg. The church edifice is of brick, and has lately been handsomely remodeled. The ministers of the church have been Rev. Jesse Richards, Rev. Shaw, Rev. Swander, Rev. Winters, Rev. Shaul and the present Pastor, Rev. D. R. Taylor. The above clergymen have all been men of ability, and gave good satisfaction to their parishioners. The church owns a parsonage in North Hampton, which is occupied by the minister, who has charge of the four churches of the Reformed faith in this vicinity.

Emmanuel Church was organized by the Rev. Jesse Stiner about the year 1854, Wiley Jenkins, Jonas Michael, Daniel R. Zinn and David Stimogeon were among the first members. The organization was effected in a log church which was purchased from the Christian denomination, and it stood west of the present church building, which is a one-story frame erected in 1856. Present Pastor, Rev. D. R. Taylor; membership about sixty.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. The society of Methodists at an early day worshiped at the house of George Overpack, which was the regular preaching place for years, the Rev. George Maley being one of the early ministers. Elizabeth and Mary Ray, Elizabeth Spence and Ellen Patterson were some of the pioneer members. They were not organized into a church until about the year 1830. The first church was built about the year 1839, a one-story frame now standing in North Hampton, and used as a storeroom. This was replaced in the year 1858 by the present frame building. The church was dedicated July 4, 1858. Sermon preached by Rev. John T. Mitchell. Present minister in charge is Rev. C. C. Kalbfus. Membership about sixty. It is located at North Hamption.

The Christian Church was organized in 1839, at the house of Elijah Priest, under the charge of Rev. J. Kirby. The original members were John Priest and wife Catharine, Andrew Clark and wife Nancy, and Mary Clark, John Richardson and wife Elizabeth, L. Davis and wife Sarah. At first they worshiped at the houses of the members. In 1840, a hewed-log house was built on the

corner of L. Davis' land, and, in 1852, the present one-story frame building, situated on Section 34, was erected at a cost of about $1,000.

Elders McLain, Whetstone, McMillon, T. S. Wells, N. S. Rush, P. McCullough are among those who have served the church. The present Pastor is Elder Diltz, and the membership is about seventy.

Liberty Church, Brethren in Christ, was organized at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Ullery, by George Ullery and Isaac Noyeswander, in the year 1875. The parents of the church are John and Elizabeth Ullery. The house of worship is a one-story frame situated in Section 18, built in 1876 at a cost of about $1,200. The ground upon which it stands was given by George Ullery. Present membership, about sixty. Ministers, George Meranda, George Funderburg and David Noyeswander.

The German Baptist Church was organized as early as 1816, by Elder Christian Frantz, the first Elder in this locality. The present meeting house, a one-story frame building, was their first. It was erected about the year 1844. The present Elders of the church are Joseph Koffman and John Frantz. Other early Elders were John Frantz (just mentioned), a nephew of the first Elder, and Jacob Omert. Their membership at present is in the neighborhood of three hundred.

CEMETERIES AND GRAVEYARDS.

Of these hallowed spots there are some seven or eight, besides several private burying grounds, for it was customary among the early settlers to bury on their farms.

The most ancient yard is what is now known as the Black Cemetery, beautifully situated on high and rolling ground, near a heavy piece of timber in the northern part of Section 25. Prior to the year 1814, Samuel Black gave three-quarters of an acre of ground for the purpose of a neighborhood graveyard. The site above described was selected by the brothers Samuel and Andrew Black, Sr. The former was the first person buried there, This was in the year 1814. A quarter of an acre was added to the original tract in the year 1853, purchased of Irvin Stafford, when Trustees and other officers were elected and the places of burial styled a cemetery. It was never regularly laid out into lots, but is now being surveyed for that purpose. It is graced with several fine monuments and many substantial and neat marble slabs, and is dotted here and there with shrubbery. Here rest the remains of many of the pioneers of Pike Township.

"The breezy call of incense—breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."

Asbury Cemetery, near North Hampton, is beautifully situated on a ridge near Donnel's Creek. Originally it contained about one-half acre, which was deeded to the Township Trustees by George Overpack for a graveyard. Burials were made there as early as 1820. Maria Overpack and a daughter of Obadiah Lippincott were among the first interred there. In after years, an addition was made to it by John Ray. It was never regularly laid out. Many neat marble shafts and some costly monuments mark the numerous graves beneath whose moldering heap,

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The Seventh-Day Baptist Burying Ground, located at North Hampton, includes about one-quarter of an acre of ground, given by Obadiah Lippincott about the year 1825. But few have been interred there, and it has long since been abandoned as a place of burial.

The German Baptist Graveyard includes about one acre of ground, situated in Section 7, given by Jacob Frantz and John Near. The first person buried in it was the wife of Michael Frantz, in the year 1823. It is a pretty site.

Emmanuel Church Graveyard, ground formerly owned by Daniel Zinn, who gave about one acre for church and place of burial. The first interment there was the body of Jane Kester in 1856 or 1857.

The Christian Graveyard, at the church of that name, had its origin in 1852, by the donation of one acre of land by William Leffel, for the purpose of the establishment of a place of burial. John Leffel, dying September 27, 1852, was the first to be buried there.

The Ullery Graveyard, situated in Sections 18 and 24, comprises one-half acre of ground given to the Trustees of the township and to their successors, by George Ullery, for the purpose for which it is used. The first burial was made in 1859, and was the remains of David Ullery.

TOWNS.

The first and only village ever laid out in Pike Township is North Hampton, which was platted by Peter Baisinger on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1829.

The original number of lots was sixteen. The survey and plat were made by Reuben Miller. The population of the village is about two hundred inhabitants. It is the present voting-place of the township. The village has always been circumscribed and dwarfed in growth by a lack of building lots, parties owning the adjoining farms not wishing to part with lots. The first merchant of the village was Joseph Smith, who removed to the State of Michigan in 1835, and became quite wealthy, dying in 1879 at Cassopolis, in that State. His first capital at North Hampton was $150. The first frame house of the place was built by him in the year 1830, and stood on Lot No. 15, but in after years was removed on Lot No. 3. In size it was about sixteen by twenty-two feet, and was used both as a store and dwelling. It is still standing, and is owned by Mrs. Turner. Other merchants of the township were Bennett & Garlough, John Ramsey, John Davis, William Spence, Spence Brothers, Conklin, French & Dickinson, Meranda & Heath, J. E. Fennimore, Jacob Overpack, Michael Hartman, J. P. Hockett, J. M. Austin, J. & W. Morningstar and Levi Wingert. All of the above-named did business in North Hampton. The first village blacksmith was John Croy, who had a shop near the present site of the hotel. The post office was established in 1835, with Daniel Raffensperger the first Postmaster. William Morningstar is the present incumbent.

DIALTON.

In the northeastern part of the township is the industrious little settlement of Dialton. It contains a good country store, kept by William Michael during the last twenty-five years or more. Also a post office of the same name, which was established February 20, 1865, with William Michael as the first Postmaster. He has ever since served in that capacity, and is the present incumbent. The hamlet was called "Dialton" for Judge Dial, of Springfield, in remembrance of his efforts in Buchanan's time to have a post office established there. The settlement had its origin in the building of the mill heretofore spoken of. Two blacksmith-shops, run by Jacob Hartman and Jacob Lehman respectively, One wagon-shop, operated by William Arnett. Also an extensive tile factory, operated by Rust & Welchaus. And lastly the important hub and spoke factory and bending apparatus of J. & J. Myers, which has been an important industry for many years. The factory has attached to it a saw-mill and cider-press, all operated by steam, and gives employment to quite a number of hands.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in the township was built and kept by Alexander Johnston on the southeast corner of the cross streets, in North Hampton. Mr. Johnston died about the fatal year of 1843 of typhoid fever, during the prevalence of that dread disease in this township. Here he began the business about the year 1833. Lewis Hughel then started a public house opposite the former site on the northeast corner of the cross street in North Hampton. He was succeeded by Samuel Overpack, and he in turn by John Meranda, who remodeled and rebuilt the hotel property, and then sold to Madison Over, who is the present landlord. A public house was also once kept by John Olinger in the western part of the township, on the old Troy and Springfield road. In 1834, a log hotel was built two miles south of North Hampton at the cross roads, by John Thomas, who kept it twenty years, and, in 1854, was succeeded by John Meranda, who kept it ten years, since which time it has been abandoned. It was known as the "Black Horse Tavern."

TOLL PIKES.

The first graveled road was the North Hampton and Donnelsville Turnpike, which was begun about the year 1844, and completed a few years later. The next turnpike road was the Clark and Miami Turnpike, connecting Troy and Springfield. This road was a great aid in the development of the township, giving the farmers access by a fair road to the markets of both Springfield and Troy. It was begun in the year 1846, and finished several years later. The capital stock was originally $25,000, but that amount being inadequate for the completion of the road, the company borrowed $10,000 to complete the work, mortgaging the road to secure the payment, and paying 10 per cent interest on the loan. The company by good management succeeded in paying off the debt, though it took many years time to do so.

MILLS

The first mill in Pike Township was the "Black" Mill, built by James Black, in the year 1814, located on the East Fork of Honey Creek. It was a small affair, having but one set of buhrs used for grinding all kinds of grain, either wheat, corn, rye, etc. In that early period it was designated as a "corn cracker." This mill is still standing, and is owned and operated by his son, John A. Black, who has since remodeled it. The mill has never been out of the Black name. It is now, however, only what is styled a chopping mill, and is used for grinding corn only. The first saw-mill of this township was also erected by James Black. It stood about two hundred yards above the grist-mill on the same stream. The first steam saw-mill in the township was the old "Peter Baisnger" Mill, first run by water, built by that gentleman about the year 1820 on Donnel's Creek. It was later converted into a steam mill by George Cost. It is now the North Hampton Mill, and is owned and operated by Jacob K. Minich. There is a steam saw-mill on the West Fork of Honey Creek, now operated and owned by Daniel Leffel. It was originally a water-power mill, and has only recently been changed to a steam mill. In the year 1851, Jacob N. Myers and Jonathan Lehman built a steam saw-mill on the present site of the Myers Hub, Spoke & Bending Mill. Within two years, Myers bought out Lehman, and operated the mill until 1860, when it was converted by him into a hub and spoke factory, and was so conducted until 1865, when it burned down. That fall it was rebuilt by Jacob N. Myers & Sons. The father died in 1866, and it has since been operated by the sons, under the firm name of J. & J. Myers. The building is a two-story frame. Twenty-two men are

Reuben Shellabarger

MAD RIVER TP.

employed, and an extensive business carried on. It is known as the Dialton Mill. Jacob Frantz, Samuel Sprinkle, Jonathan Brubaker and James Johnson have been associated with the mills of the township. In an early day the old Kiblinger Mill, later known as the Baker Mill, and now as Hockman's Mill, on Mad River, in German Township, was pretty extensively patronized by the people of Pike.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the earliest regular physicians of the township may be mentioned Dr. Davis, Dr. Tisdale, Dr. Louis, Dr. Stemble, Dr. J. W. Tullis, Dr. McFerrin and Dr. J. E. Moler. Later, Dr. Hezekiah Smith, Dr. Snodgrass, Dr. Marquart, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hockett, Dr. Austin, Dr. Strawsburg, Dr. Spinning, Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Johnson.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-teachers of which we have any account were Ira Wood, Joseph Morrison, William Wilson, James Black, Archie Mitchell, David Morris, Mary Eversole, James E. Chestnut, Jacob and George Harner. The above teachers taught of course mostly "subscription" schools. They labored under serious disadvantages, compared with the teachers of the present time. The school rooms were poor log cabins, and the furniture and apparatus were of the most primitive kind. The distance to school was necessarily great in many cases, and the wonder is that the generation of that period was as well informed as they were. The above teachers no doubt did their whole duty as well as they could under the circumstances, at salaries ranging from $8 to $12 per month. At the present time there are nine new brick schoolhouses in the township, each located in the geographical center of the subdistrict, the township being exactly six miles square; one of the schoolhouses that at North Hampton—being two-story and accommodating a graded school, employing two teachers. Wages range now during the winter terms in Pike Township from $40 to $55 per month, and during the summer term generally from 40 to 50 per cent less.

GENERAL.

The township does not support a single saloon, and industry and sobriety are the rule, and idleness and intemperance are the exception. The part that Pike Township has taken in our wars has always been patriotic. During the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, and also through the trying period of the great civil war, Pike Township was never called on in vain. During the latter war it is still the pride of the citizens of all parties that the quota of Pike Township was always filled by volunteers, many of whom laid down their lives for the Union.

The township polls on a full vote about four hundred votes. It is Democratic usually by about twenty-five to forty majority. It will be seen by the above figures that the majority is so small as to insure a good nomination generally by the majority, else the minority will defeat the ticket. The Democratic margin is too small to take any odds. In the last two years, the Republicans have elected a Justice of the Peace and Land Appraiser. Generally the best of feeling prevails in the township between the contending parties, and the contests are nearly always good humored. We consider this an indication of a liberal spirit of toleration not always seen in township contests. The strength of the contending parties has been about the same relatively for nearly thirty years.

It seems that there are no township records preserved in the office of the Township Clerk of Pike Township of an earlier date than the year 1828. The first commission of James Johnson as Justice of the Peace is dated in 1830.

That of John Black is dated in the year 1834, though he seems to have been in office earlier. George Cost was first elected in 1837, and Henry Long in 1838. The commission of Joseph B. Craig is dated April 10, 1843, and Samuel W. Sterrett's first commission is dated October 15, 1844. Samuel K. Sims was elected in 1847, and James Spence in 1848. Thomas P. Thomas was commissioned November 28, 1855, and previous to him John Meranda served from 1845 to 1855; was again elected in 1858, and served until 1867. Thomas F. Hardacre was elected in 1859, and the commission of William K. Jordan bears the date of November 8, 1860. Samuel Mock was elected in 1866, and William Jenkins in 1867. Afterward John A. Black and John W. Cost served as Justices of the Peace, and the present Justices are Madison Over, elected in 1879, and Thomas Swonger, elected in 1880. Many of the above officers were re-elected, some for several terms. Among the earlier names of those who have filled the office of Township Clerk, cotemporaneous with the above Justices of the Peace, may be mentioned James Black, George C. Homer, Jacob Harner, John Meranda, George Cost, Simon Spence, Andrew Clark, Philip Marquart, Asher B. Heath, J. R. Lippincott, J. E. Fennimore, Jeremiah Ream, William Jenkins, P. M. Hawke, S. S. Jenkins, and the present incumbent William Myers. The above sixteen persons have served Pike Township as Clerk for the period of about fifty years, and have left the reputation of having been upright and efficient officers. The present board of township officers in full consists of the following persons:

Justices of the Peace, Thomas Swonger, Madison Over; Township Clerk, William Myers; Township Treasurer, Daniel Ream; Township Assessor, S. S. Jenkins; Township Trustees, John Myers, J. L. Rust, P. S. Zinn; Township Constables, William Stafford, D. S. Carmin.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

BY DR. H. H. YOUNG.

This is the southwest corner township in Clark County. Pike and German Townships join it on the north, Springfield Township on the east, Mad River Township southeast and south, Greene County on the south, Miami County on the west. Bethel Township contains twenty-seven entire sections in Township 3, Range 9; four whole and two fractional in Township 4, and one entire fractional section in Township 3, Range 8. The Mad River forms the boundary of the towship from the east line of Section 27, in Township 4; thence southwest to the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 3, Range 8. This diagonal course of the river makes eight fractional sections to be added to the number given above. The soil of Bethel Township is limestone clay, with a gravel subsoil. At several points in the township the limestone rock is found near the surface, where quarries have been opened, furnishing an abundance of the finest stone for building purposes and making lime. The soil as a rule throughout Bethel Township is of the most productive kind, the upland is somewhat rolling, just enough for good drainage with none or but little waste land. The bottom land both first and second of Mad River, Donnel's and Honey Creeks, are among the finest in the world. Bethel was originally very heavily timbered, there having been but very little open land in the township. In the northern part of the township, the timber was principally beech, interspersed with the differ-

ent varieties of oak, sugar, walnut, poplar, hickory, elm and linn; with a heavy growth of hazel and spice wood. In the central and southern part the beech almost entirely disappears, but oaks, walnut, maples, hickory, elm, linn and poplar are found. Along the streams buckeye were abundant; the past tense is used because there is but little more timber left that can be spared. The township is admirably watered. Mad River along the entire southern border; Donnel's Creek and its branches in the east; Jackson Creek in the middle, both running quite across the township; Honey and Mud Creeks in the west. These with their lateral branches furnish abundant water for all farm purposes, as well as the power needed for milling. On Section 25 is a chain of lakelets, four in number, filled with pure fresh water, well stocked with our common fish. One of these lakes has recently been appropriated by a stock company for the purpose of propagating the more valuable sorts of fish. This series of lakes are evidently the remains of a mighty river, that once rushed through the valley in which they are situated.

Bethel Township is somewhat classic in the history of the State as well as the county. She stands at the head of the list of townships in being the first settled in the county, if not the home of the first white man settled in the Miami Valley north of Cincinnati. On the farm now owned by L. Baker was the Indian village of Piqua, which has become famous as the birthplace of the noted Indian chief Tecumseh. At this same place was fought the battle between the whites under Gen. Clarke, and the Shawnee Indians in August, 1780. On the farm now owned by Mrs. Sarah Smith of Section 34, stood the ancient Indian village of Chinchima.

The date of the first settlement of Bethel Township is somewhat obscure, but from indubitable evidence we are able to say that John Paul was living at the forks of Honey Creek in 1790, and that same evidence points just as clearly to an earlier period. Relatives still remember well of hearing Mr. Paul speak of crossing the Ohio River at the point where Cincinnati now stands, before any settlement was made there; that his father was killed by the Indians soon after crossing the river. The remainder of the family escaped. The same night Mr. Paul went back, found the body of his father (which had been scalped) and buried it. Mr. Paul wandered on with the rest of the family, himself the eldest, a brother and a sister, and made their final stop on what is now part of Section 29. Mr. Paul died in 1853, aged ninety years. The older citizens well remember that the habits of caution and care necessarily acquired in the dangerous times, followed him as long as he lived.

David Lowry was the next settler in the township. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1767, and, in 1795, he settled in Section 3, Bethel Township. He afterward bought the whole of Section 14, which he sold and then entered land in Section 9, where R. M. Lowry now lives. He was married in 1801 to Sarah Hammer, of Miami County, Ohio, who died in 1810, leaving four children, viz., Sarah, Nancy, Susan and Elizabeth. All are now dead but Susan, the wife of John Leffel. In 1811, he married Mrs. Jane Hodge, whose maiden name was Wright, by whom he had four children—Martha S., David W., Robert M. and Sarah R., all now living. He died September 9, 1859, and his widow followed him August 15, 1867. He was a robust, enterprising Christian pioneer, and did much toward the growth and civilization of his adopted county.

Jonathan Donnels, a native of Lycoming County, Penn., was the companion of David Lowry, and was a surveyor. He settled on Section 33, where Leander Baker now lives, in 1795. In 1797, he returned to Pennsylvania, bought out his brother James, who was then but eight years old, but was a great help to him in his cabin. Jonathan married and was the father of five children, viz., John, who removed to Oregon, where he died; Jonathan, who is living in

Iowa; Elizabeth, who married George Layton; and Lucinda, who married and moved to Michigan. Mr. Donnels last years were embittered by family troubles, and, in a fit of temporary insanity, he hung himself on the Holcomb lime-kiln farm in Springfield Township, whither he had moved after selling his old home. He was a man of sterling traits of character, generous and whole-souled, and was very well read for those early days, and was indeed one of the noblest of Clark County's pioneers. His brother, James Donnels, who came in 1797, grew up under his care and married Mary Hopkins, settling where John Leffel now lives. He had eight children, but three of whom are living, viz., Susan, the wife of Jesse Boyd; Eliza, the wife of Lewis Huffman; and Jonathan. Mr. Donnels moved to the northeast corner of Springfield Township; thence to the farm where Jesse Boyd lives in Harmony Township, and finally to the farm where his son Jonathan now resides, where he and his wife died.

Hugh Wallace was born in Kentucky August 14, 1778; came to Bethel Township about 1798, and began working for David Lowry, with whom he stayed several years. He was married to Margaret Smith, who died in 1814, and he then married Eleanor Richison, who was born in the Northwest Territory in 1793, and had nine children, seven yet living. He was in the war of 1812, and died in 1864. His widow died in 1875.

Joseph Tatman was born in Virginia in 1770, and his wife Rebecca in North Carolina in 1772. They came to Brown County, Ohio, in 1798, and, in 1801, to this township. He was appointed Associate Judge after the county was organized, and held that office several years. He was also a member of the Legislature. They had thirteen children. He died in 1827, and his wife in 1864.

Jacob Huffman, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in the eastern corner of the township in 1802. He died December 1, 1842, aged seventy-two years, and his wife Catharine, died in August, 1866, aged eighty years. They had ten children who grew up—five yet living, viz., Henry, Reuben, Martha, Rachael and Samuel. He built a fine stone house which is yet standing.

George Croft was born in Pennsylvania in 1771, and was married in Virginia, in 1799, to Mary Critz, of that State. In 1804, they came to Bethel Township with two children, and seven were born to them afterward. Mrs. Croft died in February, 1846, and her husband after re marrying died in October, 1855.

Thomas Cory was born in Essex County, N. J., in 1738. He came to Ohio in a very early day, and settled in Warren County, whence he came to Bethel Township, this county, in 1803, bringing his son Elnathan, with whom he lived until his death in 1813.

Elnathan Cory was born in Essex County, N. J., January, 1776. He came to this township with his father in 1803, and entered the northwest quarter of Section 34. During the war of 1812, he was an extensive contractor with the Government for army supplies. He married Hannah Jennings in June, 1800, and by her had eleven children, of whom eight lived to adult age and three died in infancy. Four are now living, viz., Judge David J. Cory, Eliza Miller, Rhoda W. Cross and Sarah Smith. Mrs. Cory died August 20, 1834, and her husband June 8, 1842.

Abraham Brooks Rall was born in Essex County, N. J., September 9, 1776, and, at the age of eleven years, ran away from home with an expedition that went to Western Pennsylvania. In 1789, he went to Cincinnati, where he worked with his uncle in a mill for three years, when he commenced learning the brick-layer's trade. In 1798, he returned to his Eastern home, where he married Elizabeth Lambert. In October, 1804, he again came to Cincinnati with his wife and one child, and, in the December following, came to this town-

ship, where he entered the northwest quarter of Section 33. He continued to work at his trade during the summer months until 1825, when he retired to the quiet of his farm. He had eleven children, nine of whom lived to be married. He died April 20, 1864, and his wife March 28, 1844.

William Layton, with a large family of children—Joseph, Robert, Arthur, John, William, Jr., Polly, Sally and Betsey—came to this township in 1803, settling in Section 2, on Mad River, not far from the mouth of Donnels Creek. He was a Pennsylvanian, and died on that farm. The descendants of this family are among the most prominent people of the county, Joseph having been Judge of the court, John being one of the first Clerks of the county and a County Commissioner, and John E., the son of John, was Sheriff from 1856 to 1860.

Henry Williams and his wife Elizabeth came from Virginia with four children in 1805, and settled on the land now occupied by their son Rev. Henry Williams. They had nine children—five born after they came to this county. Mr. Williams was a soldier in 1812, and died in 1845, his wife having died in 1829.

George Keifer was born in Maryland in 1769, and there married, in 1799, to Margaret Hivner, a native of that State, born in 1772. They came to this township in 1812, and bought a large tract of land which was the birthplace of Tecumseh, the noted Indian chief. They had five children—Mary, Sarah, John, Catharine and George, who all grew up on this farm, and here the parents died leaving descendants, who have since become prominent in county, State and national affairs.

John McPherson came about 1800, and settled on Section 21. John Forgy, James Forgy, Stewart Forgy and Presly Forgy came in 1806. Their father John Forgy came much earlier, and settled in Mad River Township. Samuel McKinney came about the same time; he was a prominent music teacher in the early times. In about 1803, came John Wallace, Sr., from Kentucky; he was the father of James Wallace, many years a prominent merchant, and Dr. Joseph Wallace, late of Springfield. Leonard Hains, Reuben Wallace, John and James Lamme, John Crane, Sr., came first to the county in 1802, settled on Bethel in 1806. George Lowman came in 1810; the next year built the "stone house" which for many years was a wonder, and the only house other than wood in the western part of the county. Joseph Reyburn, William Holmes, John Crue, Abraham Keever, Joseph Butler, Edward Riggs, Oliver Walker, William McCoy, Jacob Bingerman, Benjamin Pursell, John Jackson, Jacob Loofborow, John Whalen, Ezekiel Paramee, all came to Bethel prior to 1810. This list is doubtless incomplete, as at this late day it is impossible to get the best account of the early times.

Among the old settlers who came later than the above, mention might be made of the following and their places of settlement: John Husted, who settled on Donnel's Creek, Section 9; Jacob Funderburg, on Section 9; John Richinson, on Section 9; and Jacob Leffel, who settled on Section 17 about 1817. He was a native of Virginia, and had a large family, two of whom, John and Peter, now reside in Bethel Township, and James in Springfield. Jacob had the following brothers: Samuel, Daniel, Anthony, John, James P. and Thomas, who have all left descendants in this county, who are well known and respected; in fact "the Leffels" is a name that is a household word throughout the State, having gained a world-wide celebrity from the invention of the turbine water-wheel by James Leffel, who was long a resident of Springfield, but died a few years ago.

In educational matters Bethel Township seems at the first settlement as well as now to have occupied the front rank. As early as 1805, a schoolhouse

was erected on the farm of Capt. McPherson, about the same time another was erected on the farm owned by George Lowman, both of which were long known as landmarks, and used as points of reference by the early settlers. Those schools were of course supported by subscription, as there was no State provision for schools until 1821. The writer has before him the ledger of a teacher who taught at the Lowman Schoolhouse in 1810. The book is so much mutilated it gives no clue as to who he was. The teacher was a man well adapted to to those pioneer times, and therefore made himself generally useful as will be seen farther on. The charges for tuition and style of payment would astonish the teacher of the present day. Charges and credits like the following are found in the ledger mentioned:

1810.			
April	16.	William Holmes, to one quarter's teaching 3 scholars....	$4 50
July	18.	To one quarter's teaching 3 scholars.....	4 50
Nov.	7.	To one quarter's teaching 3 scholars.....	4 50
1811.			
M'ch	11.	To cash loaned.....	1 00
May	10.	To making plow beam.....	50
May	11.	To hoeing corn one day.....	50
Aug.	24.	To making plow.....	1 50
Oct.	10.	To cash payed.....	75
Nov.	9.	To 2 days' husking corn, 1 days' loading do.....	1 20
Nov.	13.	To 2 days' pulling corn.....	1 00
1810.		The credits are as follows:	
Jan.	17.	By 1 bushel corn.....	25
M'ch	17.	By a house at appraisement.....	20 00
Feb.	8.	By 26 pounds pork.....	2 30
June	30.	By 1 bushel shelled corn.....	25
June	30.	By 16 sheets of paper.....	47
July	4.	By 1 gallon whisky.....	1 00
Dec.	27.	By 1 pattern deer-skin for breeches.....	1 00

The account amounts to fifty odd dollars, and was all paid in "trade" as were nearly all others found in the book. The teacher of those times was usually a middle-aged or elderly man (we mean in the new settlements) with but little education himself, and higher aspirations than his neighbors, feeling keenly his own needs, devoted himself and his good sense to improving the minds of his neighbors children, although the schoolhouse and the teacher offered but few advantages by which an education might be obtained, yet "burly chiefs and clever Lizzies, were reared in sic a way as this is." The ledger shows that many of the patrons of the school were residents of the adjoining townships, and some from a considerable distance, proving the teacher to have been trustworthy. Bethel Township is organized into eleven school districts; all have substantial buildings; six districts have two-story buildings for graded schools. The Board of Education have always been well up to needs of the times, and supplied each schoolhouse amply with all the furniture and apparatus necessary for successful teaching.

Bethel Township has three villages. The Rev. Archibald Steel settled on part of Section 19, Township 3, Range 9, in 1807; soon after built a grist-mill, which formed the nucleus of the town of Medway. It is situated on the Valley Pike, nearly midway between Dayton and Springfield. The last census gave 211 inhabitants. Medway is surrounded by one of the finest farming districts in the world—which, however, is the character of the whole of the Mad River Valley. Medway has one dry goods store, and one grocery and provision store, a carriage factory, wagon and blacksmith shops, a mill for the reduction of wood to pulp for the manufacture of paper; this establishment employs a number of hands, and will soon be increased to more than double its present products. The Woodbury flouring-mills, adjoining Medway,

are among the best in the Red River Valley and during a large business among a never failing supply of water and is never stopped by the coldest weather. The buildings in Hickey are generally better than are usually found in a village of its size. It contains a graded school and two churches—the Methodist and a new Norwegian—a large proportion of the people in the vicinity are members of the latter church and are noted as agriculturists of the most thorough sort.

New Carlisle was laid out in 1878 by William Robinson, the first location was about eighty rods west of the present town and was called York. In 1882 the present plat was platted and called Monroe. In 1883 the name was changed to New Carlisle and the census of 1890 gives it 472 inhabitants. The village is located on the west bank of Rocky Creek, about twelve miles west of Springfield, and about seven miles northeast of Dayton. The streets are at right angles and the fine rural ground which is abundant and easily obtained, has made them shaded. The buildings are generally good, many being very fine and comfortable residences. The town hall, Odd Fellows' and Masonic buildings and the churches, for its number are good substantial structures. The village was incorporated in 1892. Though remote from railroads, Carlisle has a very fair general trade; there are two fine stocks of dry goods, two drug stores, two groceries and provision stores, one general stock of hardware and implements, one good tailor and clothing establishment, a bakery and confectionery, two restaurants, two livery stables, one furniture and cabinet shop, two barber shops, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, one wagon and carriage shop, one wagon manufactory, two lumber and feed stables, one agricultural implement warehouse, two millinery establishments, one milliner shop, two meat markets and two saloons. New Carlisle is surrounded by one of the most fertile grain growing districts in the world. Some enormous crops, carefully collected, show an almost incredible amount of wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax seed, potatoes, hay, beef, pork, dairy, grass seeds, produced in an area of four miles around the village. The soil is also well adapted to the growth of fruit trees, as is shown at the present time, and in the village have been thousands of which are shipped every year from this place and distributed all over the country, both wholesale dealers and agents.

Immanuel's was laid out about 1881 by Cass Hines, Jr. The census of 1890 gave it 227 inhabitants, who support one dry goods store, two grocery and provision stores, a saloon and blacksmith shop, but also the post-office is situated on the Tolstad road some miles west of the village and most trade was therefore. The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at a time, but in 1878 out of the house of [illegible] the Ladies' Aid Society. [illegible], who lived about two miles north of the village, in which it was organized about the time the town was laid out. The church building is of brick, substantial and commodious. Membership, seventy-five. The Lutheran Church was organized about 1878, and has a membership of about fifty-five. Services are held in the house of [illegible]. Later a house of worship was built and occupied on the Valley Plat, known as "Little Church," in the form of Gothic roof, which was the prize in a contest in its erection and support. A few years since the building was removed to Immanuelville, where a substantial and commodious house had been built for the accommodation of the congregation.

Immanuelville has also very excellent and pleasant private residences. A graded district school is held in a good and substantial two-story frame house.

The Christian Church in New Carlisle is perhaps the very first of its kind planted in the whole region north of Dayton. Unfortunately the records of the church were lost many years ago. What evidence we have, however, shows that it is among the first formed after the great revival at Cane Ridge, in Ken-

tucky, in 1798, at which time the denomination first took the form of a distinctive church. A letter before us, written by Judge David J. Cory, of Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio, says, "As to the date of the organization of the Christian Church in New Carlisle, I am unable to say. The first I recollect of it was in 1805, when I was about four years old; meeting was held in our cabin. I remember going to bed at dark, after getting a good nap, then be waked up by the singing, and lay in bed listening, and well remember how badly I felt." The Judge then says that he well remembers hearing his mother speak of incidents connected with the church that warrants the belief that the church was organized as early as 1799, or 1800 at the latest. After a time, the cabin on the Cory farm became too small to accommodate the people; a cabin church was built opposite the cemetery, on the Crawford farm, west of the Cory farm, where they worshiped for a number of years. The church building in the village was erected about 1827; later, it was remodeled into its present condition—that of a substantial, comfortable place of worship. Among the earlier Pastors of this church were Stackhouse, Worley, Purviance, the Elder McCoy, Potter, the Elder Simonton, Baker and Reeder, and others who are held in reverence as earnest, self-denying men of their times. The church has maintained its organization under the times of depression and through all the various vicissitudes it has been called to pass through. More recently, its membership has been increased under the labors of the present Pastor, Rev. T. C. Diltz. The Presbyterian Church, or the Honey Creek Church, as it was formerly called, is also one of the ancient landmarks of the Miami Valley. The first record of this church is found in the minutes of the Transylvania Presbytery, whose bounds are thus described in said minutes: "On the north by Cherokee Creek, on the east by the Alleghany Mountains, on the west by sunset, on the south by Tennessee." Rev. William Robinson was Pastor of the Mount Pleasant and Indian Creek Churches in Kentucky; salary, $110; resigned in 1802, and became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Dayton, Ohio, who worshiped in a log meeting-house that stood on the same lot now occupied by the court house. Mr. Robinson in the same year preached to a congregation on Honey Creek. The Rev. John Thompson, who was then known as the "Miami Joshua," preached to Presbyterian congregations in the Miami Valley in 1800, one of which was on the Mad River at Decker and Kreb's Indian Station, near Boston. Mr. Robinson and Rev. James Welsh visited Honey Creek occasionally until 1804, when Mr. Robinson organized Honey Creek Church and supplied it with preaching occasionally until 1807, when the Rev. Archibald Steel came to the county and settled where Medway now stands. Mr. Steel preached as a licentiate until 1815, when we find the following minute in the record of the Miami Presbytery: "A. Steel was examined in Latin, Greek, history, philosophy and theology, as parts of trial for ordination. The examination was sustained." And thereupon the candidate was ordained in the log schoolhouse at Springfield, on Buck Creek, in Champaign County, June 22, 1815. The first meeting-house of Honey Creek Church was built of logs, in the cemetery south of Carlisle, about the time Mr. Steel began to preach to the church. The first Ruling Elders were Adam McPherson, Sr., John H. Crawford and Joseph Robinson, who were "set apart according to the book" by the Pastor, William Robinson, when the church was organized in 1804. The congregation continued to worship in the log church until 1828, when the present building was erected in the village. We will say here, the building was remodeled to its present appearance in 1866. Rev. A. Steel was Pastor from 1807 until his death, which occurred in 1831. Rev. William Gray succeeded Mr. Steel, and was Pastor from May 12, 1832, to April, 1841. Rev. E. R. Johnson, as a licentiate, was stated supply from February 28, 1841, to May 15, 1842, when he was ordained and installed Pastor (Dr. Lyman Beecher

W B Jenkins

MAD RIVER TP.

preached the ordination sermon), and continued to serve the church until his death, which occurred September 6, 1862. His pastorate extended over twenty years. Mr. Johnson was succeeded by the Rev. Lusk, he by Rev. G. Beaty, he by Rev. B. Graves, he by Rev. Thomas, then Rev. G. M. Hair, lastly Rev. H. P. Cory. The church is now without a Pastor. Number of members, 150. We find in the records of Honey Creek Church the names of many of the earlier settlers; among them were John Steel, the father of Rev. A. Steel, who died in 1818; John Forgy, Adam McPherson, Sr., Adam McPherson, Jr., Samuel McKinney, James Forgy, John Paul, John Wallace, Joseph Stafford, John Clengan, Stewart Forgy, William Holmes, John Ainsworth, John Montgomery, Abner Kelley, Ezekiel Paramee, who were among the solid men of the times, and did their share in clearing up the country, as well as sustaining the church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of New Carlisle has the same misfortune of many of the earlier churches in the loss of the first records. The first intimation had of its existence is about 1812, when tradition has it a class had been formed and met at the house of Giles Thomas, who was its leader; the class met for a few years at the same place, when a small church was built on the southwest corner of Pike and Jackson streets. Many of the early Pastors of this church were among the noted men of the times. Lorenzo Dow preached a sermon to this church; William Raper, James Findley, George Maley, Joshua Boucher, William Simmons and Joseph Laws were among the earlier Pastors. The present meeting-house was built in 1853, improved in 1869, and is among the best found in the rural districts; the interior is unusually good, and speaks well for the enterprise of the congregation. Membership, 200. The church owns a comfortable parsonage, occupied by Rev. J. McK. Shutz, the Pastor.

The Baptist Church in New Carlisle is in the same condition as most of the early church organizations. The first records are lost, and there is nothing to indicate when it was instituted. The first records to be had commence in 1834. The history of the church from the above date discloses nothing of interest to the general reader. At one time, it was one of the strongest and the most influential in the Mad River Baptist Association, numbering over three hundred members. The records show that about twenty persons were ordained to the ministry. The church has a comfortable brick meeting-house, erected in 1850. In 1864, the German Baptists purchased the Old-School Presbyterian Church, and refitted it for their own worship, it being nearly equal distance from the Donnel's Creek branch and the Hickory Grove branch. It is used with somewhat remote appointments by both branches, and when traveling ministers are present.

The school interests of New Carlisle have always been well cared for. Prior to the enactment of the first school law, in 1821, subscription schools were supported in the village; after, it was a distinct school district. In 1838, a very commodious schoolhouse was built of brick; though thought to be ample for the accommodation of the district for all future time, a few years proved it to be insufficient, and other rooms had to be found for the primary classes. In 1865, the district was organized, under the Akron law, into a separate school district, containing four sections, with additions of farms outside. Soon after this arrangement, the district purchased the Linden Hill Academy building, this building giving ample accommodations for the pupils of the district, a high school was immediately organized, with a curriculum, for all the grades, extending over eight school years, thus preparing the pupils for a college course. The school has given satisfaction, and is patronized outside of the district.

About 1850, the Rev. Berger, now of Dayton, started a select school, which continued two years with good success. In 1852, the Rev. Thomas Harrison came from Springfield to Carlisle and arranged with Mr. Berger for his interest in the school. The facilities of the school were extended so much that Mr. Har-

rison two years after erected (to which the citizens contributed largely) the Linden Hill Academy building. A large number of pupils already in attendance, the curriculum, was extended, embracing the classics. Mr. Harrison proved to be an earnest and successful educator. To-day, many of his former pupils are occupying honorable positions in many parts of the country. The present graded school in New Carlisle, with the high school department, offers such facilities for educational purposes as are seldom found outside of colleges.

New Carlisle Lodge, No. 100, A., F. & A. M., was chartered January 5, 1831; meets Saturday night, on or before the full moon. An incident connected with this lodge may be of interest to members of the order. About the year 1832, the opponents of the Masonic fraternity brought such a pressure on the members of the lodge that they deemed it best to refrain from meeting for a time. They did so, and for several years no meetings were held. In the meantime, the jewels were safely secreted in a sand bank beside Honey Creek, not far from the village.

New Carlisle Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., chartered November 5, 1868, meet Saturday night after full moon.

New Carlisle Council, No. 30, R. S. M., meets second Saturday night after full moon.

Caritas Lodge, No. 505, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday night; instituted January 11, 1872.

New Carlisle Encampment, No. 222, instituted November 9, 1880, meets on second and fourth Wednesday nights.

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

A few persons holding the doctrines as taught by Baptist Churches, living in Bethel Township, near the branches of Donnel's Creek, were desirous of being formed into a Baptist Church. According to the custom of the denomination, a council was called, consisting of messengers from other churches, including Elders Joseph Morris, William Sutton and Luke Byrd, who were among the earliest Baptist preachers in Western Ohio, convened, on the 20th day of April, 1822, and there, Jonathan Lorton, James Lorton, Elizabeth Donavan, Sarah Stephens and James Key were regularly constituted as the Donnel's Creek Regular Baptist Church. The first meetings of the church were held in the cabins of the members, but mostly at the house of Mrs. Donavan, who lived on the land now owned by Thomas McKee, until July 20, 1822, when they met in the log schoolhouse erected on the corner of the cemetery ground adjoining the present church building. Elder William Sutton was the first Pastor. The records show that Elders Joseph Morris, James Buckles and Chandler Tuttle frequently visited and preached for the church. In September, 1823, the church joined and sent messengers to the Mad River Baptist Association. The minutes of the proceedings of Bethel Baptist Church have been so carefully kept that they are a complete journal of the business of the church since its constitution. Of course, much of the records, though important to the church, would be of but little interest as a matter of general history. The church of course has had her difficulties to contend with. All was not always harmonious; members would be in conflict with each other; then came the duty of reconciling the adverse parties, by advising, rebuking, reproving, and finally excluding the incorrigible. This is all faithfully recorded. This church early took a decided stand against intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, though the practice of using spirits was so universal, extending to all classes of society, and no moral pressure against it in those primitive times, the records, quite early in the history of the church show a number of cases where her authority had been interposed to restrain those who indulged too freely. Benjamin P. Gains joined the church in

1823, and was made permanent Clerk. Hezekiah Smith was ordained October 16, 1824, and became Pastor of the church, which position he held, assisted at times by Elders Joseph Morris, James Buckles and Chandler Tuttle, until 1826, when Elder John Guthridge became Pastor, serving the church until October, 1828. September 18, 1827, Jonathan Lorton was licensed to preach. Elder Guthridge was succeeded by Elder William Tuttle, who was called to serve one year at a salary of $24; he served two years. October 30, 1830, Elder T. J. Price was called to the pastorate of the church. Elder Price visited the church in 1824. Elder Price continued until October, 1832, and asked to be released from the care of the church. His request was granted. Elder Abram Buckles assumed the pastorate for one year, salary, $12 per annum. Elder Willis Hance became Pastor in November, 1833; February, 1836, a delegation of messengers, consisting of Brothers Miller, Donavan, Lawton and Gains, were sent to assist at the constitution of the church in New Carlisle. At this time, viz., 1836, the church began to consider the expediency of building a house of worship; here again domestic troubles set in: some of the members opposed the movement; a large amount of bitter feeling was indulged in, and threatened the existence of the church, but the efforts to conciliate, made in true Christian spirit, prevailed. The minutes of the church faithfully record these adversities, as well as their prosperous times. The new building was completed in 1837, and all was lovely again. The ground, one acre, was donated by Daniel and Henry Miller, for church and cemetery purposes. This building cost about $700. Elder Hance's pastorate continued until the end of December, 1843. During this time, the minutes show the church was visited by Elders J. L. Moore, Enos French, H. D. Mason, William Fuson, John Ebert, John Kingham, who held, in connection with the Pastor, protracted meetings, at each of which were accessions to the church. The labors of these pioneer preachers was of the severest character; very few churches were able to have preaching more than one-fourth of the time, and none more than one-half of the time, consequently, many of those preachers would serve four churches, often at very remote distances from each other, and they seldom failed in meeting their appointments. This, with the meager salaries received—seldom over $100 a year—and being compelled to labor when at home, to live, they performed an amount of labor that would appal the modern minister. These men were peculiarly fitted for the times; little or no education, possessed of few books other than the Bible and hymn books, earnest piety, hard sense and vigorous physiques enabled them to bear the hardships self-imposed. Many of them possessed a large degree of native oratory, seldom surpassed at the present time, which compelled attention to the solemn, earnest messages they presented to the people.

In January, 1844, Elder T. J. Price was again called to the pastorate of Bethel Church, which continued until August, 1876, when the infirmities of old age compelled him to give up all of his ministerial duties. During Elder Price's pastorate, the record shows that the church had been visited and protracted meetings held by Elders Daniel Bryant, William Sym, John Hawk, W. Martin, William Fuson, J. Lyon, D. Runkle, N. Colver and Harris. During this, there were many additions to the church. The present Pastor, W. R. Thomas, was called in 1876. In 1879, deeming the old church building too small, and needing much repair, the church determined to build a new house. The liberal subscriptions of the members of the church and well-wishers outside resulted in the erection of the beautiful, commodious structure now occupying the site of the old building. The new house was dedicated January 25, 1880. Elder J. B. Tuttle, of Springfield, preached the dedicatory sermon. A collection was given amounting to $99.60. Several hundred persons have joined the Bethel Church since its constitution; the present number is about seventy. B. P. Gains was Clerk from

1823 to 1854; his son, Aaron Gains, to 1878; since that time, Kemp Gains has filled the office. The Clerkship of the church has been an heirloom in the Gains family, and well have they done the work. The writer must express his thanks to Mr. Kemp Gains for the cordial manner in which he furnished facilities for composing this history. On the roll of Bethel Church are found many of the pioneer settlers in Bethel Township, embodying some of the best men and women of the region of the church.

THE OLD-SCHOOL MENNONITE CHURCH.

David Neff, John Neff and their wives had been living in Bethel Township for a number of years; became desirous of joining this denomination, and, no organization existing in their neighborhood, Henry Huber, who was a member, sent to Jacob Bowman, a Mennonite minister, living at Winchester, Franklin Co., Ohio, to visit and form a church, and receive the Neffs into the connection. Mr. Bowman, not having full authority, sent for the assistance of John Brenneman, of Allen County, Ohio, who came to John Neff's house in the spring of 1858. These ministers held a meeting of days, during which David and John Neff and their wives were baptized, and they, with Michael Kaufman, Christian Mumma, John M. Crider and Henry Huber, and Elizabeth Kaufman, who were already members, were organized into a Mennonite Church, consisting of twelve members. The church held meetings at somewhat long intervals, being supplied with preaching by ministers from other churches. This continued until December 20, 1862, when John M. Crider was set apart and regularly ordained a minister. Mr. Crider has served the church as Pastor up to the present time, preaching every two weeks. From the organization of the church, they worshiped in the schoolhouses in the neighborhood until the fall of 1867; they built a meeting-house on the farm of Henry Huber, on the New Carlisle & Dayton Pike. Mr. Crider was consecrated Bishop in 1872. Present number of members, twenty-four.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in the township was in Section 3. It was begun in 1797, by the burial of Lettice Lowry, followed in 1800 by that of her husband. It is now known as the Minnich Graveyard. The land for it was donated for burial purposes by David Lowry, who owned the farm at that time. Many of the pioneers lie sleeping here, with but a rough stone at their head and feet to mark their last resting-place on earth.

The Boston Graveyard, in Section 27, on the Valley Pike, was one of the earliest in the township, but is now a dense thicket of weeds and trees. The Lamme Cemetery, in Section 14, is quite an old one, and there is also an old burial-place in Section 10, close to Donnelsville, now known as the Brandenburg Graveyard.

The cemetery on the land of Daniel Funderburg was given for burial purposes by Peter Heck (who then owned the land) in 1818. The first use was early in 1819, by Mr. Heck burying a daughter. Many of the pioneers lie there. A few years ago, the cemetery was deeded in trust to several members of the German Baptist Church. By that denomination the ground is now principally used. This cemetery is on the northeast quarter of Section 22.

A small burying-ground on the land owned by John Garver in Section 17 was set apart for that purpose early in the settlement of the country; the exact date is lost. It contains the remains of a number of the first settlers; among them are the bodies of the parents of the present owner. It is not used now as cemetery.

The cemetery adjoining Bethel Church was set apart for private burial purposes in 1821. The first body laid there was that of Frederick Miller, in 1822. Since that time, it has been the burial-place of most of the inhabitants dying in the vicinity. In 1837, the ground was deeded to Trustees, to be kept forever as a place of sepulture. These grounds have been kept, and are now, in the best of order, except the south side, which has been seriously injured by grading down the pike, even to the extent of exposing some of the graves.

A small graveyard on the farm of Leonard Haines has been used for fifty years; also the one on the farm of Jonas Haines is an old family cemetery.

In the last few years, a graveyard has been opened in Section 4, north of Donnelsville, known as the Donnelsville Cemetery.

The Reformed Mennonite Cemetery is on Section 30. It was begun about 1849, and now contains three acres. It is used by the whole neighborhood.

The New Carlisle Cemetery Association was organized October 3, 1856, under the State law regulating cemetery associations. Honey Creek Presbyterian Church, at its institution, appropriated two acres of land for burial purposes; on the same their first church was built; this continued until the organization of the association, at which time the land was turned over to the association, who added four acres to the plat. A farther addition of nearly seven acres is now being negotiated for by the association. The care given, and together with the large quantity of valuable marble it contains, makes this cemetery truly a beautiful "city of the dead." Mr. John Garst is President, and Dr. B. Neff, Secretary of the association.

Bethel Township has the advantage of the best of roads, sufficient to meet the business necessities of the people; they are generally in the best possible condition. The National road, now the property of a private company, bisects the township into two nearly equal parts from east to west. The Valley Pike, along almost all of the entire southern border, affords easy transit to Springfield or Dayton; a free pike from Carlisle to Springfield along the northern border gives easy access to Springfield; a free pike running across the township in the western part intersects the Mad River Valley Pike at the southern boundary. The township has but very little road that is not well graveled.

MILLS.

The first mill built in the township was erected on Donnels' Creek by Jonathan Donnels, about 1804, or perhaps earlier. It was swept away by a freshet. It was a rudely constructed building of logs, and was used as a saw-mill. Mr. Donnels had bought 160 acres in Section 3 for mill purposes, and in 1808 David Lowry built a grist-mill south of the site of Donnels' mill, on the same stream, in Section 9. The buhrs in this mill were made from what are known as "nigger-heads." Mr. Lowry put up a dam for his mill, which backed the water onto Donnels', who sued Lowry for damages, claiming that he was injured by not being able to get at his stone in the creek. The suit was tried in Urbana, and Donnels recovered damages, but the two old pioneers still remained good friends. Mr. Lowry added a frame saw-mill in a short time afterward, and in 1820 he put up a frame grist-mill, in which he put the buhrs of his old mill. This mill he ran until 1846, when the dam was washed out and he retired from business in favor of his son, David W., who continued it for about five years, when he quit, since which time it has never been in operation. It is now a wreck, the old frame yet standing on the road opposite to Mr. Lowry's house—"a reminder of days gone by, and the haunted house of old."

Archibald Steel built a mill where Medway now stands, in a very early day, and a man named McQueen built a race and a saw and grist mill in Section

19, which was afterward owned by Jacob Hershey, who extended the race. This was also burned down about 1832, and never rebuilt.

John Shartle built a grist-mill in Section 30, known as the Woodbury Mills, to which was added a distillery. On this site the Woodburys are still in operation, and doing a good business. In 1836, John Reyburn built a saw and grist mill on Honey Creek, in Section 29, where there is now a saw-mill in operation. Maj. Abraham Smith built a saw-mill in Donnelsville about 1829, where there is yet a mill. Archibald Lowry also ran a saw-mill at Medway in an early day. George Croft built a grist and saw mill and distillery on a raceway close to Mad River, which was dug by him about 1830. Mr. Croft, with his sons, John and Jacob, ran this mill and distillery for years. It is now run as a saw and grist mill by Martin Snyder. A mill was built on Section 33, on the Crain farm, which ran for a few years, and a saw-mill was run by John Detrick for several years on his farm.

PHYSICIANS.

It has been something difficult to get the names of the first physicians who practiced in Bethel. Among them are, in New Carlisle and vicinity, McPherson, McCann, Robbins, Stephens, Hood, Haynes, Adams, Farquar, E. Garst, M. Garst, Hornbeck, Bull, V. Smith, Winans, Foster, Stockstel, Meranda, Neff, Young, Nesbet, Hensley; at Medway, Shackleford, Barr, Stonebarger and W. F. Meranda; at Donnelsville, Wood, Ferguson, Lindsay, Patten, Baker, Markwood, Pollock, Meyers. Dr. C. Smith lived near Donnelsville.

AN INCIDENT.

In the history proper of the county, mention is made of a boat taken from here to Cincinnati by David Lowry in 1800. A similar incident in the history of this township is well worthy of mention. John Jackson, who married Nellie Lowry, built a flat-boat about 1825, on the north bank of Donnels' Creek, about thirty yards south of where David W. Lowry now lives. He launched the boat in high water, and, taking three or four of his children, floated down to Mad River, thence to the Miami, thence to the Ohio and Mississippi, settling in Tennessee, where he died. His wife and one or two of his children remained with the Shakers in Montgomery County, Ohio, this sect being the cause of the family's separation.

Of the Bethel Township men who served in State and county offices are found Reuben Wallace, who was a member of the Ohio Legislature from Champaign County when Clark County was included in Champaign, and did much toward the establishment of this county while there.

William G. Seniss was Associate Judge. Joseph Tatman was Associate Judge and member of Legislature. Dr. B. Neff was a member of the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Legislatures.

Gen. J. W. Keifer, the present member of Congress for the Eighth District of Ohio, who also served in the Legislature, is a native of Bethel Township.

John E. Layton, Sheriff of Clark County from 1856 to 1860, was a native of the township.

Samuel B. Williams, when elected Treasurer of Clark County, was a resident of Bethel. William E. Lamme served as County Commissioner.

Of natives of Bethel Township who are now holding honorable positions outside of the township are Ed H. Funston, who has served four terms in the Kansas Lower House of Legislature, two as Speaker; is now member elect of the State Senate; John S. Reyburn, member of Assembly several terms in Pennsylvania, is now member elect to the Senate.

H. H. Williams, Common Pleas Judge, of Miami County.

Elihu Williams was a member of the Legislature in Tennessee.

Ed F. Taylor was a member of the Legislature in California; is now Receiver in the Land Office at Sacramento.

William McClure is now Treasurer of Allen County, Kansas. Samuel Daily was Treasurer of Boone County, Indiana; his brother, Calvin Daily, served in the same office in the same county. —— Warwick, Common Pleas Judge in Iowa.

Mention has been made in another place in this history of a select school taught in New Carlisle by the Rev. Thomas Harrison. It is but just to say that all of the above-mentioned natives of the township were pupils of Mr. Harrison. Many other of his pupils are filling responsible positions in the several States of the Union

---

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

BY DANIEL BAKER.

One hundred years ago, an Indian trail from old Piqua to old Chillicothe was the only highway this locality could boast of.

A mere pathway, wide enough for one person, or one horse single file, now winding around a precipitous hill, now passing around the border of a swamp, now taking a straight course for the shallow fording of a river, such were the public highways one hundred years ago. And going back in imagination to a period of which we have no historic record, we find here and there evidences of a race of people prior to the red men, and altogether different in their habits and modes of life. They are by some writers called the Mound-Builders, and one of those large cone-shaped structures is about all the proof they have left in this locality to tell us they ever existed. Some antiquarians infer that these people, whoever they were, were fire worshipers, charcoal and appearances of rude altars being found in excavations made in those mounds; and who knows but in that unknown period, even before the war whoop of the Indian had ever been heard in these primeval forests that even right here in Mad River Township, and on the Knob Prairie Mound, was heard the agonizing cries of little children whom mistaken parents compelled to pass through the fire to appease the ire of their offended God?

Mad River Township possesses, in common with the county of which it forms a part, many natural advantages not accorded to all other localities of like extent. A gentle, rolling upland of deep, rich soil, a second bottom level black, loamy soil, a prairie naturally wet in places, and in places swampy, but easily drained, excellent for pasture or meadow. An abundance of building-rock of excellent quality, inexhaustible quantities of excellent lime-rock, also here and there a specimen of fire-proof rock of a dark grayish color, soft and free from sand or grit, very durable for furnaces; abundance of gravel dispersed at convenient points, easily accessible and good quality for roads; abundance of water for stock, having on the north Mad River, a tributary of the Great Miami; toward the center flows the Muddy Run, a tributary of Mad River, and other smaller living streams interspersed at various points; also, large never-failing springs in many places, as the Layton Springs, situated on what is now known as the Rubsam farm a spring that in former times was utilized for milling purposes, and forms a tributary of Mad River, emptying into that stream at the head of the Republic Paper-Mill dam, and contrib-

utes largely to the power used for propelling the machinery attached to the Republic Works at Enon Station; the Partington Spring, a beautiful, never-failing spring flowing from the rocks on the side of a very steep bluff, and having about twenty-five feet fall, and forming a power that, in former times, drove the machinery for a woolen factory; the Galloway Spring, on what is now the Frank Johnson farm, a large spring on the side of the hill overlooking Muddy Run bottom; the Indian Spring, near the present site of Enon, on the north side of Cox's Grove (since the ditch has been made, this spring boils up in the center of the ditch). This spring was once an Indian rendezvous, a regular camping-ground when on their hunting expeditions, and many other springs of more or less notoriety. The timber is of medium growth, principally oak of the different varieties; one variety, however, is likely to become extinct—the black oak, which, for years past, has been dying off rapidly; also hickory, some walnut, and along the bottoms are poplar, beech, ash and some other species; and now, looking back one hundred years, we behold all those materials which nature has furnished, and which are so necessary to the development of a civilized state of being, in possession of a race who appreciated a forest only as a retreat for game, and as a place of concealment from enemies; who regarded the steep cliffs along the Mad River, which are now being rapidly transformed into lime and building material, as nature's breastworks for the protection of the red man, and as barriers to the progress of his enemies. And now, to contrast the present condition of this region of country with what it was one hundred years ago, it is evident that some powerful agency has been at work to transform this once howling wilderness into fruitful fields; to replace the narrow, serpentine trail of the savage by the broad public highway; to replace the little hut by a stately palace; to supersede the traffic in hides and pelts by horse and foot, by mammoth cargoes of produce and merchandise, live stock and human freight, borne forward with the speed of the wind by methods unknown one hundred years ago. The agencies that have brought about this wonderful transformation will occupy an important place in the subsequent part of this historic record. First comes the backwoodsman with his ax, and levels the forest, and, with the aid of his oxen, breaks the soil and cultivates his crops. Next, or simultaneously, comes the mechanic, with a few rude tools; the minister of the Gospel, the school-teacher, the merchant and the medical practitioner follow, fine artisans, skilled mechanics, statesmen and lawyers bringing up the rear. Mad River Township has for its northern boundary, its entire length, the Mad River, the general direction of this line being from northeast to southwest. On the east it is bounded by Springfield and Green Townships. On the south it is bounded by the Greene County line the entire length, commencing at the southeast corner of the township and running due west four sections, thence due north one section, thence west to Mad River at the western limit of the township. The entire length of the township from east to west in a straight line is about nine miles. The length of the boundary line on the north, without including the meanderings of the river, is between ten and eleven miles. The width of the township at the widest point is about six and a half miles, and from the description it will be seen it runs to a mere point at the extreme west end, and contains about thirty-three square miles.

The last census, taken the present season, gives Mad River a population of 1,812, against 1,493 in 1850; a gain of only 319 in thirty years. But it must be borne in mind that, during this period, a vast army has been steadily marching Westward, and that Mad River was not exempted from the draft to supply this vast and ever-increasing army with new recruits, and, in addition to this, the Soldiers' Monument in the Enon Cemetery bears the names of about thirty Mad River Township boys who were swallowed up in the maelstrom of the great

Yours Truly
J. M. Haines

MAD RIVER TP.

rebellion. The first settler within the limits of the territory now comprised in Mad River Township was James Galloway, on what is now the Francis Johnson farm, Section 5, Range 8. Mr. Galloway came in an early day; the exact date is not fully determined, but not later than 1798. He came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and, on account of the insecurity of land titles at that time in Kentucky, owing to military claims, he removed with his wife to Ohio, as above stated, taking a tract of 400 acres, partly upland and partly rich bottom, along the Muddy Run. Mr. Galloway was a blacksmith, and he brought with him an anvil and a few tools, and, as he was the only blacksmith for many miles around, he had a good run of custom. His principal customers for a few years were Indians, who were then on friendly terms with the whites. There is a story about the anvil which he brought with him that we will relate, not vouching for its truth, however, and it is this: that he made a "lizard," a kind of sled, from the fork of a tree, and placed the anvil on it and drove in pins to hold it in position, and fastened the lizard or sled to his horse's tail, and thus hauled his anvil from Cincinnati to Muddy Run. The anvil is in possession of T. J. Barton, Springfield, Ohio, a relative of Mr. Galloway, and is in a good state of preservation, and will probably weigh 175 pounds. A day-book used by him is in possession of Francis Johnston, a relative of Mr. Galloway, having charges as early as 1794. Some of the entries on this book would appear singular if made at the present day, but, to illustrate the customs of those days, a few are as follows:

"March 2, 1799.—Adam M. Farson, to one ring and stepel made of his iron 1s. 10½d.

"March 7, 1800.—Robert McKinney, to one ax steeled of his steel 5s. 7d.

"April 26, 1800. David Lowry, to share laid of my iron, colter laid, 19s. 3d."

And many other similar charges, showing that a very small amount of iron, that to-day would not be regarded or accounted of any value, was then carefully and economically used and strictly accounted for. The English currency, pound, shilling and penny, occurs in this book down to and during a part of the year 1805, during a part of which he used the English and United States currency interchangeably. After 1805, the United States currency prevails. Mr. Galloway was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The next settlers after Mr. Galloway were Joseph and Robert Layton, in 1801. They came from Pennsylvania, and Joseph settled on a part of Section 32, now known as the Rubsam farm. Robert Layton settled on a part of the same section, on what is known as the William Layton farm. Joeph Layton was elected one of the first Trustees of the township; was afterward elected Justice of the Peace, and became one of the first Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Clark County. In 1801, Abel Crawford came from Kentucky and settled on Section 27, Range 9, on what is now the property of Henry Snyder. On this farm there is an excellent spring of cold water, and a delightful grove, and, being convenient to the railroad, it is in the summer season a favorite resort for picnics and Sunday-school excursions, and as a pleasure resort is known as the "Cold Springs." The same year, James Woods, from Pennsylvania, settled on the Joseph Layton tract already described; also, in 1801, William Parmer, from New York, settled on what is now the south part of the Henry Snyder home place, Section 26, Range 9, near the Stilwell Springs. The same year, Christian Miller came from Kentucky and settled on what is now known as the J. H. Barringer land, Section 18, Range 8. Shrofe, from Kentucky, and Christian Shrofe, his son, settled about the same time on the Bunyan place, Section 22, Range 8; also Myers and Spencer, sons-in-law of Shrofe. Samuel Davis came from New Jersey in 1803, and settled in the west part of the township. About 1805, Moses Miller, from old Springfield,

Hamilton County, settled on the land now belonging to the heirs of Melyn Miller, Section 36, Range 8. A part of the farm is still occupied by the widow of Melyn Miller; also Uriah Blue, on the Hake, now the L. J. M. Baker, farm, Section 28, Range 8. About the same time and from same place came Reuben Winget, and settled on what is now the Reuben Shellabarger farm, Section 6, Range 8. The same year, Melyn and Jonathan Baker came from Butler County, the former entering Section 31, Range 9, and settled on the north part of the section, on what is known as the Daniel Baker tract. Mr. Baker came from New Jersey to the present site of Cincinnati in 1790, and bought 200 acres of land on Walnut Hills. He afterward sold out and removed to Butler County, and thence to Clark. In those days, the log cabins of the older settlers were thrown open to receive the families of those who came among them to settle, for such time as was necessary, with the assistance of the neighbors, to erect a similar structure for themselves. Melyn Baker, on several occasions, entertained new arrivals until they could erect and occupy their own cabins. About the year 1807, Richard Hudjul and family and Henson Reeder and family were welcomed to the hospitalities of his primitive abode during the time they were building their own equally humble residences.

Reeder came from Hamilton County, and, after trying several locations on this side of the river, he removed to Bethel Township and settled on the John Crain farm. About 1806, Dewitt settled near where the Enon Station is now located; removed after a short time, and joined the Shakers. About the same time, Daniel Mead came from Massachusetts and settled also near the present site of the Enon railroad station. A painful incident in connection with his family is remembered. Mr. Mead had a son about ten years old. Just across the river lived one James Templeton. Mr. Mead one day had occasion to send his son to borrow an auger of Mr. Templeton. In this connection, it is hardly necessary to mention that such a thing as a bridge across Mad River did not exist, so the boy went to the bank of the river, and, being within speaking distance, called over for the auger. Mr. Templeton took an auger and, aiming to land it across the river to one side of the boy, he threw it, and as it neared the opposite bank, the boy, seeing the auger, and perhaps mistaking the exact line on which it was coming, was seized with a sudden impulse to get out of the way, but, as the event proved, he came directly in the way, and the auger, coming point foremost, struck him in the head, piercing the skull. Medical aid was summoned, but death soon terminated the unfortunate boy's career.

In 1805, Jacob Reeder came from Hamilton County, and settled on a tract of land adjoining what is still known as the Elder Reeder farm. At the same time came Stephen Reeder, father of Elder Geo. Reeder, and settled on a tract of about 200 acres, which included what is now known as the Elder Reeder farm, Section 13, Range 9. At the same time came Rule Petersen, from Hamilton County; also, John Brocaw, from Hamilton County, and also settled on the tract years ago known as the Reed farm, Section 14, Range 9, now owned by Frederick Koblentz. In 1808, John Ambler came from New Jersey and settled on the Partington place, Section 24, Range 9; he afterward moved to Springfield and engaged in the sale of the first goods that were sold in that little villlage. At the same time, Thomas Collier, from Ireland, settled on what is now known as the Preston Love farm, Section 23, Range 8. About the same time, Benjamin Symington, from Delaware, settled on what is now known as the Cyrus Drake farm, Section 29, Range 8. In 1809, Elias Vickers, a Christian minister, came to the township. In the same year, John Tenney, from England, settled on what is now the Coffield place, on Muddy Run, Section 11, Range 8. John Rue, a native of Maryland, came about 1812; his wife, Sarah, was from Pennsylvania, and, previous to their coming to Mad River, had lived in Greene County, Ohio.

The first preacher was Thomas Kyle; after him, Reuben Dooly, William Kinkaid, David Purviance, Francis Montfort and Barton W. Stone; some of these were noted men in their day, having been able ministers in the Old-School Presbyterian Church, and claiming the right of private interpretation of the Scriptures, independently of the acknowledged standard of the church. They rejected the authority of her courts, and claimed to acknowledge no authority but the Bible alone in matters of conscience and religious duty. Barton W. Stone, above named, was a leading spirit in the controversy that ensued. He was once called to the Knob Prairie Church to explain some disputed theological questions that were agitating the church and threatening its stability. The Knob Prairie Church just referred to was the first church erected in Mad River Township. It was built in 1806, by the Christian denomination, on a tract of land donated by Judge Layton for a church and burying-ground, situated on a rocky bluff overlooking the prairie, on the old road, now vacated, leading from Yellow Springs across what was known as the Broad Ford on Mad River, to New Carlisle. This church was built of hewed logs; was about 24x32 feet; the floor was laid with puncheon, and the door was also made of the same matarial. Puncheon was made by splitting a log into flat pieces, two or three inches in thickness, straightening their edges and facing their flat sides as in hewing. As the use of puncheon went out with the introduction of saw-mills, so also the term, which was only of local origin, became nearly obsolete. The windows consisted of holes cut out through the logs, and, as glass was not then considered an absolute necessity, nor was it even a procurable commodity, greased paper was pasted over the opening to admit the light into this primitive temple, where the early pioneers assembled to worship God, in a building erected for the purpose of protecting them from cold and storm, and not for style and vain show. This building was also furnished with puncheon seats, as it was considered a great step in advance for the worshipers to have a place to sit down during divine service. This period was many years behind the age of backs and cushions, which would doubtless have been regarded as a manifestation of wicked pride and luxurious ease incompatible with the rough and hardy customs made necessary by the exigences of those times. The building was covered with clapboards, and was, when completed, an object of pride, and considered an achievement worthy of the time and the occasion for which it was erected. The surrounding grove was once a great camp-meeting ground; the people came for thirty or forty miles, with tents, remaining several days to attend the meetings. This old log structure served its day, and was replaced by a more commodious frame structure, with plastered walls and ceiling, panel doors, and regular glass windows. This building has long since been torn away, the society having built a commodious brick building in the village of Enon. The next church was erected by the Old-School Presbyterians, about a mile south of Muddy Run, near the Greene County line, in 1816, and was known as the Muddy Run Church. It was built of logs, had plank floor, shingle roof and glass windows; was about 24x30 feet. A brick building now occupies the site of this primitive structure. The congregation was in a flourishing condition until shattered by political animosities, growing out of the question of slavery and kindred topics. As among the early settlers of New England, after providing for immediate necessities, the next object of prime importance was to secure the education of the rising generation; so the Western pioneer, armed with his trusty rifle, provided with a cabin and a small clearing for raising a few scanty provisions for maintaining his family, next turns his attention to the work of providing educational facilities for his children. If the school children of Springfield, who have been accustomed to the commodious school buildings with which the city abounds, were some bright morning to be summoned together to attend school in a building

such as was the first schoolhouse in Mad River Township, they would not be able to express their astonishment at its extreme simplicity; even the attendants at our Enon school would be amazed at the contrast of this buildng with their own. The first schoolhouse was built in 1806, about thirty yards east of the Daniel Baker residence, on the old Dayton & Springfield road. It was a log building with puncheon floor, puncheon seats without backs; glass was too expensive for lighting schoolhouses; as a substitute, greased paper was used for window lights. The entrance was closed with a puncheon door, hung on wooden hinges, with a wooden latch, with a string attached for opening on the outside. The warming apparatus for this building was an open fire-place, with cat-and-clay chimney, as a stove for warming a schoolhouse was not thought of in those days. Perhaps it would have been better for the health of thousands of school children who have been confined in close, illy ventilated buildings, with incompetent teachers or janitors, ignorant or reckless of the requirements of the human lungs, if the idea of a stove or heating furnace had not suggested itself to the inventive genius of our advanced civilization. After the first schoolhouse was finished, the first teacher to occupy it was Samuel Gillalan, from Lexington, Ky., and, although a recommendation at this late day will be no special benefit to him, he is said to have been a good teacher. The qualifications of a school-teacher in those days required, in addition to the knowledge of a few of the primary branches, also the ability and the disposition to compel his pupils to walk in the pathway of knowledge. Compulsory education in those days was a definite, tangible, unmistakable reality, as many a young pioneer could testify with tears in his eyes and large red stripes on his back. The school term was in the winter season, and lasted three months. The expenses were paid by subscription, as we had then no public school fund provided by taxation, as now. The second school-teacher was Robert Layton. The next schoolhouse was erected near the site of the Rocky Point Schoolhouse, at what is known as the head of the cliffs. The third schoolhouse was built at or near what is known as the Center Schoolhouse, so named because near a central point of the township, and was for many years the place for holding elections and for the transaction of township business generally.

As early as 1809, when gunpowder was not only a necessity, but very difficult to obtain, Thomas Barton supplied the wants of the people in that line by manufacturing on a small scale, by hand. He was then settled on Section 34, Range 8, which has long been known as the Barton farm, on the line between Greene and Clark Counties, which farm has lately passed into the hands of Jonathan Cox.

The first clock sold was by Ezra Reed, of the firm of Reed & Watson, of Cincinnati, to Melyn Baker in 1809; the price paid was $20.

The first Sabbah school was organized by Jacob Morgan, David Garrison and Charles Moore in a paper-mill, built by Samuel Symington, at what was afterward known as the Partington Woolen Factory, already referred to, on the North Fork of Muddy Run.

The prairie in those early times was covered with a heavy growth of tall grass, and in the night season the deer would come down from the timber, in which they took shelter in day-time, in quest of water and to mow the tall grass, and also to eat a certain kind of moss that abounded along the border of the big pond, as it was then called. But since then, the spade of the Hibernian in the construction of two railways along the border, as also a number of ditches, has deprived it of much of its original character. This pond was a resort for deer at night, and it also abounded with fish. The deer and fish attracted thither the hunter with his rifle, and the fisherman with his hooks and nets. In taking the deer on dark nights, the hunter would carry ligthed torches,

and by this means could approach very near the deer, its eyes being blinded by the glare of the torch and, reflecting back the light thus thrown, formed a splendid target for the hunter's rifle, and many a deer was thus deluded to its death by the glare of the hunter's torch in the darkness in those early days along the borders of this pond, when hunting and fishing were as really a visible means of support as is farming or any other legitimate calling at the present day. About 1812, William Donnels built the first tavern in the township, about a mile and a half west of where the village of Enon has since been located, on the old Dayton & Springfield Road. This tavern was built of hickory logs, and hence it bore the appropriate title, and was known far and near, as the "Hickory Tavern."

Travelers through this region in those days were glad to avail themselves of the accommodations furnished by the landlords of those log-cabin hotels, as they were the best the country afforded. The internal arrangements of this tavern were in harmony with the external appearance, but a generous hospitality supplemented style, and the traveler, leaving the threshold of this temporary abode realized that, while his entertainment was not princely, it was nevertheless up to the times and the circumstances of a new settlement not yet initiated into the mysteries of foreign trade and commerce. This hotel, with its proprietor, has long since passed away. The next hotel was built in Enon, by Franklin Cook, in the year 1838. It was built of stone and rough cast, and has been in constant operation, under various proprietors, ever since, and is still the only hotel in the village. This hotel has at different times been under the management of, first, Franklin Cook, the first landlord; next, Judge Hunt, —— Hagenbuch, J. H. Barringer, Dr. H. C. Foster, J. R. King, Frederick Drexler, Jacob Dunkle and T. P. Brewer, the present landlord. A central point for the transaction of business from 1818 to 1838 was at what is now known as Snyder's Station. About 1818, John and James Leffel erected a grist-mill at this point, and John Leffel died soon after, and James run the mill. Previous to this time, the nearest mills were at Clifton, in Greene County, or at Harshman's, in Montgomery County. Great inconvenience was experienced in the early days for the want of grist-mills at convenient points. At one time, the people here were entirely destitute of flour or corn-meal, and could not procure it at any price. The occasion of it was an unexpected and sudden cold change that froze up the mills before the people had laid in a supply for winter, and, as there were no flour stores then, and no place to get flour but directly from the mill, the people for several weeks subsisted on hominy and pork. To go to mill in those days was a two-days journey, including the time required to grind a grist. The grists were usually carried on horseback, partly on account of the roads, and for the want of other means of conveyance. Hence, the erection of the Leffel mill in 1818 was of great advantage to the people of this community, and, as the mill got into operation, and a great many people came there with their grists from a distance, it finally grew into a favorable point for general traffic, and here were established the first dry-goods and grocery store in this community. The first store was started by Mr. Mills, father of the late Judge Mills; he was succeeded by Knott & Johnson; Isaac Wilson succeeded them; William Johnston moved to Clifton and was for a time one of our County Commissioners. Afterward, a store was established at Brottensburgh, and about 1837 a post office was established there, with J. R. Miller, Postmaster; previous to this, the nearest post office was Springfield. Brottensburgh was built on the old Springfield & Dayton road, on what is known as the Roberts, or Stilwell, place; was built mainly of logs, and was peopled principally by persons who were employed in some capacity or other in connection with the mill under its various managements, either as coopers, distillers, teamsters, or some other kindred occupation. This Brottensburgh tract was once the property of the noted and eccentric Lorenzo Dow.

The mill referred to was run until about 1831 by Mr. Leffel, and sold to Minard, who made some additions to the property, among the additions being a large brick distillery. Mr. Minard ran the mill about three years, and, being unfortunate, the property fell into the hands of the Sheriff, and was bought by Daniel Hertzler, who ran the mill and distillery successfully for about twenty years, amassing a large fortune. The property has changed hands several times since, but for nearly twenty years past has most of the time been lying idle. The village of Enon, to which reference has already been made, was founded in the year 1838, it being on the direct road from Springfield to Dayton, and nearly a central point between Springfield and Fairfield, and at the intersection of the road leading from Xenia to New Carlisle. Enon was established simultaneously with the location of the Springfield & Dayton Turnpike, which at this point followed nearly along theline of the old Dayton & Springfield road. The town was first started by Ezra D. Baker and Elnathan Cory, their land joining, and being divided by the range line passing through the town from north to south on what is known as Xenia street. Additions were afterward made to the town by David Cross, who succeeded to the Cory tract, and also by David Funderburgh, along South Kansas street, on the east part of town. This Kansas street has a local history, as the name suggests. When this street was new and unnamed some of the denizens along the line of this unnamed street were disposed to quarrel with each other, and a street fight was no uncommon affair, and the Kansas war being at its height, some ingenious person, associating the condition of this street with the condition of that gory young embryo State, named it Kansas street. Although both have laid aside their belligerent characters, yet the name remains, and will ever be a reminder of the struggles of the squatter sovereigns of Kansas with the border ruffians over twenty years ago. The first church erected in the place was a Methodist Episcopal, corner of Broadway and Pleasant streets; is still occupied by them, and is in a good state of preservation. This society was organized about 1840, in a small log house which stood in a grove between the village and what was then the residence of Eza D. Baker, now the John Hamaker residence. The grove and the log house have long since disappeared, as have also all who constituted the society in its first organization. The first regular ministers of this society were Levi P. Miller and Noah Huff. The sermon on the dedication of the church referred to above was preached by Mr. Walker, who, it was said at the time, was educated within the pale of the Catholic Church, with the priestly office in view, but apostatized from the Catholic faith and became a Methodist minister. The first local minister resident of the village was Frederick Snyder. The next church erected in the village was by the Christian denomination. The first resident minister of this denomination was Elder Ladly, who removed to Yellow Springs, where he resided until his death, a few years ago. The first schoolhouse erected was built on North Xenia street, was built of brick, one story, and is still standing; is now occupied as a dwelling. The next schoolhouse was built on South Xenia street; is a two-story brick building, has three rooms—two below, one above, the upper room being occupied by the highest classes, the rooms below by the intermediate and primary classes. The school is not entirely under the control of the village, but is sustained by an incorporated district, extending, for school purposes, outside of the corporate limits of the village. The village has usually been favored with good schools of a common grade; but little effort has been made of late years to establish a school of as high a grade as should be sustained by this community. This lack of interest on the part of the citizens in the cause of education has doubtless been very detrimental to the development of the best interests of the village and its surroundings. The health of this locality is such that no fatal epidemic has ever gained a foothold here, nor

have the honored disciples of Esculapius been able to reap large harvests here from the ills that flesh is heir to in less favored localities. This place is also favored with convenient railroad, mail and telegraphic facilities.

The first house in the village was erected by Jesse Rhodes. The first merchant was John R. Miller. He came here in an early day with a stock of goods and the post office, he having been previously established in Brottensburgh, where was located the first post office within the township. After Mr. Miller, Stephen Wilson came from Hertzler's Mills, now known as the Bank, or Snyder's Station, with a stock of goods. In those days, our merchants usually went twice a year to Philadelphia or New York to lay in a stock of goods. They went by stage, canal, and sometimes a portion of the route by steamboat, it requiring several weeks to make the journey, and still longer for the goods to be transported to their destination. Opening out a lot of goods, then being only a semi-annual occurrence, and not daily, as now, was an occasion of universal interest to the people generally, and especially to the ladies, who are always interested in the very latest New York and Paris styles. Other merchants were Melyn Miller, Conrad Kurtz, Robert Gaston, who came with his two sisters and uncle from Ireland and bought out the stand formerly occupied by Stephen Wilson. Taylor and Gardner were for a time engaged in the business here; their store-room was on what has long been known as the burnt corner, being at or near the northeast corner of Mr. Hagar's lot; the establishment was burnt out, supposed to have been by an incendiary. J. L. Conklin afterward established a store in the village, and was also burned out. David Zeigler was also engaged in the business; Smith & Ohlwine, John H. Littler, Anthony Beam, John Goodwin, Miller & Wolf, H. Strauss, John Wallace, and others.

Enon has been favored with quite a line of citizen tailors. Among the number were Mr. Kennedy, Miller Baker, Mr. Robinson and John Wallace.

Among the blacksmiths, Joseph Sipes was the first; after him was Nelson Hardman, T. J. Barton, John Hall, William Pottle, Franklin Roch. James Vanostran, who was also a plow-maker, was for a time engaged with William D. Miller in the village in the manufacture of the well-known "Miller plow." The first resident shoe-maker was Mr. Weaver; after him, J. R. King, Davidson Maple, J. Blackert, J. Hammond, William Maple and others. Cabinet-makers, the first was Hitchcock; after him, Conrad Kurtz, who also for a time engaged in the undertaking business. At that time, it was common to run a hearse with a single horse. Mr. Kurtz followed the usual custom in this respect. Among the early residents in the cooper trade were William Barton, Silas Chappell, Peter Miller, Edwin Barton and others.

The first trial, either civil or criminal, we ever witnessed was held in the old schoolhouse, and the case, as near as memory serves, was this: William Barton, with a hand, were working in the shop together, disagreed and came to blows, and the hand struck Mr. Barton near the shoulder blade with a cooper adze, penetrating almost to the lungs, inflicting a dangerous wound. A charge for assault and battery with intent to kill was brought, the party was arrested, brought before Squire Coffield; the trial was held at night, in the old brick schoolhouse in Enon, then occupied in day-time for a common school, and taught by Blair Wilson, afterward Col. Wilson, of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was then a young man teaching school and studying law.

Spirited arguments were made on both sides; the defendant was sent to jail, but, the wound not proving serious, as at first supposed, he was finally released. About 1805, a friendly Indian, encamped on the head-waters of Mill Creek, near the present site of Emery Church, was visited by three men from this township. The visit was made in the guise of friendship; they were kindly received and

entertained; they engaged the Indian in shooting at target, and, taking advantage of him when his gun was empty, shot him down without any other provocation than the fact that he belonged to the hated Indian tribe. One of the parties to this transaction, Maj. Bracken, met a sudden and tragic death the same year, under the following circumstances: He had a financial difficulty with a man by the name of Roberts, and, to simplify the question and bring it to a speedy termination, he notified Roberts to leave the settlement within a specified time or he would terminate his earthly career. Roberts, not daring, under the circumstances, to resort to law, had about completed his arrangements to leave. He was staying then at Parmer's, whose house stood a few rods north of the Stilwell Springs, and just across a ravine north from the former site of the old log schoolhouse of District No. 6. The dwelling was a log building, and the spaces between the logs above the upper floor were not filled and plastered, but were left open. When Roberts was about ready to leave, Bracken made his appearance, with two other men, Jacob Robinson and another person, two of them armed with guns, the third with a heavy club. They approached the house by a narrow path, single file, Bracken in front. Roberts, seeing them coming, and knowing their errand, ran up to the loft, and, taking a loaded gun, placed himself at an opening covering their approach, and, allowing them to advance within easy range, he took deliberate aim and fired. The charge entered the right breast of the leader, Bracken, who, turning round to his comrades, exclaimed, "I am a dead man!" and fell, bleeding profusely. He was carried into the house and soon expired. The settlers were speedily notified, and gathered to the scene. Ezra D. Baker, then a boy, remembers seeing him, his breast stripped open where the ball entered, the blood oozing from the wound, and Judge Layton wiping away the crimson fluid from the ghastly opening. His wife reached the scene after he had expired, and her first view was the fatal blood-stained opening in the bosom of her dead husband. A son, born about three months afterward, carried the mark of that fatal wound on his right breast to manhood, and, if living, can doubtless still exhibit the same proof of his father's tragic fate. When Bracken's two comrades saw their leader was fallen, they fled. Roberts took another loaded gun—Parmer having no less than five or six—and, mounting a horse, bade a final adieu to this settlement. Bracken's residence was at Brackensford, on the north bank of Mad River, at the mouth of Donnels' Creek. About the first death known to have occurred in this settlement was a Mrs. Broadus, from Kentucky. She was buried in the Knob Prairie Graveyard, and, on account of rocks, a sufficient depth could not be reached until they had tried three different locations for the grave.

The young men in those days who were the best marksmen were depended on to supply the table with wild game, such as deer, bear and turkey. Among those who were considered good in those times were the late Daniel Baker, who died 1868. He shot the last bear known to have been killed in the settlement about 1810 or 1811. In Kate's Bottom, near the Jacob Kissler spring, on the David Funderburgh farm, one exploit of his he used to relate, although the result of accident rather than skill, was the killing of four deers at a single shot. The object aimed at was a doe; beyond the doe was a yearling; the ball passed through the doe and brought down the yearling; with the doe were two unborn twins, making in all four at a single shot; the last wolf known to have been killed in the settlement was killed by Thomas Drake, in the Killdigan woods. An object of curiosity and of unknown origin is the Knob Prairie Mound, an artificial elevation, originally about forty-nine feet in height, and covering about an acre. Among its early attractions was a wolf's den. An indentation on the northwest side indicates the place of entrance to their quarters in the interior of this mysterious structure. This mound was, in the early settlement of this place,

James Anderson

GREEN TP.

covered with forest trees of the ordinary size and kind found in this locality. It lay immediately on the line of march of Gen. Clarke's troops on the way to the memorable battle of Piqua, the centennial of which was celebrated in August, 1880, on the ground where the battle was fought. A portion of Gen. Clarke's light horsemen rode to the top of this mound as they were on the march to the battle, from which they obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country. But this tower of observation was not elevated enough to give them a view of the village, about two miles away, that was so soon to fall before their superior powers. Their line of march lay from this point along the line dividing the lands of Susan Funderburgh and William T. Hill, and thence along the foot of the bluff at the head of the prairie, thence to the Mad River at or near Snyder's Station. Mad River, which embraces the smallest area of any township in Clark County, furnished her full quota of men for the army during the great rebellion. No drafted men were sent to the army from Mad River, nor has she ever sent a representative to the Ohio Penitentiary. And when we come to make up a list of men of note, we can point to this and to that man and say, "He was born in Mad River." Among those who have gained a national reputation, we claim the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, who was born and raised on his father's farm on Muddy Run; was educated at Oxford; studied law and entered the legal profession; soon rose to prominence. One of the cases that engaged his early attention was the noted Randolf will contest in Greene County. He was twice elected to Congress, where he soon became a leading character.

William S. Furay was born south of Muddy Run, in the Hagan settlement; was educated at Wittenberg and Antioch Colleges; engaged in journalism, and was, during the war, one of the most noted war correspondents, being then engaged with the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under the title of "Y. S."

The Hon. George Arthur was one of the leading attorneys of Springfield, was born on the farm now owned by A. Dillahunt; was educated at Gambier and Antioch, Ohio, and Union College, New York, and was once a prominent candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket against the Hon. J. W. Keifer, Republican.

The Hon. John H. Littler, for several terms Probate Judge of Clark County, was for a number of years a resident of Mad River.

F. M. Hagan, a rising attorney of Springfield, was born and raised near the same locality, a self-made man.

John B. Hagan, born near the same place, received a college education; his father designed him for the ministry, but, being inclined toward the legal profession, he embraced it, located at Cincinnati, where he died some years ago. He was at one time Principal of the Western School, Springfield. He was Adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards.

John Patten, raised in Mad River, was educated at Wittenberg, studied law in Springfield, removed to Indiana; was Captain of an Indiana cavalry company, and was killed in battle.

Politically, Mad River is, and has been for some years, Democratic, although about all the national parties, and those which aspire to nationality, have had representatives among us; even the old and now extinct Abolition party had its representatives here among some of our best citizens. The old revenue tariff and internal improvement Whig party embraced nearly half the balance of our citizens. The old anti revenue tariff, anti internal improvement Democratic party comprised the other half. Thus we were politically until the disruption of the Democratic party in the National Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860. Then we had Douglas Democrats, Breckenridge Democrats, Republicans and Bell and Everett Conservatives, with Lincoln and Douglas leading candidates.

Our people are slowly but surely learning that in local politics, when no great national principles are involved, that experience, honesty and executive ability are more important requisites in a candidate than a Democratic or Republican pedigree, although it reach back in an unbroken line for generations.

An event, the remembrance of which was indelibly impressed upon the memory of those who witnessed it, was the great hurricane of April 11, 1833. This terrible storm was preceded by an exceedingly hot, clear day. A few incidents of the storm in this vicinity are still vividly remembered.

At the residence of Ezra D. Baker, now John Hamaker's, at Enon, a traveler stopped soon after noon of that day, and asked the privilege of remaining a few hours, until after the hurricane, which he assured them would be along that afternoon, as he professed to be acquainted, in a more Southern latitude, with the indications preceding such terrible exhibitions of atmospheric phenomena. Mr. Baker was hauling stone about half a mile distant, with oxen; the stranger told him he had better put away his oxen and be ready, as the storm would likely be on soon. He also advised the family to make their arrangements to repair to the cellar on the approach of the storm. Mr. Baker had no cellar under his dwelling house, it being a log structure, but had an outhouse with a cellar. When the storm came in sight, he took his family into the cellar, where the stranger also took refuge, and Mr. Baker stood outside and watched the movements of the funnel-shaped cloud, which seemed to be coming in the direction of his house, but it passed about a quarter of a mile south, and between his residence and that of his brother, Melyn Baker. The cloud is described by those who saw it as an awful, black, funnel-shaped cloud, the smaller end extending to the ground, the larger end extending outward and upward into the atmosphere to a very great height.

After the storm had passed, the neighbors soon gathered to take an inventory of the damages. The house of Dr. Bessey, which stood near the present residence of David E. Shellabarger, but on the opposite side of the road, was swept clear to within one log of the lower floor, and everything in the house was swept away except a jug of "No. 6" the Doctor had for use in his practice. Himself and family escaped in a marvelous manner. The Doctor had just returned from visiting a patient; he was sitting in the house reading; his wife was ironing. All at once it grew dark. One of the family observed what a curious-looking cloud was coming; the Doctor went to the door, and, taking in the situation at a glance, he turned and picked up one of the little children, telling his wife and family to follow, which they did, and as they vacated the house, the storm took it up and scattered the logs of which it was composed to the four winds of heaven. One of his little boys was bounced up and down and carried some distance by the storm, but was finally dropped without serious injury. Another house about a quarter of a mile northeast of the Doctor's was also carried away without fatal results.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

BY PERRY STEWART.

This township lies immediately south of Springfield Township, and its entire southern line borders upon Greene County; on the east lies Madison Township, and on the west Mad River Township. It is composed of fractional Township 5, Range 8, of lands between the Miami Rivers and six sections of Township 4, Range 8, and also of nearly 4,000 acres of the Virginia Military Reservation, and contains in all about 23,200 acres.

It was formed in 1818, upon the organization of the county, and takes its name from Greene County, of which it was originally a part, and was then called Bath Township. At the time the change was effected, the southern line, beginning at the half-mile jog north, one mile west of the Madison Township line, ran due west to the southwest corner of Section 32, then north two miles to the section corners of 33, 34 and 4, then west to the southwest corner of Section 10, on the Mad River Township line. Shortly after the organization of Clark County, Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, with a few others, desiring to remain citizens of Greene County, petitioned the Legislature to have the line changed, which was done, and it was made to run in a northwest course to a point on the west line of Section 32, one-third of a mile north of the original corner, the house of Gen. Whiteman remaining south of the line, in Greene County.

PIONEERS.

If we would take into consideration the history of Green Township as it was first formed, Mr. O. Davis, who built the mill on the Miami where Clifton is now located about 1800, and Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, who married a daughter of Davis, would be the pioneers of the township; but as these gentlemen were citizens of Clark County only until they succeeded in getting the line changed, the honor of being the first settlers cannot justly be accredited to them.

It is supposed that settlements were made in Green Township as early as 1800, but there is no evidence of any permanent settlement until 1804, at which date Abraham Inlow settled on Section 6, Township 4, Range 8. He was born in Maryland March 25, 1777, and, in 1804, came with his father, Henry Inlow, to Donnelsville, where he remained a short time, then came to Green Township, his parents returning to Kentucky, whence they had come, and there died. Mr. Inlow was married twice; had born to him four children by first marriage, all of whom are dead; his second wife was Margaret Foley, who had eight children. Jemima, Catherine, Anna and Margaret grew to maturity, but Anna is now the only survivor. Mr. Inlow died October 4, 1840, and his wife, who was a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Daniel and Catherine Foley, died November 7, 1872.

In 1805, Thomas Luse and his parents, Justice and Mary Luse, came to this township and settled on Section 32, where Justice and wife died. Thomas was born in Kentucky in 1797; was married to Nancy Funston, a native of the township, born in 1816, and who is yet living here. They had eleven children, nine of whom are yet living. Mr. Luse died in 1878, much respected.

Ebenezer Wheeler settled on Section 12, Township 4, Range 8, in 1806. He was born in New Jersey September 15, 1782; came with his father to Cincinnati in 1800; married Joanna Miller in 1803; in 1810 or 1811, removed to

Urbana, Ohio; thence, in 1815, to Indiana, returning to his farm in this township in 1820, where he died in 1862, in his eightieth year.

Jacob Hubble settled on the same section as Mr. Wheeler in 1806. In the same year, Samuel and John T. Stewart settled on Section 15, Township 5, Range 8, where they bought and improved 500 acres of land. They were natives of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. The former was born in 1775, and was married in 1807 to Elizabeth Elder; was at Hull's surrender as a Captain of a militia company, and died on his farm in this township in 1854. John T. was born in 1781; was married in 1815, to Ann Elder, who had born to her ten children, nine of whom are living. He died in April, 1850, and his widow in September, 1880.

In 1808, James B. Stewart, a brother of the former two, settled in Section 6, Township 5, Range 8. He was also from Pennsylvania, born in 1777; was married to Anna Beaty in 1807, in Butler County, Ohio. He lost his eyesight while a young man, and died in 1828; his son, John B., resides on a part to the farm.

In the same year as James B. Stewart came, the whole of Section 18 was purchased by John H. Garlough, a native of Germany, who emigrated to Maryland, there married, and with his wife came to Ohio about 1790, and to this township in 1808. His descendants still own nearly all of his purchase. He was killed in 1820 by a vicious bull while engaged in building a grist-mill. His son Jacob fell heir to the homestead; he was born in 1796; married Nancy Luse, daughter of Justice Luse, about 1821, and died in 1878, aged eighty-two, leaving many descendants, who do credit to his name. The family are noted for longevity, all living to ripe old age, much beyond the allotted time of man.

Samuel Kelly and Timothy Stratton came in 1808, the former settling on Section 30, Township 5, Range 8, and the latter on Section 29.

Gabriel, George and William Albin came about 1810, settling in the western part of the township. George was in the war of 1812, and died in 1872; his widow is yet a resident of the township, and draws a pension for her husband's services during the national peril.

In 1811, Seth Smith located on Survey 615. His son Seth was born in Tennessee in 1798, and died on the farm his father purchased seventy years ago, in 1876, leaving four children. The whole family were peace-loving Friends, and did much for the moral welfare of this community, of which their descendants are now prominent in social and business circles.

Arthur Forbes, a patriotic Irishman, who fled from English oppression, settled on Section 27 about 1811, raising a large family and living to a ripe old age, dying about 1848, and, like all Irishmen, he loved liberty and hated tyranny.

Thomas Mills settled on Section 23, where his son John now resides, in 1812; he was born in Virginia in 1785, and in 1790 came with his parents to Kentucky, where he was married, thence to Ohio at the date above mentioned, dying in 1865; he was prominent in township affairs at an early day.

Early settlers in this township were William and John Goudy, who came in 1808; they were natives of Pennsylvania, who first settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803, whence they came to Clark; many of their descendants are living throughout the county.

Robert Elder, Sr., came from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and bought from Mr. Funk fractional Section 10, which contained about six hundred acres, on which he and family settled; this land is yet owned by the family. Mr. Elder died October 3, 1825, and his wife September, 20, 1827. Two of his sons yet reside in the township—Robert and John, the former being in his eightieth and the latter in his seventy-fourth year, and the name is largely represented by worthy descendants.

James Stewart, a cousin of those previously mentioned, came in 1813, and bought the land upon which his sons, Elijah, James F. and David, now live. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1782, and there married to Jane Elder, a sister of Samuel and John T. Stewart's wives, and died on the homestead in Green Township, in 1852, aged seventy.

In 1816, William Estle settled in the township; he was born in New Jersey in 1791, and there married in 1813, eight children being the fruits of this union. He died in 1859, and his widow in 1877.

Stephen Kitchen, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Warren County, Ohio, at an early day, and in 1818 came with his family to this township, settling on the farm where his son Abraham has resided for more than half a century. Stephen went to Illinois, and was there drowned in the Illinois River.

James Todd came in 1818; was married, in 1819, to Betsy Garlough, of which union four sons and five daughters are the fruits; the sons are John H., W. Brand, Samuel A. and James, and the daughters are all living near the old home. Mr. Todd was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and his wife in Maryland in 1799; he came with his parents to Ohio in 1806, settling on a stream in Warren County which has since been known as Todd's Fork, and from there to this township, where he was married, and settled on Section 18, in the northern part of the township, dying in 1863; his widow, in her eighty-third year, is yet living on the old homestead. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a millwright and carpenter, and had an extensive acquaintance.

Thomas Tindall was born in England in 1786; came with his family to Green Township in 1819, where he died in 1856, his widow dying in 1872. They left a large family of children, who are well known in the county.

In 1824, James and John Anderson, natives of Scotland, but claiming no relationship, came here from Greene County, where they had settled in 1819. James settled on Section 33, and John on 28, both living to a ripe old age, leaving large and prosperous families. James died in 1864, aged eighty-four; his son, "Squire" James Anderson, is yet residing in the township, and is a man of moral worth and strict integrity.

Among the other early settlers of Green were William Barnes, on Section 33; George Weaver and George Hempleman, on Section 10; David and Thomas Littler, Robert Laing, Lewis Skillings (who lived but a short time in this township, moving across the line to Springfield Township), John Baldwin, Gideon and Charles Bloxam, Josiah Bates, William Marshall, John Wade, Wesley and Jackson Allen, John Nagley and James Mason, nearly all of whom were from Virginia, and came for the purpose of making a home in the then dense forest of Ohio. Those men must have had rare courage, to undertake such a task, and posterity will ever honor their memory.

Green Township is mostly level. Its western portion is drained by branches of Mad River, while the Little Miami traverses the eastern part, passing in a southwesterly direction. The North Fork of the Little Miami empties into the Little Miami about two miles east of Clifton. About the year 1820, these two streams were carefully measured, under the direction of Gov. McArthur, to ascertain which was the main stream, and also depositions of early settlers were taken before John T. Stewart, Esq., as evidence, of which was called the main stream, the ultimate object being to locate the head-waters of Little Miami, and thereby fix the line between the Congress and Virginia Military Lands. A never-failing stream of water, called "Skillings' Ditch," empties into the Little Miami, bringing water from Springfield, Harmony and Madison Townships. It is in the eastern part of the township, and flows through a prairie, which in early times, was extremely wet and miry, being covered with a heavy growth of coarse grass, flags and weeds, a secure shelter and an admirable retreat for wild animals,

wild geese not infrequently staying here all summer. A ditch known as "Stewart's Ditch" is situated in the central part of the township. Its course is south, and empties into the North Fork of Little Miami.

This township is all timber land, with occasionally a small prairie along the water-courses. The timber is white, black and burr oaks, hickory, walnut and ash. The timber growth of Green Township was rank; the underbrush of hazel, plum, crab-apple, thorn and grapevine, in their corporate density rendered penetration very difficult.

There are many good springs of water in the township, principally in the eastern part. A strong sulphur spring is on Section 15, where Samuel and John T. Stewart settled. On Mr. Thomas P. Miller's farm is the famous "Little Spring," which has a very large flow of water, never varying in volume. On the hill close to this spring, while digging a cellar in 1832, the workmen found, about four feet deep, seven wedges, heaped carefully together, and, when ground, showed a deep yellow color, and weighed about three and a half pounds each. Mr. George Tindall, the finder, after all present had examined them, laid them back near where they were found, covering them lightly with clay; in the morning, he could not find the wedges, nor has the writer seen them since.

The Indians vacated the territory of this township about the commencement of the war of 1812. Their last camping-grounds were on the south bank of the Little Miami, just above and below the junction of North Fork with the Little Miami. The Indians who were here when the pioneers began settlements were friendly and quiet. Hunting and fishing were their occupations. We give here an incident which will illustrate their dislike to manual labor. A company of Indians were fishing near the residence of Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, when one of them became engaged in a wrestling match with a mulatto in the General's employ. The Indian proved to be the better man, giving the mulatto a heavy fall, after which he was unable to get up. The Indian became anxious as to the effect of the accident, and asked of the General, "What you do with me if me kill Ned?" The General replied, "You must work in his place." The Indian, looking at Ned and thinking the matter over, replied, "Me would rather you would kill me, General."

Congress lands were sold at two prices; first-class at $4, and second-class at $2.50 per acre. An entry, with the payment of $1 per acre, would secure a warrant. Failures to pay the balance were quite numerous. Congress, in 1822, lengthened out the time eight years for the payment of dues on land. At the expiration of this time, many were still unable to cancel their debts, in consequence of which Congress passed an act to effect that all persons holding land warrantswould become entitled to land deeds by paying 25 cents on each acre, and all lands not already sold should be held at $1.25 per acre. The last entry of land in the township was made by John T. Stewart, in 1832 or 1833, embracing the northeart quarter of Section 30. Mr. Abraham Kitchen bought, at public sale, the northeast quarter of Section 11, in 1832, for $300.

The Limestone street road, the Yellow Springs road and the Hillsboro road, all centering at Springfield, and also two county roads running east on either side of the Little Miami from Clifton (or formerly Davis' Mills), were opened about the same time, soon after the formation of pioneer settlements. The township now has sixty-six miles of roads, fifty-two miles of common roads in good condition, nearly one-third of which is graded and graveled, ten miles of toll roads, and four miles of free improved roads. There are also two miles of railroads –one mile across the northwest corner and one across the southeast corner. The township is abundant in gravel, out of which all the roads can be made passably good.

The settlers of this township experienced not so much trouble in securing

breadstuffs as pioneers generally. They were favored with a good mill, which was erected by Mr. Owen Davis about the year 1800, on the Little Miami, on the site of E. R. Stewart's mills. The dam and race now used by Mr. Stewart are the same as erected by Mr. Davis for his grist-mill. This mill became known as "Patterson's Mill," and all grains going into it were carried from the horses or wagons on the shoulders of the millers. This mill is just across the line in Greene County.

Salt was not easily obtained. To supply the wants, settlers would club together and have the salt brought from the salt works south of Chillicothe, on packhorses.

Cincinnati early became the market for all salable articles of the produce kind from this vicinity, and likewise the point at which to make purchases. Several of the farmers in company would load their wagons with whatever produce they could spare for market, and, with feed for man and horse, make a journey to Cincinnati, thereby effecting a change which met every want of the pioneer.

Farms were opened slowly. The typical log cabin, with its puncheon floor and clapboard roof, was found upon every pioneer farm. The log cabin, as a rule, had but one room, which served as kitchen, dining-room, bed-room and parlor; and at one side a large open fire-place was erected, which served the double purpose of heater and cook-stove. One door and one window made the list of embellishments complete. An ax, saw and auger were the carpenter's outfit in those days. Usually, a rail pen served the purpose of stable. To open out a farm after the erection of cabin and stable, the underbrush was grubbed out, rails made sufficient to fence the fields, and the standing trees girdled.

These primitive landmarks of the pioneer were ultimately superseded by more convenient frame and brick dwellings and more extensive barns. Mr. Seth Smith is supposed to have built the first frame house, in 1817; John Stewart the first brick, in 1823. These were soon followed by other frame and brick houses. Brick houses were built respectively by James Stewart in 1828; William and Gabriel Albin in 1830; Ebenezer Wheeler in 1833; and also Philip Marquart, Mr. Hensbarger, Justice Luse, James Todd and others, built brick houses at an early day.

Among the wild animals were red deer, which was a beautiful animal, and numerous in these parts up to 1825; the last one known in the township was a doe that remained on the north half of Section 16 during the summer of 1843, and was killed by Mr. Benjamin Allen in November of that year. Other animals were the gray fox, red fox (first seen here about 1844), raccoons, opossums, skunks, minks, muskrats, rabbits, gray and black squirrels, red squirrels (first seen here in 1850), blue-rats (the pioneer rat), the Norway rat (which immigrated here about 1838), brown bear (one found as late as 1825), the gray wolves. Elk horns were found, and yet are found in the lowlands, but the animal became extinct prior to settlements. The last gray wolf was killed about 1820, by Abraham Inlow, he being at quite a risk. Mr. Inlow was crossing the open prairie now owned by Charles Stewart, northeast quarter of Section 30; just as he entered the prairie, the wolf jumped from the grass and ran in the direction he was going. His horse started after and soon overtook the wolf, when it turned and started back. The horse stopped suddenly, turning also. Mr. Inlow, now excited, urged his horse and overtook the wolf before it reached the timber; when overtaken the second time, it turned short, turning again into the prairie; when overtaken the third time, its squatted in the long grass. Mr. Inlow now slipped quietly from his horse and grabbed the wolf by both hind legs. He soon saw he had his hands full, the wolf snapping furiously at his legs and arms; having no knife or other weapon, he started backward for the timber, twisting and kick-

ing the wolf all the while. Upon reaching the timber, he dispatched the animal by throwing it against the standing trees.

Among the birds were the brown turkey, which was very numerous, and not exterminated until 1857 or 1858; pheasants formerly were numerous, but now are few; quails, about as plenty now as formerly; wild pigeons, almost extinct, and wild ducks often found in our streams and ponds by thousands.

The fish of Green Township are of "small fry;" occasionally a "good-sized sucker" is beguiled by hook and line.

Wild fruits—plums, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, hickory-nuts, walnuts, hazelnuts and acorns—were originally found in abundance. Hogs were often fattened by being turned loose to feast upon the nuts and acorns in the fall of the year.

The health of this township was always reasonably good. However, ague and fevers—diseases common to Ohio—would, during some seasons, attack many. The "milk sickness," "trembles" or "sick stomach," a very dangerous disease, was known here. Persons attacked with it seldom recovered; those not dying at once were sufferers from its effects for years. Many of the early settlers died of this disease. The cause of the disease was thought by some to be a shrub growing in low, rich lands, in the shade and around ponds of water. This shrub resembled the poison-oak vine in foliage, yet grew but from two to four feet high. It kept green until late in the fall. Cattle eating this shrub would soon show symptoms of the disease, and if they were milch cows, the calves would be affected first with the trembles, losing the use of their limbs, yet retaining good appetites. Young cattle running out in the locality of this shrub would look well, yet, upon being driven so as to get their blood heated, would suddenly show signs of the trembles, and fall to the ground and be unable to get up, living for weeks in that condition, but eventually dying. The only known cure was plenty of green corn. Persons using the milk or butter from cows exposed, though showing no signs of disease, would contract the disease. Dogs eating the flesh of animals dying from it were certain to die. This shrub was found in the north part of the township, and would soon die out when the locality in which it was found was cultivated or closely pastured by sheep. This disease has entirely disappeared, the last fatal case being Mr. John Wheeler, who died in 1858.

Schools soon appeared, and were in keeping with the times and place. Empty cabins for schoolrooms, teachers with no qualifications other than to be able to "read, write and cipher." The first schools were paid for on the subscription plan. The person wishing to teach school would circulate a subscription paper in the neighborhood where he desired to teach; if he secured subscriptions sufficient to pay $8 or $10 per month, school would commence. These schools usually cost $1.50 per scholar for thirteen weeks. No examination of the teacher was made, except by the patrons of the school. After the formation of the school districts in 1819, and election of Directors, subscriptions were secured by them, and about 1830 some public funds were added to the subscription. Schoolhouses were built on the donation plan up to about 1840. School districts were independent of each other until 1852; the change that year, making a township a school district composed of subdistricts, soon enabled the people to have good schoolhouses and good schools. Female teachers were unknown until about 1828 or 1830.

The pioneers of this township represented almost every phase of religious belief; yet the Baptists were the first to organize, and, with the help of Presbyterians and others, to build a "meeting-house." This rough log house was built in 1807, on the north bank of the Little Miami, about eighty rods east of Gen. Benjamin Whiteman's house, and on his farm. It was warmed from a

W. Brand Todd

GREEN TP.

fire-place in one end, about ten feet wide. The Baptists occupied this house for occasional preaching up to 1830. Peter Clyde, a Scotchman, often walked from Xenia, twelve miles, to exhort the people. Peter, one Sabbath, was a little late, and made the following as an excuse to the congregation: His neighbor, the Rev. Hugh McMillan, had let him have a horse to ride, and he got along very well until he came to the Burn Creek at Old Town, which the horse did not want to cross, and he did not want to contrary the horse, so he took it back to Xenia and walked.

On the 16th of March, 1811, a number of persons met at the house of James Miller, Sr., and petitioned Miami Presbytery to organize a church on the third Sabbath of August of the same year. The Rev. James Welch met with the petitioners and organized a church, of which the following persons were members: Sebastian Shrofe and Thomas Patton, Elders; William and Margaret Ward, William Bull, George Browne and wife, Samuel and Elizabeth Sewart, Thomas and Sarah Townsley, James Johnson, William and Elizabeth Junkin, John T. Stewart (Clerk), Agnes Shrofe, Jennie Patton, Ann Marshall, Isabella Berry, Ann Wilson, Isabella Wilson, James and Rebecca Miller, John Humphries, Rebecca Garrison and Sarah Reed. Of this church, Peter Montfort was Pastor from 1813 to 1817, when Rev. Andrew W. Poague became Pastor, and was faithful to the church until his death, in 1840. In November, 1840, Rev. Moses Russell was established as Pastor, and served until his death, in 1863. In August, 1864, Rev. A. R. Colmary was elected Pastor, and he resigned in 1869, on account of ill-health. Rev. T. M. Wood was chosen Pastor April 25, 1870, who preached for one year, but was not established Pastor. April 5, 1871, Rev. E. S. Weaver was made Pastor, and is now serving as such. This church built its first house of logs soon after its organization. Its site was near the east fence of the cemetery, and near the middle, north and south.

In 1827, a brick church, 45x55 feet, was built near the west fence of the cemetery, whose foundation is yet visible, in 1854. The present church was built in Clifton, and in Green Township, of brick, being 45x75 feet. The membership of this church for the last thirty years has averaged about two hundred.

The Friends, or Quakers, held meetings at Seth Smith's residence and a schoolhouse near by as early as 1816. Christian Anthony was their preacher, and organized a society which is in existence yet, and have a large church at Selma, in Madison Township.

About the year 1818 or 1820, a church was built on grounds donated by Gabriel Albin, in which a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. This church remained until about 1837, when a frame church was erected on Adam Mayne's farm, about one mile north. This organization built Emery Chapel, in Springfield Township, in 1852.

In 1839, D. F. Ladley, an Elder in the Christian Church, organized the "Ebenezer" Church in the old house on Gabriel Albin's lot. In 1845, a brick church was built on a lot adjoining the old house, it being removed and the lot used for a cemetery and hitching-ground. Melyn D. Baker, Isaac N. Walter, Jacob Reeder, with others, have had pastoral charge of the Ebenezer Church. During 1879 and 1880, Rev. N. Summerbell was its Pastor.

The old church, when first built, was heated in a singular manner. Four puncheon boards, four or five feet long, were fastened together so as to make a pen, then placed on the church floor, in which was placed some clay; this was hollowed out, and in the hollow was built a charcoal fire.

The Rev. Saul Henkle, in 1833, at the house of John Budd, organized a Methodist Protestant Church, which bought a lot on Section 17, from Mr. Thomas Jefferson, in 1841, using the dwelling-house for worship until 1846,

when it built a frame church. This church was repaired and improved in 1877, while Rev. Rose had charge of the circuit to which it belongs. This church is known as Concord Church. Rev. Spark is in charge in 1880 and 1881.

Rev. Cyrus Dudley, in 1840, organized a Free-Will Baptist Church, which built a hewed-log house, 24x32 feet, on a lot donated by Abraham Kitchen, on a hilltop now known as Pleasant Grove. In 1859, the old house was removed and a large brick church erected in its stead. The church is in good condition, with Rev. B. F. Zell Pastor. This society was removed from Harmony Township, where it worshiped before locating in Green.

An Anti-Slavery Methodist organization was effected in 1844 at Cortsville, known as the Wesleyan Church, which built a church on a lot given by David Littler, and, after a few years of good work, was abandoned. In this church in 1850 Rev. A. L. Rankin organized a Free Presbyterian Church. This organization, in 1852, built a frame church on a lot donated to it by John Hume, at Clifton, on a hill in Green Township, and in 1859 it was merged into a new organization of the United Presbyterian Church, with Rev. W. A. Campbell, Pastor, who acted as such for sixteen years. Since 1878, Rev. R. C. Wyatt has had pastoral care. In 1859, a fine brick church was built, and is warmed by means of the modern improvement—a furnace in the basement.

Wones' Chapel was built in 1860, on the Yellow Springs Pike, and a church organized as a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized by Rev. Timothy Wones in 1858.

Rev. Shoecraft organized a Colored Baptist Church in 1868, which now owns and uses the old Wesleyan Church at Cortsville.

Of cemeteries or burying-grounds, many are unknown, others are known but entirely neglected, and still others, which are inclosed but abandoned. Some are in good repair, among which are Bloxum Grounds, near the southeast corner of the township; the Pleasant Grove lot, adjoining the Free-Will Baptist meeting-house; the Garlough Cemetery, on Section 18; the Presbyterian Cemetery, just over the west line in Greene County; and the Ebenezer Burying-Grounds. Of those inclosed but abandoned are the Ebenezer Lot, the Stratton and Bogle Lot, the William Miller Lot, and a few graves are the Concord Church, on Section 17. The burying-places known but neglected are at the old site of Emery Chapel; here was buried Robert Davis, a pioneer schoolmaster; also the Pearsons, and others; a few graves on C. A. Estle's farm; some on the section line between Sections 17 and 23; at the southwest corner of John Hep's farm, and at the southeast corner of J. S. Kitchen's farm. It was quite common for pioneers to bury the dead of their respective families on their own farms; consequently, new owners of the lands neglected to preserve the graves. In the cemeteries and burying-grounds, many graves of old pioneers are unmarked.

This township is without a post office, though at J. H. Todd's store, in Pitchin, mail is received and distributed by parties interested.

Robert Cort, about 1830, began to make the residence and carpenter-shop of William Marshall, on the farm now owned by Isaac N. Kitchen, a depot for his business of exchanging groceries and other articles for butter, eggs, cheese and other farm produce which he could profitably convey to Cincinnati in wagons. In 1835, William Marshall became his partner, and then the firm built a small storehouse at the road-crossing, and, soon after, a large one, which became a flourishing country store; trade extended so as to include the purchase and packing of wool and pork. Mr. Cort and Mr. Marshall died about 1843, the business passing into the hands of Robert Marshall and John Holmes. Marshall dying in 1846, John M. White and William Story succeeded as owners. About 1852, on the death of these partners, the business was abandoned. Cortsville is composed of one blacksmith-shop, one grocery store, the Colored Baptist Church,

twelve or fifteen residences, and toll-gate. The real estate valuation of it is about $1,660.

The first building at Pitchin was owned by Green Porter in 1845, who erected a residence and blacksmith-shop. In 1846, the Methodist Protestant Church was built, and, about the same time, other houses and shops. In 1854, George Hansbraugh built and operated a steam saw-mill, which was run for twelve years, John G. Hatfield and Aaron Dean being the later owners. The population of Pitchin, including the farm suburbs, in 1880, was 120. Pitchin at this time (1881) includes John H. Todd's grocery store, James M. Littler's blacksmith-shop, Job Evans' wagon-shop, James M. Gregg's shoe-shop, Andrew and Adam Fink's slaughter-house, Dr. Dillehunt's office, twenty residences, Methodist Protestant Church, and schoolhouse.

The introduction of machinery was not effected until about 1830. The cast mold-board plow was introduced about 1820. The first of these was the Peacock plow, made at Cincinnati, and was a right-hand plow. About 1837, the left-hand Franklin plow was introduced. Wooden harrow teeth were used until about 1820. Wheat, rye and oats were reaped with the sickle up to 1830, when the cradle was introduced. In 1852, the McCormick reaping machine was introduced, a machine which cut seven feet wide, and drawn by four horses. The grass was mown with a scythe until about 1850. The revolving hay-rake, made by Pearce & Son, near South Charleston, came into use about 1836. Wheat drills were introduced about 1856, and corn drills, corn planters and check-row planters soon after. Threshing was done with the flail, or tramped out by horses on the ground, or on barn floors. Mr. Rowan introduced the first threshing machine in 1835. His machine simply shelled the grain from the straw, and then the separation of the straw from the grain was done with hand rakes; afterward, the grain was separated from the chaff by the wind-mill. Pitts' separator was first used here in 1847, by Abraham Kitchen.

The Franklin cooking stove was the pioneer stove here, introduced about 1835. Before its introduction, the reflector was the only change from the open fire, the cranes, Dutch or brick ovens, pots and skillets being used. Sewing machines were introduced here in 1858 or 1859.

Robert Watkins opened a tannery on what is now Israel Hollinsworth's farm about 1815, and was run up to about 1830. Another tanyard was built about 1836, by Peter Knott & Co., near Clifton. This yard has been in operation up to 1880. In 1834 or 1835, Mr. Aaron Allen erected a steam saw-mill at what is now called Allentown, which was kept in operation by himself and sons until 1852, when it burnt down.

The first Trustees of the township, after it became a part of Clark County, were Samuel Stewart, Thomas Mills and James Stewart. John T. Stewart was the first Clerk. These gentlemen received for their services for the first year the following: James Stewart, $4; Thomas Mills, $3.50; Samuel Stewart, $3; John T. Stewart, $2.75. The first Justices of the Peace were Robert Stephenson and John T. Stewart.

The following is a list of Jurors selected in 1819: Grand Jurors—Benjamin Whiteman, J. Branson, David Littler, Stephen Kitchen and Abraham Inlow. Petit Jurors—Justice Luse, John A. Swarngen, John Garlough and Alexander Forbes. Ten years later, 1828, we find the following: Grand Jurors—Joshua Marshall, Thomas Mills, John T. Stewart and Edmund Hartin. Petit Jurors—John Anderson, Samuel Stewart and Thomas Littler.

The township officers and their pay for services for 1828 were as follows: Trustees, Samuel Stewart, $3.75; Thomas Mills, $3.75; Edmund Hartin, $3; Treasurer, James Stewart, paid by percentage. Supervisors—Thomas Barnes, $1.50; Allen Barnes, 75 cents; John Garlough, 75 cents; Joshua Marshall,

$1.50; John Anderson, $2.25; Thomas Elder, 75 cents; John T. Stewart, 75 cents; making as total costs, $19.40. Township receipts from County Treasurer, $18.93¾. Received of John T. Stewart, $1, being a fine collected from Robert Gay for swearing. Again we find that in 1831 the payment for township officers' services amounted to $20.08½.

The following citizens from this township have held important offices in the county and State: Stephen M. Wheeler, County Auditor in 1838 and 1839, and also Representative in 1840 and 1841; John T. Stewart, Associate Judge of Court of Common Pleas in 1837 and 1838; Perry Stewart, County Commissioner in 1866 and 1867, and Representative in the Fifty-eighth General Assembly of Ohio in 1868 and 1869; William D. Johnson, County Commissioner from 1869 to 1875. J. S. Kitchen, one of the present County Commissioners, is a native of the township, but was a resident of Springfield when elected.

Since the organization of Green Township, it has been politically Whig and Republican, voting four-fifths of its vote for the candidates of those parties. From 1842 to 1852, the Liberty and Free-Soil parties received from this township one half their votes polled in the county. The vote of 1880 was the largest ever polled—316 Republican and 81 Democratic.

During the rebellion, Green Township sent promptly to the front her quota of volunteers, demonstrating that treason found no sympathy among her citizens, 175 men from this township giving their services to help preserve the Union, the names of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Of these, twenty-three died in the service or since the war ended; ninety-five have removed from the township; and fifty-seven are yet residents of it, and relate with pride the achievements of the gallant boys in blue.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

BY F. M. M'ADAMS.

Madison Township occupies a position in the southeast part of the county, and is bounded north by Harmony Township, east by Madison County, south by Greene County and west by Green Township. Its width from north to south is five and a half miles, and its average length from east to west is seven and two-sevenths miles. Its area is forty and one-fourteenth square miles, containing 25,650 acres. Some of this territory was originally a part of Madison County, from which its name is taken, and, previous to 1819, it was called Vance Township. When and for what reason the name was changed does not appear on the records, but it retained the name of Vance for about two years after the formation of Clark County. It is reasonable that the original name came from a family of that name who were of the earliest and most prominent settlers.

The lands of Madison Township are, for the greater part, Military lands, and lie south of the Little Miami River and east of Ludlow's line. This line has its southern terminus at the source of the Little Miami, in the northeastern part of the township. The value of real estate in 1850 was $335,962; in 1860, it was $624,026; in 1870, $984,410; in 1880, $1,069,462.

The Little Miami River has its source in the northeastern part of the township, and flows westerly. Massie's Creek rises in the southeastern part of the township, flows southwesterly. Willow Branch, in the southwestern part of the

township, is a tributary of Massie's Creek. These form the drainage of the township.

South Charleston is the principal town, and is situated near the center of the township, at the crossing of the P. C. & St. L. R. R, and the Springfield Southern Railroad. It contains three churches—Methodist Episopal, Presbyterian and Catholic. The Union School building, Town Hall and the Ackley House are public buildings deserving mention.

Selma is a small village in the extreme southwestern part of the township, five miles from South Charleston, on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. It contains good society and has a fine school building with three departments. The Orthodox Friends, American Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal religious societies have each an organization and a house of worship. The Hicksite branch of the Friends' Society have a church in the vicinity. Selma, in ante-bellum days, was a noted station of the underground railroad.

From the records, it would appear that the township of Madison was made up of territory taken in part from Greene County and in part from Madison County, but the exact extent of each section cannot be accurately stated. The record of the County Commissioners reads:

"April 25, 1818.—Ordered by the board that as much of that part taken from the county of Greene and now comprised within the said county of Clark, and formerly known by the name of Vance Township, be a separate and distinct township, and it is hereby organized into a separate and disinct township, to be known by the name of Vance Township."

Under date of June 4, 1818, the Commissioners erected Madison Township as follows:

" Beginning on the north boundary of the 8th Range, on the line dividing the counties of Madison and Clark; thence south with said line to the southeast corner of said county of Clark; thence westwardly with the south boundary of Clark County to the east line of Green Township; thence north with said east line of Green Township to the north boundary of the 8th Range; thence east with said range line to the beginning. And the election for township officers shall be holden on the 19th day of September next, at the house of George Searlout, in Charleston."

The inhabitants of Madison Township are principally to the manor born. The original settlers were from Virginia and Kentucky, with a few from other States.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers and Catholics have well-organized Societies. Infidelity and skepticism have found little root and less fruit. Schools flourish and the child of this day without a practical education has despised the offered opportunities.

Agriculture is the leading pursuit. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes and fruit are the main products of the land. Stock-raising receives much attention, and some of the foremost and most prominent breeders of fine cattle, sheep, horses and swine within Clark County are residents of Madison Township.

The timber of the township is of good quality, and of sufficient quantity for practical purposes. Oak, ash, hickory and elm are the principal kinds of timber. The early settlers found very little timber here in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and therefore the timber found now is mainly the growth of the present century. Previous to the settlement of the land by the whites, the Indians annually fired the long grass which covered the country. This they did to facilitate hunting, and the result was the almost entire destruction of the small growth of timber. The surface of the country is generally level, but it is sufficienty rolling to make drainage by artificial means practically cheap and easy.

EARLY TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The records at hand are at fault to show who were the early officials and their succession in office. Between the years 1816 and 1855, the following-named citizens served in various official capacities: William Holloway, Robert Phares, Isaac Vandeventer, Adam Peters, Thomas Green, P. Sellers, John Kelso, James Wilson, Charles T. Arthur, Simon Armstrong, John Mitton, Rees Ellis, James Woosley, William Smith, Enoch Wilkins, Calvin Hale, John Curtice, Robert F. Evans, P. Hedrick, Francis Crispin, Gilbert Pierce, Clement Shockley, Samuel Briggs, Joseph Briggs, Isaac Dalyrimple, Jesse Ellsworth, William Beauchamp, John Reed, Rowland Brown, Seth Saint John, David Wilson, Eulass Ball, Isaiah Hunt, Jesse Griffith, William L. Warner, Greenfield Dooley, Christopher Fox, John B. Madden, Absalom Mattox, E. H. Broadbury, John Packer, Gregory Bloxsom, Cephas Atkinson, Matthew Crispin, George Bennett, John W. Johnson, Charles Paist, David Morgan, Epaminondas Hutton, G. W. Jones, Jacob Critz, George Hempleman, Jefferson Nagley, D. V. Pringle, Joshua D. Truitt, Griffith F. Sweet, T. F. Houston, Calderwood Hill, John Rankin, Washington Buffenberger.

Bonds on file show that:

1816, September 14—Peter Monahan and Richard Baldwin were elected Constables of Vance Township, and Alexander Ross was a Constable at the same time, having been elected the previous April.

1817, April 12—Richard Davisson gave bond as Constable of Vance Township.

1818, April—James Pringle gave bond as Constable of Vance Township "and part of Stokes attached to Vance." Bond, $500, "current money of the State of Ohio."

1819, October 25—James Donaldson, having been appointed Constable of Madison Township, gave bond in the sum of $500, "good and lawful money of the United States." Charles T. Arthur was Treasurer at this date.

1820—Thomas Green and Samuel Hedrick served as Constables; 1821, Samuel Smith, William Luse; 1822, Aaron Hamilton, William Luse; 1823, John Vincent, Aaron Hamilton; 1824, John Vincent, Lewis Hedrick; 1825, William Powell, Lewis Hedrick; 1826, Samuel Hedrick, William Powell; 1827, Moses Pierce, William Powell; 1828, James Pringle, Jr., Moses Runyon, Dan Daugherty; 1829, Moses Runyon, James Pringle, Jr., Lanson White; 1830, James Pringle, Jr., Jesse Botkin; 1831, Elijah Allen; 1832, Moses Pierce; 1833, Isaac Davisson; 1834, William R. Hogue, Benjamin P. Gaines; 1835, Christopher Fox, William Scott, Dan Daugherty; 1838, G. W. Powell, James Price; 1839, Isaac Hedrick, Joseph A. Houston; 1846, Elijah Anderson; 1849, Epaminandas Hutton.

1844, May 31—Isaac Richardson gave bond of $200 as Treasurer of School District No. 7.

1844, April 2—John I. Dale gave bond of $1,000 as Treasurer of Madison Township.

1845, April 7—Clement Anderson gave bond of $500 as Assessor of the township.

1850, December 7—Joseph A. Houston, Township Treasurer, gave bond in the sum of $1,000; he had served the previous year.

1850, June 6—John Holmes, Treasurer of School District No. 2, bond, $2,000.

1851, April 9—Joseph A. Houston, Township Treasurer, bond, $500.

1852, April 13—Robert C. Clark, Assessor, bond, $2,000.

1853, November 26—Joseph A. Houston, Justice of the Peace, bond, $1,000.

1853, April 5—Samuel Buffenberger, Supervisor of Roads, bond, $50.

1853, April 4—Robert C. Clark, Assessor, bond, $500.

1853, September 15—Lewis Hedrick, Supervisor of District No. 5, bond, $100.

1855, October 22—W. D. Pierce, Supervisor of District No. 9, bond $100.

1848, January 6 -Joseph A. Houston, Justice of the Peace, bond, $1,000.

1844, December 20—A. Waddle appointed by Mordecia Bartley, thirteenth Governer of Ohio, to cast the proxy vote of said Governor on the stock of the Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike Company.

ROADS.

The original roads seem to have been laid out regardless of section lines and cardinal points of the compass. The exceptions to this statement are few, and this fact mars the shape of many of the finest farms of Madison Township.

The West Jefferson, South Charleston & Xenia Turnpike was built by a stock company about the year 1844. The Springfield & South Charleston Pike was finished in 1866. The Charleston, West Jefferson & Washington Pike was finished in 1868. The average cost of these improved roads is put down at $2,000 per mile.

OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers of Madison Township, like the pioneers of other parts of the great State of Ohio, were a peculiar people, and seemed providentially designed for their parts in life's great drama. They were men and women of rude and unpolished manners, yet they were not lacking in the nobler qualities that fitted them to become the antecedents of a more polished civilization. The following brief mention is made of some of these families, who, braving the privations of frontier life, laid the foundations of society, on which their descendants have built and flourished:

George Buffenberger was a Virginian. He and family came to Ohio and settled in Madison Township as early as 1807, locating on the head-waters of the Little Miami. He owned a large tract of valuable land, raised a large family of children, and was characterized as the most eccentric man of his generation. He possessed great wealth, yet was careless, and often shabby in his dress, and defied the ordinary customs of civilized life.

Christopher Lightfoot was a man of fine education, and a Scotchman. He settled where William Watson now lives, south of the Little Miami depot, some years before South Charleston was laid out, and was one of the projectors of that village. He was a school-teacher and surveyor.

Elijah Pratt was probably the first physician of Madison Township. He was practicing as early as 1818. He lived northeast of South Charleston. He was from New England.

John Kolso was among the first Justices of the Peace of the township. He lived on the Jamestown road, on lands now owned by Paullin's heirs. He reared a large family of children, all of whom are non residents of the township.

William Holloway was an early settler near Selma, on the McDorman farm. He was a Quaker, and for many years filled the office of Justice of the Peace creditably.

William Willis was an old and devout Quaker, and kept a hotel two miles west of South Charleston, on the State road from Xenia to Columbus, where Caleb Harrison lives. This place, being on the commonly traveled road from Cincinnati to Columbus, it was widely known, and was a favorite stopping-place for the distinguished men of the early times. Between the years 1830 and 1840,

while Tom Corwin was a member of Congress, and was compelled to reach the national Capital on horseback, he made this hotel a regular stopping-place. He was sometimes accompanied by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, on similar trips, and the high old times had at the "Old Willis Hotel" by these distinguished guests often tried the patience of the quiet host. The house, a one-story log building of three rooms, still stands.

Mungo Murray was a Scotchman, and located on Section 12, on the northern border of the township, in 1817. His sons, James, George and Peter, were gentlemen of rare business qualifications. The last named built the "Murray House," of Springfield, and was at one time one of the foremost of the business men of that city. The elder Murray died in August, 1830, at the age of fifty-five years.

John McCollum was a native of Virginia. He settled two miles south of South Charleston in 1814, on the farm now owned by D. V. Pringle. He was twice married. By the second marriage he became the father of eight children —Rebecca, Henry, John, Alvira, Evaline, Minerva, Seth O. and Russell B. He died in 1848, aged seventy-three; his wife died in December, 1871, aged eighty-seven.

David Vance was a Kentuckian. He settled in Madison Township in 1808 or 1809, one mile west of South Charleston, the farm now owned by James Pringle. He was a cousin of Joseph Vance, tenth Governor of Ohio. His sons —Ephraim, John, Daniel, Joseph, Elijah and Elisha—were worthy citizens. The last two were twins.

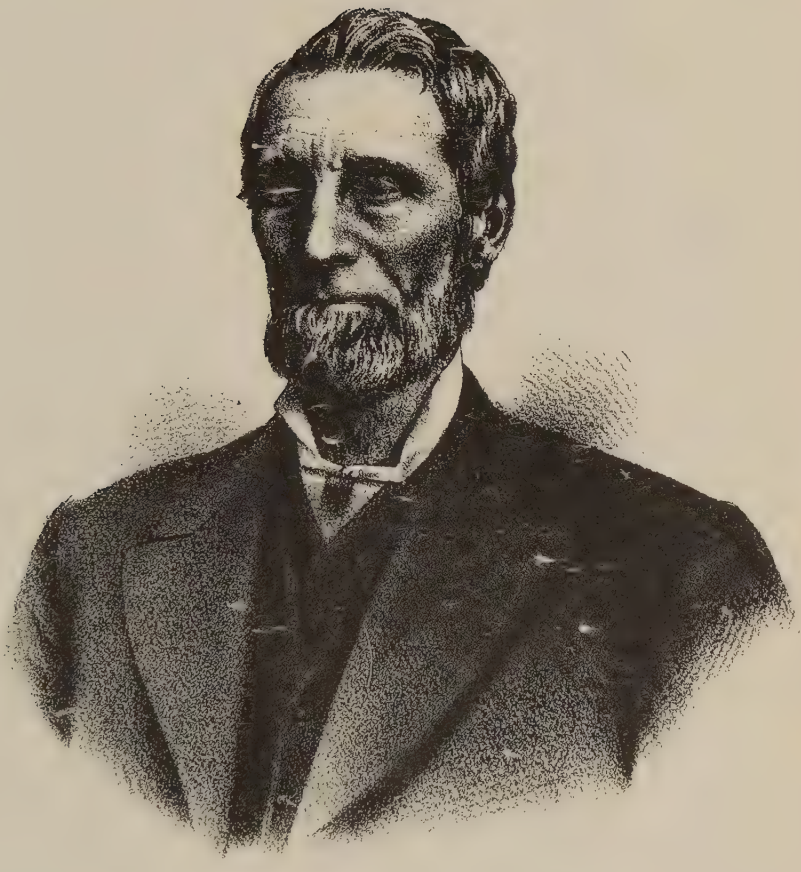
James Pringle, Sr., came from Kentucky and settled in Madison Township in 1812, on Section 16, now owned by D. O. Heiskell. His wife was a Vance. They raised a large family of children, who in after years filled well their several stations in life. Their sons were Thomas, David, William and James. Mr. Pringle died in August, 1867, aged eighty-four.

Isaac Davisson, about 1810, settled a short distance east of South Charleston. He married Sarah Curl in 1808. His father, Isaac Davisson, Sr., was an early settler of Warren County. Isaac, Jr., and his bride, made their wedding tour on horseback, Mrs. Davisson using a feather-bed for a side-saddle. They passed through Springfield on their way from Todd's Fork, in Warren County, to their new home, near Catawba. At this time, Springfield had but a few houses, and these were in the brush. After spending the first three years of their married life in Pleasant Township, they located in Madison, as stated. He purchased fifty acres of land, and in time added several hundred acres to his estate. He was of Methodistic stock, as well as his wife, and, in the years that followed their coming to the neighborhood, the early preachers held meetings in their humble cabin, and to the end of his days his devotion to the Master and his zeal for the church never waned. His wife still lives, and has passed the ninetieth milestone in the eventful race of life. They raised a large family of children; twelve of these lived to become married; they were William, Obadiah, Lemuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah J., Margaret, Julia Ann, Maria, James G. and Daniel.

Phillip Hedrick and his wife (Foley) settled on the north bank of the Little Miami in 1811, on the farm now owned by K. P. Truitt. Mr. Hedrick was a Kentuckian; his wife, a Virginian. He bought 600 acres of land at $1.25 per acre. The husband and wife died in 1838 and 1825 respectively. They were married in Kentucky, and five children were born to them in that State. Their children were Samuel, Lewis, David, Isaac, Henry, Joseph, Anna, Mahala and Rebecca. He assisted to lay out South Charleston in 1815.

Charles Paist was a native of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He married Abigail Perkins, of Wilmington, Ohio. He settled on the head-waters of

MRS. MATILDA KITCHEN
GREEN TP.



ABRAHAM KITCHEN

GREEN TP.

Massie's Creek, on the Columbus and Xenia road, in 1815, and there built a store and carried on merchandising several years. He was the first merchant of Madison Township. He moved to South Charleston in 1824, and there continued merchandising for some time. He served one term as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was one of the leading Abolitionists of his time, being far in advance of the public sentiment of that day. The first anti-slavery address ever made in South Charleston was made from the porch of his residence, on Columbus street. He was a medley of contradictions, being a Democrat, a Quaker, an Abolitionist, and an ardent follower of Tom Paine. His children—Isaac, William, Charles and Mary (Mrs. D. O. Heiskell) inherited the sterling qualities of the father. He died in 1858, aged sixty. His wife died the next year, aged fifty-eight.

Robert Houston was born in Scott County, Kentucky, April 11, 1800. At the age of twelve years, he came to Ohio with his parents. He studied medicine at Springfield, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession at South Charleston in July, 1821. He married Eliza Pearce November 25, 1822, and became the father of twelve children. He continued the practice of medicine forty four years successively in this village. In 1865, he removed to Champaign City, Ill., where he died July 11, 1872, aged seventy-two years. He was an ardent Whig, a zealous Republican, and for nearly fifty years was a consistent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel Thomas and family came to Madison Township about 1814, where he remained until his death, in 1867, his wife dying in 1871. He was a native of Delaware, born in 1785, and was married, in Warren County, Ohio, to Mary St. John, a native of New York, born in 1783. They had nine children, and their eldest child, John, is now residing in the township, at the age of seventy-two.

POLL-BOOK OF AN ELECTION HELD IN VANCE (MADISON) TOWNSHIP, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, APRIL 6, 1818.

	NAMES OF ELECTORS.
1	Gregory Bloxsom.
2	Charles Paist.
3	Isaac Vandevanter.
4	Richard Davisson.
5	Archibald Mickle.
6	George Neagly.
7	Francis Crispin.
8	John Briggs.
9	John Kelsey.
10	Joseph Briggs.
11	John Briggs, Jr.,
12	Daniel Johnson.
13	William Vickers.
14	John Neagley.
15	Robert Phares.
16	Charles Arthur.
17	G. Bloxsom.
18	Thomas Green.
19	Eli Adams.
20	Alexander Crawford.
21	Peter Monohan.
22	Adam Peterson.

	NAMES OF ELECTORS.
23	Elijah Anderson.
24	Henry Neagley.
25	James Wilson.
26	Jephtha Johnson.
27	William Holloway.
28	Polser Seller.
29	Ebenezer Paddock.
30	Isaac Warner.
31	Joseph Vance.
32	Phillip Hedrick.
33	Isaac Jackson.
34	David Littler.
35	Abner Robinson.
36	Enoch Smith.
37	Samuel Arthur.
38	Richard Baldwin.
39	Jacob Reader.
40	George Neagley, Sr.
41	Josiah Bate.
42	Francis Alexander.
43	William Bloxsom.

PHILLIP HEDRICK,
JOSEPH VANCE,
EBENEZER PADDOCK, } *Judges.*

WILLIAM BLOXSOM,
RICHARD BALDWIN, } *Clerks.*

In the year 1847, the Assessor of Madison Township, R. C. Clark, enrolled the following-named citizens as subjects to do duty as militia:

William D. Pringle, Fletcher Smith, William Little, John Little, James Pringle, Jr., Joseph Garns, Benjamin Hughs, Seth McCollum, Samuel Eppard, Hiram R. Athey, Obed Johnson, Elijah Woosley, George Gilroy, Oby Davisson, Benjamin Woosley, Presley Jones, Trusdil Reeder, Calderwood Hill, Augustus Hutchinson, Jonathan Cheney, Christopher Schickedantz, George Schickedantz, William Rawin, Alexander Waddle, Abner Brittin, Jessie Wise, Edmond Hill, John C. Layborn, Hiram Lewis, William Paist, Jr., Joseph Peat, John Rankin, Joshua Rankin, Lewis Hill, James Thacker, Edward Edwards, Jacob Buzzard, John F. Harrison, Milton Parker, Aikin Kelso, Edward Wildman, Samuel J. Warner, James L. Knick, Lanson Hale, Hiram Haughman, David Vance, George W. Jones, Greenfield Dooley, David Armstrong, James P. Harrison, Griffith F. Sweet, Jacob C. Smith, William Ely, William Weymouth, Hadan Cramer, Putnam Gaffield, Daniel Hempleman, Josiah Merrit, Isaac Wilson, Thomas Mattison, John B. Wade, William Townsley, James Marshall, Isaac Warner, William Comrey, Jacob Pierce, William Frasier, Simeon Warner, Jacob Muna, James Anderson, John Frame, Benjamin Frame, Josiah Negley, Levi Jones, Samuel Hutchinson, Daniel Smith, Michael Way.

A REMINISCENCE.

Capt. Roland Brown was a Kentuckian. He settled and lived many years on a farm west of South Charleston, and then emigrated to Illinois.

In 1828 or 1829, a debating society was held in s small brick schoolhouse that stood very near the place where now stands the Methodist Episcopal Church. Capt. Brown was fond of debating, and was seldom absent from the meetings of the society. The subject of railroads and telegraphs was just beginning to attract some attention in the Eastern States. Capt. Brown took up this theme one night, and, enlarging upon it, said the time was not far in the future when railroads would be laid all over the West; that one would reach from Cincinnati to Lake Erie which would not run far from the place where he stood. He added that men would yet travel fifteen miles an hour, and heavy burdens be pulled over these roads by steam power.

The Methodists were then in the dominance in the village. They voted Capt. Brown a visionist, a castle-builder, and denounced his railroad theory as the rankest infidelity, and contrary to God's revealed word. They claimed that if God had intended his creatures to travel in the marvelous way spoken of, he would have foreshadowed it in the prophecies. Of those who were most outspoken in denouncing the Captain's theory, mention is made of John Mitton, Sarah Mitton, Eli Adams and wife, Susan Mitton, Joshua D. Truitt, Benjamin Truitt, James Woosley and his wife, John McCollum and wife, Asbury Houston and wife, Laughlin Kinney and wife, Horatio Murray and wife. No better nor more honored Christian people ever lived in Clark County than these above named; many of them lived to travel by railroad, and the news of the death of more than one of their number was flashed across the land by telegraph.

REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST

"In the year 1835, a man named Eastman, from one of the New England States, sent an appointment to address the people of South Charleston on the question of the abolition of slavery. At that time, there were barely a dozen souls in the village who sympathized with the anti-slavery movement. The existing political parties were alike indifferent, but the pulpit and the press had sounded a note of warning, which began to echo in the ears of a few Quakers

here and there. When Eastman arrived, he was met by a previously appointed committee, consisting of several of the best citizens of the place, who notified him that his presence in the village was obnoxious to its citizens, and under no circumstances would the people consent that the slavery question should be discussed from the Abolitionist's standpoint.

"Mr. Eastman answered courteously that he was accustomed to such receptions, and that, notwithstanding the warning of the committee, he should certainly carry out the object of his visit and deliver his address; that he recognized a higher law than any statutory enactment, and that he feared God more than man. There was a good schoolhouse and a church in the village, but had they been a thousand miles distant they would have served Eastman as well as now. No one dared to open the door of a public house to the agitator! But Charles Paist, a staid old Quaker, said, 'Thee may speak at my house,' and accordingly it was announced that the speaker would speak that evening from the porch of Charles Paist, on Columbus street. When the hour of the meeting arrived, the speaker found in front of him in the street a large crowd of men and boys whose demeanor meant trouble. They were all supplied with eggs, which had been provided by the merchants and grocers of the village, and nothing was better understood than that Eastman was to be egged. This was known by Eastman, and by Mr. and Mrs. Paist. So, when the speaking began, Mrs. Paist quietly took a position in front of the speaker, and so contrived, during the whole time of the speech, to shield Eastman from the egging that threatened him. Mrs. Paist was greatly esteemed, and no one dared throw an egg which would endanger her. At the conclusion of the speech, the speaker was conducted by a back way through a corn-field to the house of a man named Smith, where he was safe from the mob. The seed sown on this occasion took root. Twenty-one years later, when the Deputy Marshals of the United States, carrying off citizens of Champaign County under authority of the fugitive slave law, passed through the village of South Charleston, and by their overt acts set at defiance the local civil authorities, Judge Ichabod Corwin, by a strong anti-slavery speech in the street, enlisted the people in pursuit of the Marshal and his posse; the livery stock of the village was put at the disposal of the crowd; rifles, muskets, revolvers and other firearms were brought forth for use; the principal citizens joined in the pursuit, and were in at the capture of the Addison White rescuers."

SOUTH CHARLESTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

One of the first fair associations of Ohio, outside of Hamilton County, was organized at South Charleston in the fall of 1837, and the society held its first fair October 19 and 20 of that year. The premiums offered to exhibitors ranged from $1 to $10, and aggregated $124. Rowland Brown was President, and A. Waddle, Secretary. Among the exhibitors appear the names of Cyrus Reed, William Osborn, Silas Henkle, George Chamberlin, E. Hutton, Robert Houston, George Linson, Samuel Arthur, G. W. Sabin, Kendall Truitt, Jacob Landis, David Littler, George Linson, Rowland Brown, James Woosley, James Johnson, Benjamin Moore, Francis Brock, J. W. Pope, Matthew Bonner, David Harrold, W. D. Pierce, A. Waddle, Benjamin Browning, John Watson, Innis Townsley, Jackson Jones, W. L. Warner, Eli Gummere, Milton Brown, Henry Bretney, James H. Ryan, Isaac C. Dun, Milton Brown, Samuel Mormon, Mary Littler and Hannah E. Pierce.

THE SOLDIERS OF 1861–65.

Madison Township soldiers have a record of which her people may well be proud. From that memorable day in April, 1861, when hostile traitor hands

struck the old flag, and hostile batteries converged their murderous fires on Sumter, until the day of proud and lasting victory at Appomattox, the sons of Madison Township, with their lives and all they held dear, were at the service of the country and on the side of the Union. At the beginning of the war, their response was prompt, cheerful, practical. As months and years lengthened, the decimated ranks were filled by fresh and willing troops; and when the end came, there was scarcely a family in Madison Township that had not laid on the country's altar some costly sacrifice. From first to last, the township furnished 200 men. The greater number of these served in the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio National Guards, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Sixteenth Ohio Artillery, Seventeenth Ohio Artillery. While the men of the township contested the question of secession in the field, there was also an army of noble women at home, who bore no trifling part in the great contest. They never tired in their efforts to supply to the soldiers at the front many tokens of remembrance; the sick were supplied with innumerable delicacies, and the God of battles was continually appealed to that the right might triumph, and that the country might again emerge from the great contest purified by disaster and worthy of its great founder—Washington.

CHURCHES OF MADISON TOWNSHIP.

South Charleston Methodist Episcopal Church.—"The kingdom of God cometh not with observation" is just as true in the origin of religious societies in modern times as it was in the days of Christ, who was interrogated as to when the kingdom of God should come.

The first settlers of the neigborhood were chiefly from Virginia, Kentucky, New York and Pennsylvania, who came to this county during the first fifteen years of the nineteenth century. Many of them had been converted and became Methodists in their former homes, and with them they brought the spirit of worship and the love of the church.

There being no places of public worship in the immediate vicinity, these people united to worship with a small society who met at the house of old Father Troxell, over the line in Madison County, five miles southeast of where South Charleston now is. Among these early settlers was Isaac Davisson, who, with his young wife and two children, settled in his new home, one mile east of South Charleston, in the spring of 1811. Their house was a log cabin of one room, and one story high, with puncheon floor and a door made of clapboards. The chimney was made of split sticks laid up in a mortar made of clay. The jambs and hearth were made of dried mortar; the house was lighted by a small opening through the wall, covered with oiled paper. This was the place where Methodism was to be cradled, and from which were to go forth influences to establish the church on a firm and lasting foundation. About the year 1814, two local preachers—William Irwin and Jonathan Minchell—were invited to preach here, and, accepting, they preached once in four weeks. The women would sit on the side of the bed, while the men found position on a flat rail supported by a chair at each end. The work grew. Prayer meetings were occasionally held at the houses of Jesse Ellsworth, J. Botkin and James Woosley, and thus for several years the seed was being sown, which, under God, was to produce a grand result. About 1817 or 1818, Mr. Davisson built a house of hewed logs, of more ample dimensions than the first, and this house for several years following was the home of the church. In 1821 or 1822, South Charleston was placed on the plan of Paint Creek Circuit, and became a regular preaching-place for the

itinerant ministry. Rev. Moses Trader is said to have been the first preacher in the place, and to have organized the first class in South Charleston. The following-named persons were members of the class:

Isaac Davisson (Leader), Sarah Davisson, Nancy Rowan, J. Ellsworth, wife and family, J. Botkin and wife, Eli Adams, the Creamer family, Mrs. Woosley, J. Mitton and family, P. Hedrick and wife, John and Elizabeth McCollum, Seth Saint John and wife, Nancy Pool and others. Preaching was continued at Mr. Davisson's house for ten years; the quarterly meetings were held here, the sacraments administered and enjoyed, and, besides this, more than one revival of religion occurred here, and results of lasting good followed.

In 1828, a frame church was erected near the site of the present one. It was 30x40 feet in size. In 1832, an addition of twenty feet was made, making the house 30x60; the pulpit was on the north side and the door on the south side, a stove in each end and a large drum in the middle, before the pulpit. Wonderful work was done in this uncouth temple in the saving of souls and the outpouring of the spirit. In 1834, a class called the "town class" was formed. It comprised the following-named members: Griffith Sweet (Leader) and wife, J. Asbury Houston (Leader) and wife, J. D. Truitt, Mary Truitt, Father Lott, wife and daughter, Elizabeth Bennett, Dr. R. Houston and wife, Mrs. Jane Houston, Joseph Houston, Mary Houston, Miss Jane Houston, Rev. Ed Williams and wife, Laughlin Kinney and wife, Elizabeth Janey and Ruth Janey. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1830, by Rev W. T. Snow; it met twice each Sabbath, and the preacher avowed that it should continue "as long as the sun, moon and stars should continue to shine."

In the years 1847 and 1848, the society erected the building now standing. It is of brick, large and commodious, with a lecture room and class room below, and a large audience room above. This building ought to be and is a monument to the faithful men and women of South Charleston who have been called from labor to reward. Of the numerous preachers who, in this expanse of years, have preached and labored with this people, let mention be made of Finley, Roberts, Gatch, John Collins, Russell Bigelow, W. H. Raper, Dr. Taylor, Frank Wilson, Dr. McCann and Jonathan E. Chaplin.

Many young men of the church have gone forth from here bearing the glad tidings to the world. Of these, let mention be made of James D. Webb, William I. Ellsworth, J. B. Ellsworth, Jesse Botkin, Charles B. Warrington and Jacob Pierce. Of the local ministers, Eli Adams, Abram Buckles, John Miskey and Richard Creamer had their training here and gave much fruitful labors to the church.

The society has had steady and permanent growth in years past, and now numbers nearly two hundred members. It maintains a vigorous Sabbath school. Rev. S. B. Smith, of the Cincinnati Conference, is its Pastor.

Wesley Chapel (Methodist Episcopal). This extinct church was located nearly five miles east of Springfield, and was erected on a lot 120 feet square, donated by Absalom Foley, and deeded June 1, 1847. The building and nearly all who were wont to worship there have passed away. The house was built of brick. Of those who contributed liberally to its erection, the names of William H. Harris, Absalom Foley, Henry Shugh, David Hayward, Griffin Moler and H. P. Harris are mentioned. The charge belonged to the Urbana District, Vienna Circuit. The house cost $1,400, and was dedicated by Rev. Grover. William H. Harris served the society long and acceptably as Leader. Of the ministers who preached at Wesley Chapel, mention is made of William I. Ellsworth, Bail, Swayne, Fields, Vance, Fleming, Mosgrove, Jackson, Dryden, Conrey, Keck, Stokes, Moler and others.

About the year 1874, the charge having become weak by deaths, removals

and other causes, the society was disbanded, the house was disposed of, and Fletcher Chapel was and is a church of the past.

St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, South Charleston.—The first Catholic settlement in this portion of Clark County was made in the fall of 1849, by the following-named persons, who came from Connecticut for the purpose of working on the Little Miami Railroad: Luke Hope, Bryan Conlan, William Dewit, Christopher Tuitte, James Quigley, Thomas Dolan, Jerry Murphy and Michael Lannon.

In the years 1850 and 1851, this colony received an addition as follows: Owen Riley, Daniel Hanifan, James Donahoe, Thomas Singleton, Thomas Cusack, Philip Smith, Michael Molan, Michael Carr, Daniel Sheehan, Patrick Rooher, Patrick Quinn, Peter Mallon, Andrew Campion, Frank Tuitte, John Cusack Martin Farrell, Owen Conroy, Martin Sweeney, Thomas Kinsella and Patrick Conway—nearly all of whom have since died or moved away, only eight of them, as far as can be ascertained, being still among the living.

In the next five years, the influx of Catholics was considerable, and it would now be almost impossible to give the names of all who came in those years. Suffice it to say that they came to stay, and many, if not most of them, are living, and those that are dead have descendants living in this vicinity.

In 1850, Father Howard celebrated mass in the hotel which occupied the site of the present public school, this being the first service of the Catholic Church held in South Charleston.

Father Howard also said mass in Selma, and at the house of Christopher Tuitte, several times in 1850.

In 1851, Father Thomas Blake, of Xenia, took charge of South Charleston Mission, saying his first mass at the house of Owen Riley; and from this time, services were held in different private houses, wherever most convenient.

About this period, the section house of the Little Miami Railroad was utilized for church purposes, and this was used until 1854, when Paullin's Hall served a similar purpose until early in 1866.

In he meantime, about 1858, Father Blake made arrangements to get the old Presbyterian Church, and held services there for about nine months, when the agreement was broken off and Paullin's Hall again became the Catholic place of worship.

In 1865, the lot upon which the present church stands was purchased from Dr. Houston for $500, and ground was immediately broken for a new church.

In the fall of 1865, the corner-stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, then Coadjutor to the Archbishop, assisted by the clergy of Dayton, Springfield, Xenia and London. The building was finished early in 1866, and was dedicated by his Grace, J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

From 1866 up to the end of 1867, the Rev. John Conway, of London, attended to South Charleston, but early in 1868 the Rev. J. A. Maroney, of Springfield, took charge of this mission, and in 1872 became resident Pastor.

He was a native of Ireland; commenced and completed his studies at Mt. St. Mary's, Cincinnati, and was ordained in September, 1867.

During his stay as Pastor, he completed the church, furnishing it with an altar, organ, pews and gallery; also bought house and lot, but, both being in his own name, were sold after he left South Charleston, which was in 1873, going to the Columbus Diocese, where he died in 1877, of consumption.

He was succeeded by the Rev. John J. Kennedy, who resided in London, and he was Pastor until November, 1873, when he was appointed to the Church of the Presentation, Walnut Hills, where he is yet.

South Charleston was then attended from Springfield for ten months, until

October, 1874, when the Rev. William Grennan assumed the charge. He was a native of Ireland; spent many years in Buenos Ayres, South America, and in May, 1877, he left this mission; remained a short time in Cincinnati, finally, in 1879, returning to South Charleston by way of Ireland, whither he went on a visit.

During Father Grennan's pastorate, a large lot and house for the priest's residence was bought, costing $1,800.

In June, 1877, the Rev. J. H. Rowekamp took charge of South Charleston Church, remaining until September, 1877, but, during his short stay, he built a new fence in front of pastoral residence.

He was born in Cincinnati, educated at Mt. St. Mary's of that city, and ordained in May, 1873. His first appointment was Sidney, Ohio; his second, London; his third, Bradford Junction; his fourth, South Charleston; and his fifth, Six Mile, where he died in September, 1878.

The present Pastor, the Rev. C. M. Berding, was appointed to South Charleston in October, 1877; he was born in Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, February 5, 1853; began his studies for the priesthood in the spring of 1866, at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, near Cincinnati, and was ordained December 18, 1875; was appointed Assistant Pastor of St. Raphael's, Springfield, where he remained twenty months, or until he became Pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's.

The church is 35x60, with a seating capacity of about three hundred and fifty, but the congregation numbers about five hundred and fifty souls, and is rapidly increasing; so the day is not far distant when a new church will be a necessity.

Since Father Berding came to South Charleston, he has paid off all debts which had accrued previous to his arrival; he has repaired the interior of the church, and remodeled the pastoral residence at a considerable outlay, and to-day the congregation is entirely free from debt.

No more need be said; the above facts tell the story of his faithful stewardship, and the future has in store for him a fitting reward.

South Charleston Presbyterian Church. In the year 1822, this society had its original organization. Rev. William Dickey presiding. James Pringle, Sr., and David Wilson were elected Ruling Elders. At the same date, the following-named persons were received into the communion of the church, viz.: David Wilson, and Polly, his wife; James Rankin, and Margaret, his wife; Joseph Laird and his wife; Isaac Wilson and his wife; Jane Vance, Sarah Vance, James Pringle, and Sarah, his wife.

Not long after the organization, Rev. William Dickey administered baptism to the following-named children: Thomas, Daniel V. and James, sons of James and Sarah Pringle. In 1824, William Dickey being Moderator, the session met and received, on examination, Martha Pratt, William Edgar and his wife; and soon after, Joseph Vance became a member. Previous to 1831, the ordinance of baptism was administered to John Edgar, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Mary Jane, Susanna, Joseph Colvin, Thurea and Elisha, sons and daughters of Joseph Vance; also Sarah P. and Mary E., daughters of David Wilson. In the year 1833, Nancy Waddle was received on certificate.

In the year 1833, a frame church was erected, and in which the society worshiped. This building is now used as a residence.

January 25, 1835, Rev. John S. Galloway as Moderator, and James Pringle Ruling Elder, the session received the application of John Heiskell, and Elizabeth, his wife. During this year, James Pringle, Jr., was chosen Clerk, in which position he served acceptably until the year 1858.

The Rev. John S. Galloway was a supply from 1835 to 1844; the Rev. J. Pelan from 1844 to 1849; Rev. W. Edwards from 1849 to 1851. Rev. J. Mc-

Clain preached to the society for a number of years. Mr. E. Edwards was Clerk for a time previous to 1861. On the 9th of March of that year, Milton Clark was elected to that office, and has filled it with ability ever since. Mr. Clark has held the position of Ruling Elder since 1862. James Pringle held the office of Ruling Elder from the organization of the society till his death, in 1867. He was a man of exemplary character, beloved and honored among men. James Pringle, Jr., was made a Ruling Elder in the year 1858, serving in that capacity until 1880, when, on account of continued ill-health, he was relieved.

Dr. Haight was called in the year 1859, and was the first resident Pastor of this church. Under his labors, the congregation took a new departure, and built their present house of worship. It is of brick, and was built at a cost of $5,000.

April 6, 1862, the congregation called Rev. N. S. Smith as Pastor. Bro. Smith accepted, but at the end of three months entered the Union army. He was succeeded in the pulpit by Rev. S. Jewett, temporarily. In August, 1863, Bro. Smith returned and resumed his pastorsl labors. He was a man of remarkable activity in all labors of love—zealous, patient, pious. Under his labors the church prospered, and many were added to its membership. His wife was an excellent Christian lady, well fitted to be the helpmeet of her husband. In the year 1867, Bro. Smith accepted a call of a church in Ft. Wayne, Ind., greatly to the regret of his congregation here. On the 17th of August, 1867, the congregation called Rev. S. M. Schofield. His labors were full of good fruits; besides many being added to the church, the parsonage was built during his stay. He was succeeded by Rev. —— Thomas, who preached two years. In 1873, Rev. S. Kelsey was called. He remained four years, and, through his well-directed efforts, aided by those of his excellent wife, the church was relieved of a burden of debt which for years had oppressed it. A spirit of harmony was nurtured, the rich fruits of which were seen and felt on all hands.

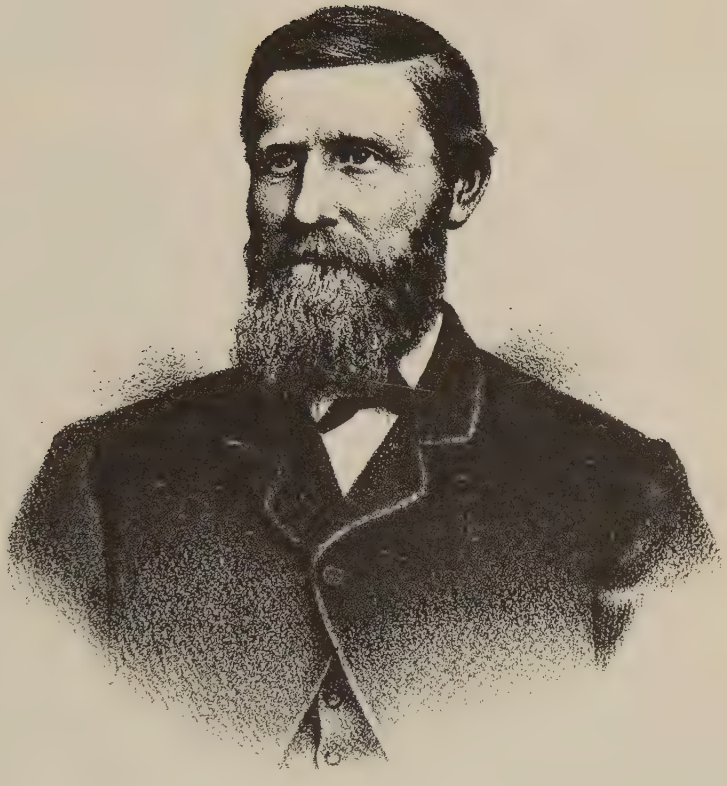
In the fall of 1876, Rev. James S. Kemper was called, and is the present efficient Pastor.

Early in the history of the society, a Sabbath school was established. It has been continued from year to year with good results. James Pringle, Jr., was Superintendent for several years. Rev. N. S. Smith served in this capacity long and well. George Shepherd was the successor of Bro. Smith, and, in his peculiar style of usefulness, planted many seeds which have brought forth lasting good. He removed to Winchester, Va., in 1869, followed by many good wishes by the community. J. M. Jones was chosen as successor of Mr. Shepherd, and, during the past eleven years, has been earnest, efficient and faithful in his duties as Superintendent. During the same time, he has had the superintendency of a Sabbath school at Carthage, at which place he held Bible meetings a hundred nights in succession, resulting in the conversion of many. Miss Jennie Pringle served the church and Sabbath school as Organist and Chorister for more than twenty years, deserving to be named among those who labor for an imperishable reward. The membership numbers 125.

The Sabbath school of the society is organized as follows: J. M. Jones, Superintendent; William Ramsey, Assistant Superintendent; Secretary, James Hauk; Treasurer, A. Comrie; Organist, Mrs. Jennie Jones.

SELMA.

The village of Selma is situated on the P. C. & St. L. R. R., and in the extreme southwestern part of Madison Township. The State road, from Springfield to Hillsboro, crosses the Xenia & Columbus Pike at this place. Dr. Jesse Wilson, one of the early settlers, laid out the town in the year 1842; the lots



Edmund H Keifer

GREEN TP.

are sixty feet front and 160 feet back. Dr. Wilson was the first Postmaster of the village; the office was transferred from Cortsville to Selma in 1845.

Landis & White were probably the first merchants. W. G. Thorpe, in 1844, put up a storehouse and sold goods on the site now occupied by John Scanland. A. S. Ballard was connected with Thorpe in this enterprise.

Willow Branch, a tributary of Massie's Creek, flows through the village.

Selma contains a good school building and three churches – Friends, Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist Episcopal.

GREEN PLAIN MONTHLY MEETING (FRIENDS).

The original society by this name was organized in 1822, and worshiped near the residence of Samuel C. Howell, three-fourths of a mile northeast of the village of Selma. Patience Sleeper was one of the first preachers. The records fail to give any very definite account of the early doings of the meeting, or of its membership, for the first four years. In 1826, the society, here and elsewhere, on account of a question of doctrine, separated into two bodies; the one took upon itself the name "Orthodox," the other was afterward known as "Hicksites"—that is, followers of the doctrines as proclaimed by Elias Hicks.

ORTHODOX.

This branch of the Green Plain Monthly Meeting of Friends left the Hicksites in possession of the meeting-house, and of whatever church property owned by the original society at the time of separation (1826), and, for lack of a meeting-house, the residence of John Wildman was used for that purpose. Friend Wildman's house was one mile east of Selma. This branch, at the time of the separation, numbered 236 members. Following is a list of the fathers of the society, who, with their wives and children, were the principal members: Samuel Sleeper, Seth Williams, John Wildman, Cephas Atkinson, Thomas Atkinson, William Vickers, Thomas Embree, Levi Hutton, Jeremiah Warder, Thomas Lewis, Seth Smith, Jackson Allen.

On the 28th day of July, 1832, the meeting numbered 220 members. At this date, they determined to build a meeting-house, and thereupon they purchased for that purpose, of John Bocock and Joshua Engle, one and a half acres of land near the village of Selma, and built thereon a frame church, 22x40 feet, one story high, and with the customary partition. They worshiped here till the year 1871, when they built the house they now occupy. It is a brick structure, 40x52 feet, with vestibule front, and is of modern architecture. The cost of this house was $4,300. The present membership is 150. Jacob Baker is the present Pastor.

GREEN PLAIN MONTHLY MEETING (HICKSITES).

This branch of the Friends' Society had its origin with the original Green Plain Monthly Meeting, as elsewhere stated, in 1822. When the separation took place in 1826, this branch held the church property, the meeting-house being near the residence of Samuel Howell, three-fourths of a mile northeast of Selma. There is no record showing the strength of this branch when the society separated, but it is probable it was smaller than the branch known as the Orthodox.

They continued worshiping here till the year 1843, when on account of the agitation of the question of slavery, a division took place. A part of the society held extreme anti-slavery views, and a part were conservative: hence the separation. The extremists held the church building for several years, and then became extinct, partly by their members joining with one or the other branches

of the original society, and partly by their joining other Christian denominations. The building, with the ground on which it stood, was abandoned. The conservative portion built a house of worship on the lands of Abel Walker, a mile northeast of the former one, completing it in March, 1844; their number at this time was 100. The church is of brick, 22x42 feet, and cost a cash outlay of $415.66. The Building Committee was Thomas Merritt, Joshua Harrison, Isaac Warner and Thomas Branson. The Title Trustees were John G. Oldham, Isaac Warner and Thomas Branson. Hannah P. Wilson and Ann Packer have preached to the society from time to time. The society now numbers nearly one hundred.

SELMA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1828, the itinerant preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church held occasional meetings at the houses of members of that church, who had settled in the country from other localities. Of these householders, mention is made of William Brooks, Isaiah Holloway and George Fox.

Out of this itinerant work grew an organized class, after the plan of John Wesley, and soon a society followed. The demand for a place to hold their meetings resulted in the building of "Brooks' Meeting-House" in 1830. It was a hewed-log house, with a pulpit on the north side. The members at this time were not numerous, but they were full of zeal and good works. William Brooks and wife, J. Holloway and wife, David King and wife, Abram Hyers and wife, Nancy Fox, Cornelius Hill, Catherine Marshall, Mary Murphy, and others, were of the original membership. Nearly all these were faithful men and women, and were instrumental in giving life, stability and character to the church of their choice. Brooks' Meeting-House continued to be a regular preaching-place for a quarter of a century. Here, in 1837, a remarkable revival of religion, under the Rev. Reed, occurred, lasting the greater part of the winter and resulting in the conversion of many souls. Of this number was John M. White, who, in after years, became a noted preacher of the church. The society was favored in these years by the preaching of Samuel Clark, Joshua Boucher, E. B. Chase, and many other worthy men of this denomination. About the year 1842, the church became divided on the question of slavery, many of the members holding extreme anti-slavery sentiments, and nearly an equal number holding conservative views. The extremists withdrew and formed themselves into a society at Cortsville, in the adjoining township, calling themselves Wesleyan Methodists. Those who remained were Catherine Marshall, Thomas Berry, David Fox, Elenor Baldwin, Cornelius Hill and Mary Murphy.

The evil results of this separation were seen and felt for many years. In the year 1855, the society built the "Gravel Church," which still stands on the site of the old Brooks' Meeting-House. The Gravel Church was formally dedicated by Granville Moody.

In the building of this church, Revs. Wesley Denit and T. Collett took a lively interest. Among the numerous Pastors who have filled this pulpit were Levi White, John G. Black, William Simmons, Andrew Murphy, Joseph Newson, Allen W. Tibbets, J. Verity, J. B. Ellsworth, David Whitmer, Stephen F. Coney, H. Stokes, M. P. Zink, J. L. Gregg and W. Q. Shannon. The charge belongs to Xenia District, Jamestown Circuit, Cincinnati Conference. Since 1864, an interesting Sabbath school has been sustained during the summer months; average attendance, fifty.

Stewards, N. C. Kershner, Albert Negus; Sunday school Supeintendent, Albert Negus; Class-Leaders, John Nelson, Albert Negus. The membership at present is about forty.

GREEN PLAIN BAND OF HOPE.

An organization with the above name was effected at Selma April 3, 1873. Its object was to cultivate among the young to talk abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, tobacco and profanity. The society was divided into two classes—adult and juvenile. The officers were a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent Secretary and Treasurer; also, an Executive Committee of three.

The constitution provided a pledge, as follows: "I hereby solemnly pledge myself to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks, including wine, beer and hard cider, as a beverage, the use of tobacco in every form, and from all profanity."

The officers of the adult organization were at first as follows: Superintendent, William Wildman; Assistant Superintendent, Daniel Lawrence; Secretary, Eliza Wildman; Treasurer, Rebecca Parker; Executive Committee, Oliver Smith, E. M. Smith and Hannah Lawrence.

The juvenile department of the band was organized as follows: President, Alford Thorne; Vice Presidents, Eva Roadamer, Nettie Crampton and Lida Smith; Assistant Secretary, Maggie W. Hannabery; Treasurer, Thomas Thorne; Usher, Seth Atkinson. This society met each month. The exercises were held in public, and consisted of Scriptural readings, devotion, essays, declamations, discussions, music, etc., etc.

For the several years following its organization, the band held stated meetings, and its teachings and influence were beyond computation, molding and fashioning many a young heart in the better way. In August, 1878, the band held its last meeting, so far as the record shows.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (SELMA).

The colored Methodists of Selma organized a society in 1870, by the instrumentality of John Janitor and J. Underwood. They held occasional preaching at the schoolhouse and other places before building a house of worship.

A frame house costing $1,000 was built by this society in 1875. The principal contributors to the building fund were Mrs. Perry Larkins, Mrs. Matlock, Nimrod Gibson, William Nickens, Levi Atkinson, John Scanland and E. Hollingsworth. At that time, the society numbered thirty members.

The Pastors who have served the church since its organization have been William Johnson, Edward Taylor, James Ross, Benjamin Combash and John Hammond. A vigorous Sabbath school is maintained the year round—John McCarrel, Superintendent—and the society promises well for the future.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

As early as 1830, the agitation of the subject of human slavery stirred up the people of Selma. Parts of the Quaker and Methodist Churches of the village were particularly bitter in their opposition to any measure that tended to favor the peculiar institution of the States of the South. This sentiment grew in strength and bitterness as years increased, until both the Methodist Episcopal and the Hicksite Quaker Churches suffered disruption on its account. But the extremists never faltered. They were not outlaws; but they recognized no human law which made them tools to capture and carry back to bondage the fugitive human chattel of an inhuman master. For many years they labored and suffered for those in bonds, as bound with them. For many years they bowed in Christian love before God, and prayed for an oppressed people. With an unwavering faith and a tireless energy, they worked in fraternal union for the freedom and enfranchisement of their despised colored brethren, and shared to-

gether the odium attached to the name of Abolitionist, and, though many of them died before the dawning of the day of jubilee, they left to their descendants a legacy of daring devotion to a cause which redeemed the land from the curse of slavery, though with the atoning blood of many a battle-field.

For many years preceding the outbreak of the rebellion of 1861, Selma was known as a station of the underground railroad. This fact was nearly as well known in Kentucky and Canada as in Ohio. Slaves escaping from their masters in Kentucky were, by a succession of night drives, or by weary nights on foot, brought by parties further south to this point on the route. Here they waited only long enough to change the manner of travel, or to make some necessary preparation for the remainder of the journey to Canada, and again were off in the direction of Mechanicsburg, Springfield or Marysville. The agents and employes of the route were well organized; their trips were made on time, their trains seldom collided, and, during many years of active business, no article of freight was ever lost. The road has gone down for lack of business. The descendants of Thomas Borton, William Thorne, Isaac Newcomb, Daniel Wilson, Joseph A. Dugdale, Richard Wright and Pressly Thomas have no reason to blush at the mention of the daring deeds of their heroic fathers in connection with the history of the underground railroad.

SOUTH CHARLESTON.

The village of South Charleston was founded by Conrad Critz on the 1st day of November, 1815. The original plat contains eight squares of four lots each, and was surveyed by John T. Stewart.

The following description of the plat is taken from authentic sources:

"Surveyed for Conrad Critz the foregoing platted town in Madison County, Stokes Township, described as follows: Columbus street runs north, sixty-one degrees east, crossing Chillicothe street at right angles. Chillicothe street runs south, twenty-nine degrees east. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, A. D. 1815.—John T. Stewart."

The affidavit of Conrad Critz in acknowledgment of the above was made before John Kelso, a Justice of the Peace of said Stokes Township, and is dated January 18, 1816.

Charles Paist, Robert Evans, Maddox & Heiskell, Albert Munson and Thomas Norton were early merchants and business men of South Charleston.

Clement Stickley conducted a tannery on the western suburbs, near the residence of Henry Wilkinson, about 1825. The early settler remembers a large pond that extended from the present site of the post office to and beyond the Town Hall. It was a fine place for duck-shooting. An unpretentious schoolhouse was built near the present residence of Dr. Bamwell. It was 12x18 feet in size, and constructed after the plan of that day. Here Christopher Lightfoot dispensed the rudiments of education, and the generation whose footprints have since marked the sands of time conned dull lessons.

Absalom Mattox, Asbury Houston, K. Brown, John Buzzard, Milt Houston and R. B. McCollum have been the Postmasters.

The building of the P. C. & St. L. R. R., in 1848, gave new and lasting impetus to the business interest of the then little village, and from that day to the present it has enjoyed a fair share of prosperity.

Of the old residents in and about the village, and who were connected with its history and early growth, the names of David Vance, John Briggs, Nathan Low, James Pringle, Sr., Isaac Davisson, Jesse Ellsworth, Jeremiah Bodkin, Samuel Thomas, Seth Saint John and John McCollum appear as most prominent.

Population—1850, 413; 1860, 516; 1870, 818; 1880, 933.

In December, 1863, the First National Bank of South Charleston was organized, L. W. Haughey being elected President and Milton Clark Cashier, this institution doing a good business until March 24, 1877, at which date it surrendered its charter and continued as a private bank, under the name of the Bank of South Charleston, John Rankin becoming President and Mr. Clark still holding the position of Cashier. In 1871, a few of the more enterprising moneyed men of the town erected a large, commodious building for a hotel, which is called the Ackley House, in honor of one of the projectors who was most prominent in the movement. The P. C. & St. L. and Springfield Southern Railroads pass through South Charleston, giving good facilities to shippers. The town has also a live newspaper—the South Charleston *Republican*—published by Rice & Vanmetre, which is a newsy sheet, and wields its influence for good.

SOUTH CHARLESTON OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor—Michael Way.
Corporation Clerk—George R. Armstrong.
Corporation Treasurer—Edwin D. Houston.
Marshal—John H. Way.
Street Commissioner—Thomas E. Jones.
Council—Milton Clark, Russell B. McCollum, Thomas J. Hicks, Isaac Landaker, Samuel H. Carr, —— Schickedantz.

MADISON TOWNSHIP OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Trustees—A. G. Pratt, Simeon Warner, William J. Hudson.
Justice of the Peace—Michael Way.
Constables—John H. Way, Isaac Hedrick.
Clerk—Michael Way.
Township Treasurer—Edwin D. Houston.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Clark Lodge, No. 166, *I. O. O. F., South Charleston.*—Was chartered July 18, 1850. The charter members were John A. Skinner, Pressly Jones, Isaac P. Paist, Daniel Smith, William Paist, Jr., Michael Lidigh, William L. Warner.

On the 21st of October, 1850, the following original officials were duly elected:

Isaac Paist, N. G.; John A. Skinner, V. G.; William Paist, Secretary.; Michael Lidigh, Treasurer.

On the 6th of July, 1880, the official roll was:

Charles D. Pettit, N. G.; Charles Paullin, V. G.; George R. Armstrong, Secretary; Michael Way, Permanent Secretary; A. Bradford, Treasurer.

South Charleston Encampment, No. 206, *I. O. O. F.*—Organized May 31, 1876. The charter members were Robert S. Fulton, George R. Armstrong, William Watson, S. B. Hoadly, Edward Rott, Darwin Pierce, Abihu Raines, George W. Jones.

The original officers were: R. S. Fulton, C. P.; George R. Armstrong, H. P.; William Watson, S. W.; S. B. Hoadly, J. W.; Edward Rott, Scribe; Darwin Pierce, Treasurer.

The organization for this date is: W. J. Hudson, C. P.; A. Bradford, H. P.; C. G. Herrod, S. W.; Michael Way, Scribe; A. Raines, Treasurer; Levi Jones, Jr., J. W.; George R. Armstrong, D. D. G. P.

Fielding Lodge, No. 192, *A., F. & A. M., South Charleston.*—Chartered October 13, 1850. The original petitioners were John A. Skinner, E. W. Steele, Alex

Rowand, G. W. Jones, William Paist, Jr., Daniel Bruner, David Morgan and James R. Bailey.

The original organization was: John A. Skinner, W. M.; D. Bruner, S. W.; J. R. Bailey, J. W.; E. W. Steele, S. D.; A. Rowand, Treasurer; David Morgan, Secretary.

Official list, 1880: Melvin Peters, W. M.; T. James Hicks, S. W.; Frank W. Pierce, J. W.; George R. Armstrong, Secretary; Isaac Landaker, Treasurer; Alonzo F. Taft, S. D.; William C. Griffith, J. D.; William J. Ramsey, Tiler.

SOUTH CHARLESTON CEMETERY.

This beautiful resting-place of the dead is situated a short distance from the village, and nearly north. It was purchased by the Town Council in September, 1855, and is under the care of a Superintendent. The lot contains eight acres, and was purchased of T. Mattinson and George Murray for $800. The location is a very desirable one, and the whole is inclosed by a neat and substanial fence. The lot is platted into lots of convenient size, and the greater part of the walks and drives is properly graded and graveled, while numerous ornamental trees help to adorn and beautify the place, evincing taste and affection on the part of the living. Numerous shafts of marble and granite mark the resting-places of the departed of all ages, while here and there rests the body of one who gave his life that the country might live. To these, affection has recounted, on marble tablets, how nobly they fought and how heroically they fell; and here, when the joyousness of springtime comes to gladden the earth with flowers, the people meet, and, with twining leaves and flowers, bedeck the graves of those upon whose deeds the nation has built a proud history.

STATISTICS OF THE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT OF SOUTH CHARLESTON, IN MADISON TOWNSHIP, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1880.

Total receipts for the school year, $5,719.95; paid teachers within the year, $3,740.35; for fuel and contingent, $537.86; total expense, $4,278.21.

Number of schoolhouses, 2; number of schoolrooms, 8; value of school property, $13,300; number of teachers employed, 8; prices paid teachers—gentlemen, $94; ladies, $38.

Rate of taxation in mills, 3.3; pupils enrolled during the year—boys, 122; girls, 159; total, 281; average monthy enrollment, 255; average daily attendance, 240.

Number of pupils in each branch of study—alphabet, 42; reading, 281; spelling, 281; writing, 261; arithmetic, 261; geography, 167; English grammar, 87; oral lessons, 150; composition, 87; map-drawing, 50; United States history, 60; physiology, 9; physical geography, 30; natural philosophy, 11; algebra, 35; Latin, 9.

Colored pupils enrolled—boys, 15; girls, 23; total, 38.

The district comprises a territory of 6,212 acres, valued at $300,342.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF MADISON TOWNSHIP, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1880.

Total receipts for the school year, $9,634.97; amount paid teachers for school year, $2,979.15; fuel and contingent expenses, $729.29; other expenses, $1,982; total expenditures, $5,690.44; balance on hand September 1, 1880, $3,944.53.

Number of subdistricts, 6; houses built during the year, 1; cost, $1,442; number of schoolrooms, 8; total value of school property, $8,000; average wages paid teachers—gentlemen, $45; ladies, $45; rate of school tax (mills), 2.7;

number of pupils enrolled within the year—boys, 181; girls, 162; total, 343; average monthly enrollment—boys, 126; girls, 129; total, 255; average daily attendance—boys, 100; girls, 102; total, 202; number of pupils enrolled between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years—boys, 30; girls, 17; total, 47; number of pupils in each branch taught—alphabet, 23; reading, 333; spelling, 326; writing, 307; arithmetic, 287; geography, 189; English grammar, 137; oral lessons, 28; composition, 34.

EDUCATIONAL REMINISCENCES FURNISHED.

Nothing can be much more difficult than to get a correct account of the various schools in a community for a period of nearly seventy years, yet we have endeavored to obtain as many items as possible worthy of note, and which we hope will be of much interest to the citizens now living, whose memories go back many years, as well as to their descendants, even of the third and fourth generation; yea, even to those who live more than a hundred years to come.

In the absence of any records left of the early schools (for there are none), our plan has been to get actual statements from those who either attended the schools of the earlier days, or who were well acquainted with the teachers and circumstances connected with them. For many of these statements we are under obligations to Thomas Woosley, Dr. E. T. Collins and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Heiskell, Dr. Curtice, Mr. G. Sweet and others. These are all contributed items with reference to the first schools taught in the vicinity, and information with reference to the schools of the last twenty-five years has been obtained of those who attended or who were conversant with the affairs of these later-day schools.

The first schoolhouse ever built in this vicinity was south of the village of South Charleston, near the Little Miami, on what is now Kendall Truitt's farm. A man by the name of Fairchild taught. In this school there were but few scholars. This was about the year 1816. The next was not far from where Mr. George Gilroy now lives, northeast from town, in what is now John Thomas' field. A Mr. Landfield taught, and several of the older ctizens now living attended. Among those are Thomas Woosley, J. Bodkin, the Ellsworths and Davissons. The merest rudiments were taught. The next was west of town, not far from where James Pringle now lives. The building was a double log house, and Moses Pierce taught in one part, while his father's family lived in the other. There were still but few pupils, and among them were Thomas Woosley, James and David Pringle, and the Hedrick boys. This same man afterward taught in a log schoolhouse near where William Holmes' stable now stands. The village was then quite small, without any pavements, and as a consequence the streets got quite muddy in the winter season, so that this little school was sufficient to meet the educational demands of the place. Mr. Pierce taught about two or three years, and was succeeded by Christopher Lightfoot. This gentleman is spoken of as being cross, and consequently not very successful. A Mr. Vincent succeeded him—a very nice man and a good teacher. He taught two years. He was followed by a teacher whose name was Peleg Whitteridge, a good scholar and quite a successful teacher. He had more pupils than had previously attended. At this time, the following branches were taught: spelling, reading (the English Reader being the text-book in reading), English grammar and arithmetic. The larger boys could not generally attend more than three or four months in the winter season, as their services were needed on the farms. Dr. Curtice, now living here, and who has been a physician here for many years, began his education under this last-named teacher.

Mr. Whitteridge taught in 1824 and in 1825. At about this time in the history of those schools, several ladies were from time to time employed to teach,

but mostly in the summer season, and, while we find it difficult to bring them in in exact order, yet some of them appear te deserve special mention.

In about the year 1830, a Miss Lucy P. Monsow was teaching in this district. She was afterward married to Mr. Jesse Griffith, father of Cyrus Griffith, one of the carpenters here at this time. This lady was very kind as a teacher, and was regarded very highly by her pupils. On Friday afternoons, she gave her female pupils lessons in sewing. This was highly appreciated by them, and they studied hard during the other days, that they might have this privilege on Fridays. Mrs. D. O. Heiskell was one of her pupils, and speaks of her with great respect. Miss Ruth Householder was another lady who taught successfully; is recollected as intelligent and worthy of special mention in this connection; afterward married a Mr. Henry. She was the mother of Mrs. John Holmes. Miss Rice and a Miss Ransom are two other ladies who taught at about this time, and who are still kindly remembered by some of the older citizens, though they did not remain long in the place.

At about this time (1830), a tax was allowed by law for the support of public schools, when the subscription schools gradually gave place to the free school, except, perhaps, during the summer season, when occasionally a school of this kind was taught. In 1831, a Mr. Furgison was teaching the public school, and it was decided by the male pupils on Christmas to make him "treat," according to a custom which appeared to be in vogue pretty generally. The large scholars had assembled at the schoolhouse early in the morning, and the boys had talked over their plan of procedure, which was, in brief, that, when the teacher came and called them to "books," they would refuse to obey, but make their demands upon him, and if he refused, they were to tie him, take him to the creek and "duck" him, and it was decided that one of their number who was larger than the rest, whom we will designate as J. P., was to take the lead in executing this little plan. It may not be improper to say that J. P. was large, and was supposed to be stronger than the teacher, and he did not hesitate to tell the other boys that he would handle the teacher should he refuse to comply with his demands. The teacher finally came, and, it appeared, had anticipated some trouble, and, that he might be prepared, brought in his hand a nice large switch. Not waiting to give any one a chance to say anything, he walked directly to his desk, put up his hat and called "books." No one moved; again he gave his orders, "Get to your books." Still the scholars did not move, but each of the others looked at J. P. to begin the programme, but it appeared that the presence of the "master" had a peculiar influence over him, and when, a moment later, the "master" approached the head of the line of boys and began a vigorous attack with his switch, applying it forcibly on every one he came to, J. P., evidently considered discretion the better part of valor, and took his seat and began studying with the rest of the scholars, without ever saying a word.

It is needless to say that he lost his character for bravery ever after with the boys of that school.

Mr. Furgison was not a large man, and, had the proposed plan of the boys been attempted, they could have no doubt carried it out, as had sometimes been done in other schools. It is a satisfaction to know that these old-time semi-barbarous customs have given way to the refining influences of a more enlightened age. Mr. Furgison was succeeded by Oswald Warrington, who taught a good school and was highly respected by his pupils. Col. Hathaway was the next teacher. He was a man of fine education, good address, and a very successful teacher. His government was mild, and he was loved by pupils. He located near Plattsburg, where he died.

In 1836, Thomas Harris took charge of the school. He was also a fine scholar, having graduated at the Ohio University at Athens. He taught about

Respectfully

J. A. Kitchen

GREEN TP.

three years; was quite popular as a teacher; went from here to West Virginia, and, during the war, was a Brigadier General in the Union army.

The next teacher was a Mr. McMillan, who taught two years; rather eccentric, and did not wear as well as some others. Following him came a Mr. Goldrick, who taught two years. He afterward went to California and became wealthy. The next was Mortimor Holt. He taught one year, went East, married and came back, and again taught one or two years. He was quite successful. The people were very sorry to have him leave.

Several of the last-named teachers taught in a brick building a few rods directly east from where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. This was a two-story building, with four rooms—two above and two below. A gentleman by the name of Eastman taught one or two years; an excellent teacher. He died here, lamented by many friends. John Miskey is very warmly remembered as one of the old-time teachers here. He was a man of great individuality, and was calculated to leave the imprint of his own character on that of his pupils. His forte in teaching was penmanship, maps, blackboard exercises, etc. He taught about two years. Dr. Curtice, of whom mention has already been made in this sketch, began teaching here in 1843, and taught three years. He is remembered as a very excellent, thorough teacher. In addition to the common branches, he introduced and taught many of the higher branches, as natural philosophy, physiology, algebra, geometry, surveying, elements of Latin. The wages then received was about $25 per month.

The following are the names of several others who taught successfully, and of whom many good things might be said if our space would permit, viz.:

Job Haynes, Mr. Doan, McCracken and Whitelaw Reid. The last-named gentleman has since attained to eminence as a journalist, he being the editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune*. He taught here during the years 1856 and 1857. He is said to be the first who organized the graded schools in this place. He was assisted by a man whose name was Lawrence, and one or two lady teachers, whose names have not been received by the writer of this sketch. After Mr. Reid came Mr. Robert Story, who is remembered especially on account of a law-suit he had with the School Board, who required him to give up his school before his time expired. He brought suit and collected his salary for the unexpired term of his school.

Names of other teachers are Alfred Jones, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Maley, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ed Goul, Mr. Ford, Mr. Aikman. The last gentleman taught in grammar department; also Mr. McMurray. Mr. Campbell was one of the first who taught in the new brick building, the one now used. He taught two years, and was regarded as a very excellent teacher. He resigned his position here to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Delaware, Ohio, which position he has held up to the present time, a period of perhaps seventeen years.

Mr. Cropman taught and superintended here about this time for two years. He was an Eastern gentleman, a good scholar and a successful teacher, yet withal was regarded by many as rather eccentric.

During the school year of 1868-69, the school was in charge of Mr. J. H. Gahns. He acted as Superintendent and teacher of the high school, as had been the custom of those in charge for several years previous. He had five assistants, his sister being one of them. Mr. John Holmes was teacher of the grammar school this year, which position he has occupied until the present time, a period of thirteen years. From the various statements received from some of the citizens with regard to Mr. Gahns, he was considered deficient in ability to govern and properly control the school; hence he was not regarded as a success in all respects.

D. W. DeLay was employed as Superintendent and teacher of the high school for the year 1869–70. In the beginning of his administration he examined each grade or department of the school, with the assistance of Mr. John Holmes, teacher of the grammar school, and the teacher employed for each respective grade. This gave the new Superintendent an opportunity of knowing the exact standing of each and all his pupils. On the examinatoin of the high school, it was ascertained that the scholarship of those who had been in that department was scarcely as high as it should be in the common branches, and it was deemed best to place them in the grammar department in most of their studies, that they might undergo a thorough review before attempting a high-school course. Then there appeared to be much useless lumber in the curriculum of the high school, and it was found necessary to revise the course of study for the whole school, including that of this department.

After this revision, the course of study for the high school consisted of the following branches: Reading, English grammar, hygiene, arithmetic, physical geography, natural philosophy, physiology, history of the United States, botany, chemistry, rhetoric, Harkness' Introductory Latin, Latin grammar and reader, Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil's Æneid, elementary algebra, and plane and solid geometry. This was arranged for a three-years course.

At the present writing, Mr. DeLay is still in charge of these schools, having graduated five classes.

Taking it all in all, the people of South Charleston have reason to be proud of their schools, and it is believed that they will compare favorably with other schools in places not larger than this in the State.

Much of the success of this school is due to the faithful co-operation of the School Board, and many of the parents, with the earnest efforts of the Superintendent and teachers.

The School Board, several years ago, seeing the folly of a frequent change of teachers without good reason for such change, adopted the plan of retaining the services of any and all who have shown themselves faithful and efficient.

At present, the number of pupils enumerated is about four hundred, and nearly three hundred attend school. There are in all in eight departments, including a colored school, and a separate teacher for each department."

PART VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS C. ACKERSON, slate roof contractor, Springfield; is a native of New Jersey; born in Monmouth County in 1829. His father, John Ackerson, removed to the vicinity of Springfield in 1848, but Thomas, being an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade, completed his apprenticeship and came to Springfield in 1850, and was employed at his trade in this vicinity until 1861, when he entered the 16th O. V. A., in which he served three years. After his return, he spent a short time recruiting his health. In the spring of 1867, he engaged in business here as dealer and contractor in slate and composition roofing, which business he still continues; his office is on Limestone street, and he is doing a very satisfactory business. He married, in 1873, Mary J., daughter of Louis C. Huffman; from this marriage have been born two daughters. Mr. Ackerson's residence is No. 68 East Mulberry street; he is a member of the High Street M. E. Church, and a respected citizen.

DAVID H. ACKERSON, slate and composition roofer, Springfield; he was born in New Jersey April 12, 1833; came to Ohio and to Clark County with his parents in 1848, and located in Springfield. After working some three or four years on the farm, he began the carpenter trade, at which he worked about seven years. In 1861, he established the business of slate and composition roofing, and was the first to start that branch of trade in this city; at first his work amounted to about $500 or $600 per year; it has so increased that now it amounts to $10,000 per annum. He was married, in April, 1859, to Mary E. Gram, daughter of John and Betsey Gram; they are the parents of five children. Mr. Ackerson is one of the Trustees of the First Baptist Church of this city; his parents were both natives of New Jersey; his father was a brick-mason by trade; died in 1855, and the mother in 1868.

BENJAMIN ALLEN, jeweler, Springfield. Mr. Allen has been for a number of years actively engaged in business here; he was born near Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah Co., Va., Feb. 6, 1810; son of Benjamin and Hannah (Walton) Allen. Mr. Allen, Sr., was a native of Chester Co., Penn., born in 1757, but removed to Shenandoah Co., Va., when a boy; his decease occurred in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1838, he being nearly 81 years of age. Mrs. Allen was born in Berkeley Co., W. Va., in 1768, and died June 4, 1854, in her 86th year; her parents removed to Frederick Co., Va., near the Shenandoah County line, about 1776; both Mr. and Mrs. Allen were members of the Friends' Church. Benjamin was the youngest of eight children who attained majority, four of whom still survive, the three older being upward of 70 years of age. About 1810, Benjamin's parents made up their minds they would find a free community in which to raise their children; accordingly, his father came West with a view of locating land in the Miami Valley, but turned back on his arrival at Spring Valley, Greene County, where he had relatives, on account of becoming alarmed at the prevalence of ague; on his return, he purchased a tract of land in Belmont County, upon which there was a small opening and a cabin 16x18 feet, to which he removed his family, arriving in November, after a wearying journey of twenty-one days. Mr. Allen, Jr.'s, first recollections are of scenes on this farm, the first being a fight between a wolf and their dog, assisted by the nearest neighbor's dog, which fight took place after night and within fifty feet of the cabin door; when 5 years of age, he began to attend school at the village, about two miles away; more than half this distance there was but a mere bridle

path; during these school days, he heard many incidents of pioneer life, as the village was a place of rendezvous, and story-telling was the greater part of their entertainment, except muster-days," when the rougher element was out in force, and wrestling, horse-racing, fighting, etc., became the principal attractions; when 11 years of age, his labor was considered more necessary than further education, and Benjamin therefore assisted his father on the farm until 21 years of age, without further school privileges. After he arrived at majority, he hired to a carpenter at $8 per month, and continued to work at that trade, his wages gradually increasing, until he received $26 per month, as foreman; during this time, he superintended the construction of some of the first threshing machines made in that part of the State, and continued to follow his trade until 1842, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to seek some lighter employment, and took instructions in repairing watches, and, being a natural mechanic, soon became proficient, and, in 1844, started business for himself in a small village. Nov. 20, 1846, he married Elizabeth Adams; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Jan. 24 1824; her parents were William and Margaret Adams; in 1832, her father being deceased, her mother removed her family to Belmont Co., Ohio, where the mother died in 1867, being 75 years of age. In 1848, Mr. Allen removed to Indiana, where he had bought a farm, but sold out and returned to Ohio the following winter, and in April again engaged at the jeweler's trade; in October, 1853, he removed to Springfield, and purchased a stock in the room now occupied by Leo Braun, where he carried on business until 1864, when he sold his stock to J. P. Allen; subsequently engaged in same business with M. P. Davis, occupying the room directly opposite his present place of business; his nephew, whose name is also Benjamin Allen, joined this firm. In 1866, circumstances compelled Mr. Allen to take the stock of the firm; in 1868, Mr. C. C. Fried took an interest with him, and they removed to his present stand, 35 East Main street, in April, 1869; this partnership continued until 1870, when Mr. Fried withdrew, and Mr. Allen has since continued the business alone at the same stand. Mr. Allen is one of the few now living who represent the connecting generation between the early pioneers and those who know nothing of the trials and hardships of those reared in pioneer days, without school advantages, and when the "best families" were compelled to labor to keep the wolf from the door; he is a quiet, unassuming man, who would have been much more successful in life but for the loss, to a great extent, of his hearing, which began to fail about 1842; but nevertheless, he has accumulated sufficient for the wants of his declining years, and is respected and regarded as an honest, upright business man and useful citizen.

GEORGE W. ALT, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He was born in Moorefield Township, this county, Jan. 19, 1820; worked on a farm until 21 years of age, when he began the trade of carpenter, at which he worked fourteen years, carrying on the business for himself in Springfield part of that time; he moved to his present home, and has since then followed farming. He is a son of Adam and Maria Alt. They came to this county from Maryland in 1815, and settled in what is now Springfield Township. Adam died in 1876. Maria is still living at the advanced age of 81 years. George was married, Jan. 9, 1845, to Jane G., daughter of Matthew and Jane Wood, who were natives of Kentucky, and came to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1810, and settled on the farm where our subject now lives. Matthew died in 1830, and his wife in 1856. Of Mr. and Mrs. Alt's six children but four survive. George's first wife died in 1860, and, in 1862, he was again married, taking for his second wife Mrs. M. J. Moody, widow of Peter Moody, and daughter of James and Matilda Tanner. Mrs. M. J. Alt has always been a very active woman, giving her services willingly and cheerfully on occasions of festivals, suppers and other public entertain-

ments for benevolent purposes; she also took a very active part in the crusade. Mr. Alt is also a stanch temperance man, and, since the crusade, has been a faithful worker in the temperance army.

DANIEL D. ALT, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Alt was born in this county Jan. 9, 1837; he is the son of Adam and Maria E. (Drew) Alt; his father was a native of Maryland and settled in this county in an early day. Daniel lived with his parents until 23 years old; in 1861, he enlisted in the 44th O. V. I., during the late rebellion, and served to the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged; in 1863, the regiment was veteranized and changed to the 8th O. V. C.; for account of battles in which said regiment was engaged, see history of the late rebellion. Mr. Alt was married, Oct. 29, 1868, to Ellen H. Hinkle, daughter of John and Mary (Way) Hinkle (see biography of Michael Hinkle for sketch of her parents); four children have been born unto them, viz., Michael W., Adam S., John H., Charles L. Adam departed this life April 21, 1872. Mr. Alt is one of those quiet, good-natured farmers who practice the golden rule. Poltically, he is a stanch Republican.

NAHAM H. ANDREWS, merchant, of the firm of Andrews, Wise & Putnam. This establishment dates back to about 1850, with W. S. Field and Nathaniel Stone as proprietors; they were succeeded by Rice & Co. in 1865, and they by Wilson, Wise & Putnam, they by Wise & Putnam, and they by the present firm; the character of the stock was at first seeds and iron, afterward agricultural implements was added, seeds dropped, and a line of hardware and stoves were kept; recently, the present firm have added furniture, making it a stove and house-furnishing establishment; since removing to their present quarters, Nos. 34 and 36 South Limestone street, they occupy two rooms, one of which is devoted to furniture, of which they make a large display; in the other is found a great variety of heating and cook stoves, ranges, queensware, and all necessary culinary utensils, together with a line of shelf hardware. Mr. Naham H. Andrews, the senior member of this firm, is an experienced merchant; he is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1830; early in life he began a business career as clerk in Boston, and remembers when he received $4 per week, boarding himself—this, too, after he had become of age; but, by perseverance and fortune's favor, gradually rose in the financial scale until he became a proprietor. He came to Springfield in 1865, and has since been identified with the business of Springfield, except about four years, when he was absent doing business in Galion. He married, in 1853, Miss Lavina S. Maynard, also a native of Massachusetts.

THOMAS L. ARTHUR, dealer in lumber, Springfield; is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Pittsburgh in 1827; his father was a woolen manufacturer of Pittsburgh, but, during the boyhood days of Thomas L., sold out and engaged in the lumber trade, and, in 1847, removed to Ashland, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was engaged in the lumber trade a number of years. Mr. Arthur removed to Springfield in 1867, and in connection with Mr. Vorhees, built the planing-mill at the corner of Pleasant and Limestone streets, and has since been identified with this establishment, now being sole owner and proprietor; his experience of more than thirty years enables him to know the wants of builders, and he is enjoying a flourishing trade. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a useful, respected citizen; his residence is No. 335 South Limestone street. He married, in 1855, Miss Judith T. Liggett, and has a family of five children—William H., now an accountant in his father's office; Flora B., Daniel H., Edwin C. and Isabella M.

JAMES BACON, farmer and stock-breeder; P. O. Springfield. He lives in a beautiful brick house near Taylor's mill, about three miles east of Springfield; he takes great pleasure in raising fine horses and cattle, and has at present

some very fine ones: he is a son of John and Mary (Cavileer) Bacon, and was born in Springfield Feb. 1, 1823; his father came to Ohio in 1812, locating in Urbana, Champaign Co., where he lived six years; thence to Springfield, living there until his death, which occurred March 5, 1878. His mother was born in Chestertown, Md.; her parents were among the earliest settlers of this county; she departed this life Dec. 22, 1868. James attended school until 15, when he entered his father's shop—he being a saddler—as an apprentice, and, at the end of six years, entered into partnership with his father, continuing the same some five years; he then went to New York City, clerking some five years in a wholesale hardware store; then, returning to Springfield, engaged in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Baldwin & Bacon, for ten years, when they sold out; he was then appointed, in 1861, Revenue Collector for this district, conducting the same satisfactorily two years, when he resigned, not engaging in any particular business until 1869, when he moved to where he now lives, and engaged in milling for a short time; since leaving the mill, he has devoted his time to his present occupation. He was united in marriage, Oct. 12, 1854, to Mary L. Topping, daughter of William and Mary Topping; four children—two boys and two girls—have gladdened their hearts. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have enjoyed their married life very much, and would be willing to live it over again. An incident in his father's life is worthy of note. The family, which consisted of father, mother and two children, moved from Connecticut to Ohio in a wagon drawn by two oxen; John, then 12 years old, drove the team the entire distance.

JOHN R. BAKER, farmer; P. O. Springfield. John R. Baker, son of Rudolph and Eve (Kiblinger) Baker, was born Aug. 27, 1807, in Shenandoah Co., Va.; in 1818, came with his parents from Virginia to Ohio, and to Clark County, and settled in German Township, where they lived the remainder of their lives; the father died in 1825, and the mother in 1845. John R. Baker was married, Nov. 1, 1832, to Sarah Miller, daughter of William C. and Mary M. Miller; Sarah was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., March 31, 1814, and came to Clark Co., Ohio, with her parents, in 1818, and settled near the Bakers, in German Township; her father departed this life in 1840, and her mother in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Baker are two worthy pioneers of this county; of their six children, but three are now living—Ezra K., James T. and Mary M. William C., in 1862 (at the end of his third year in Wittenberg College), enlisted in the 94th O. V. I., and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga; after suffering the horrors and privations of Libby, Danville and Andersonville Prisons, he died in Andersonville Prison Sept. 22, 1864, one year from the time he was taken prisoner. Ezra graduated at Wittenberg College in 1870, and is now a Lutheran minister; Mary was married, Nov. 22, 1855, to David Cutshaw; in 1866, she was left a widow by the death of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Baker remember well when they first settled in this county; they had to "blaze" the trees when they went to a neighbor's house, in order to find their way home again.

CORNELIUS BAKER, ex-Sheriff, Springfield. He was born in York Co., Penn., Sept. 28, 1823; came to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1836, and settled in Springfield, where he sold goods until 1852; he then moved to the country and carried on farming for several years; during the war of the rebellion, he was appointed Enrolling Officer for German Township, and was Revenue Assessor six years. In 1872, he was elected Sheriff of Clark County, and served in said office four years, being re-elected in 1874. Mr. Baker is noted for his generosity and acts of kindness; he performed the duties of his official positions to the satisfaction of all, coming out of office without a stain upon his character.

yours Truly
Robert Tindall

GREEN TP.

A. A. BAKER, physician and surgeon, Springfield. Dr. Baker is a lifetime resident of Clark County, and for many years has been a noted physician and surgeon in the locality in which he has done business. As one of our prominent men, then, he is deserving of a place in the history of the county. He was born in 1831, near Enon, and, during his boyhood, received an excellent education; his parents, Ezra D. and Anne (Morgan) Baker, reared four children —Cassandra, Leander, Gustavius and our subject. In 1845, Dr. Baker commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. J. McElhinney, of Dayton; in 1846 and 1847, he attended medical lectures at Starling College, Ohio, since which time he has practiced his profession in this and Champaign Counties. His marriage to Miss Maggie Miller was celebrated in 1845; she is of the old Shellabarger stock that have ever been noted in the history of this and Champaign Counties; their children are four in number—Annetta M., Elizabeth A., Scipio E. and Nellie B., the eldest daughter, Annetta, is the wife of Dr. E. Myers, who is now a partner of his father-in-law. In 1870, Dr. Baker graduated at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, although a highly reputable and educated physician, but wishing a diploma from one of the oldest schools in the West, and that the efficient instruction imparted at that institution would be of benefit to him, besides the release from business cares, determined him in this matter. Wishing to engage in a city practice, he came to Springfield in 1880 and associated in business with Dr. Myers, still being near enough his old patrons, who are loth to give him up. During the war, he was appointed Surgeon of the 53d O. N. G., but was forced to resign on account of disability. The Doctor is one of those genial men who will surely merit the confidence of the citizens of Springfield, and he already possesses this of numerous patrons in his former place of residence. His father is now the oldest living settler of Madison Township, and was County Commissioner four terms, besides being actively engaged in the county's business enterprises for many years. His mother died in 1867 at the age of 63 years.

CHARLES P. BALLARD, deceased. Mr. C. P. Ballard was born at Framington, Mass., on Nov. 7, 1820; he came to Athens, Ohio, in 1840, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and to Springfield just after the war; he commenced manufacturing in Springfield about 1866, buying out McClellan's interest in the firm of Rinehart & McClellan, the firm thus formed of Rinehart, Ballard & Co., continuing up to the present time. Mr. Ballard was twice married, first to Electa Stewart Hawkes, whom he lost by death, and then, on May 15, 1862, he married in New York City Miss Eunice E. Hibbard, of Massachusetts. Of Mr. Ballard's children three are living, to wit: William Whiting, who is in Colorado for business and health; and Misses Susie and Helen, who live with their mother in their elegant home on High street. Mr. Ballard was an exemplary Christian, estimable citizen, and essentially a substantial man in every way; he was Deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Athens, and Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church here; he died July 19, 1878. Mrs. Ballard retains her interest in the firm, of which appropriate mention is made in the historical part of this work. Two of his children are dead—Mary and John. Mr. Ballard's father died the 23d of August, 1880, nearly 90 years old.

LOUIS BANCROFT, retired merchant, Springfield. Mr. Bancroft is perhaps the oldest man who has lived continuously in the city; he came to Springfield in 1816, and established himself as one of the leading dry goods merchants during his business life; he also engaged in other ventures, all of which proved successful; at one time, he was a wholesale dealer in liquors, but, through the remonstrances of friends, relinquished the very profitable business; for ten years he was County Gauger and Government Inspector, and he handled annually 10,000 barrels of liquor. He was born in Massachusetts in 1792, came

West in 1816, and was married to Miss Mary Christie in 1819; she was born in 1800, in New Boston, N. H.; they are the parents of six children—Leonidas, Phraotes E., La Fayette, Oscar Fitz, Amanda M. and Flavilla G. Another son, Louis Waters, died in infancy. Leonidas married Miss Mary Hartwell; Pharotes wedded Miss Lou Mayhew; Oscar is the husband of Miss Jennie Myers; Amanda is the wife of Benjamin P. Churchill; and Flavilla, married Mr. William Kleiman. All were wedded before except one, and, with the exception of Mrs. Churchill, live in the city. Mr. Bancroft was a resident of this county two years before the organization of Clark County, and has until the past few years been actively connected with its business interests. In October he will be 89 years of age. There is only one house now standing in the city that stood when he came here. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and while Deputy Sheriff during the early settlement of the county, achieved quite a reputation as an efficient officer, the men in some parts of the county being a very lawless set. He and his wife now live at their ease in a tasty cottage on West Washington street, and enjoy the respect of every one in the city.

PHRAOTES E. BANCROFT, hatter, Springfield. Mr. P. E. Bancroft was born in Springfield on Jan. 28, 1822, and is one of six children—four brothers and two sisters; he has been twice married—first, to Miss Catherine Moody, in 1844, by whom he had no children to live; and he married again in 1859, Lou M. Mayhew, of Warren County, by whom he has had one son, Robert Christie, born Nov. 7, 1866--an exceptionally good and dutiful boy, and a great source of comfort and pride to his parents. Mr. Bancroft learned his trade with the firm of Cotes, Lathrop & Arden, entering his apprenticeship in 1839; commenced business for himself in his present stand in 1851, where he has grown with Springfield, been quite successful, and is doing now the principal hat and cap trade. His family attend the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bancroft, although not drafted, sent voluntarily to the army a substitute, at an expense to himself of about $700. Of his brothers and sisters, Leonidas has a billiard room; La Fayette is a tinner; Oscar F. is a photographer; and his two sisters are Mrs. Amanda Churchill and Mrs. Flavilla G. Kleiman. Mr. Bancroft's father, Louis Bancroft, is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest citizen, and no man knows more of early Springfield than he.

SAMUEL BARNETT, deceased. This well-known gentleman was born in Hanover, Dauphin Co., Penn., Sept, 30, 1790, and, at the age of 16, was left an orphan; had to struggle with adversity for many years, but finally, by dint of energy and honesty of purpose, he surmounted every obstacle to substantial success. He came to Ohio in 1817, settling in Warren County, residing in that and Butler Counties until 1841, when he came to Springfield, where he and his brother James, who had preceded him several years, erected a large flouring-mill, which was at that time the largest industrial enterprise of which Springfield could boast. He continued his milling business until 1859, then selling out to his son William A. Barnett and William Warder, retired from business. He was married, at West Hanover, Penn., Aug. 27, 1815, to Mary Mitchell, by the Rev. James Sharon, Pastor of Derry Church. She was born in West Hanover Jan. 16, 1790, and had born to her ten children, viz., James, Susannah W. (deceased), David M. (deceased), Mary, William A., Levi, Nancy A., Sarah, George W. and Samuel. Mrs. Barnett died May 17, 1851, and her husband May 10, 1869, full of honorable years. Samuel Barnett was a humble and devoted Christian, and warmly attached to the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active and useful member; he lived to see all his children married, and all with sons-in-law and daughters-in-law members of his own church, with the exception of two, who are connected with another denomination. James, his eldest son, a graduate of Miami University, is a minister, and was sent in 1844 as a

missionary to Damascus, Syria, and Cairo, Egypt, where he resided many years in establishing the now flourishing United Presbyterian Mission of the latter place, being in the foreign mission service thirty years, and now residing in Emporia, Kan. Mary married Dr. Joseph G. Paulding, and they accompanied James as missionaries to Damascus, where they resided eleven years. Mr. Barnett was a man of great personality, a vigorous character, of undeviating integrity; in personal appearance, tall, raw-boned, commanding, yet amiable, a man universally trusted and respected, whose counsels were sought, and whose friendship was esteemed a privilege to enjoy.

WILLIAM A. BARNETT, miller, Springfield. Mr. William A. Barnett was born Oct. 8, 1822, in Butler Co., Ohio, and passed the early part of his life in Butler and Warren Counties until 1841, when he came with his father, Samuel Barnett, to Springfield. The family are now much scattered, some living in Illinois, some in Kansas and elsewhere. William A. went to Miami University in early life; was in his father's mill from August, 1845, to July 1, 1859, when he and William Warder (of the Warder family so prominent here), bought the property and business from Mr. Samuel Barnett, and have been carrying on the business under the name and style of Warder & Barnett, with gratifying success for twenty-one years, making thirty-five years in all of one business in one spot—a rare example of continuity of purpose and effort. On Dec. 18, 1855, he was married to Miss S. Belle Grove, of Chambersburg, Penn.; of their children, Annie S., Ella M. and a son are living, and they lost a son at 3 months of age. Their daughter Ella has recently married the Rev. Joseph Kyle, Pastor of the United Presbyterain Church of this city, of which Mr. Barnett's family are members. For full history of the Warder & Barnett milling interest, reference is made to the industrial branch of this history. Mr. Barnett mentions a curious fact that in his daily walks to and from his residence during his business life here, he has traversed on Limestone street alone over twenty-five thousand miles, or more than the whole circumference of the globe. He is one of those straightforward true men, the same to-day, to-morrow and always, and one whom all respect and honor; a man upon whom one can depend to the full extent of all he promises.

EDWIN L. BARRETT, publisher of specialties, Springfield. Mr. Edwin L. Barrett is a New Englander, having been born on Aug. 20, 1827, in Worcester Co., Mass.; his family on both sides was long lived; his mother, who now lives alternately with her children, being 78; her family name was Lawrence. His father was among the early cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts; owned a cotton-factory in Mr. Barrett's native county. On Jan. 4, 1849, he married, at Ashburnham, Mass., Miss Sarah B. Petts, a native of New York, daughter of Dr. John Petts and sister of Quincy A. Petts, Clark County Auditor, both residents of Springfield, the former being in his 84th year: by this union he had eight children—six sons and two daughters—of whom only three sons are living now, viz., Edward L., aged 30, and Fred W., aged 22, partners in business with their father; and George Lawrence, aged 19, now in Wittenberg College. Having lost his wife in 1865, Mr. Barrett married, on March 18, 1867, Miss Clara D. Hulsey, a native of Milledgeville, Ga., by whom he has had a son and a daughter now respectively 8 and 11 years old. At the age of 21, on account of failing health, Mr. Barrett went to North Carolina, living alternately in Franklin, Halifax and Warren Counties, where he remained until 1856, spending his time in teaching, having, in the meantime, charge of a female seminary at White Sulphur Springs, and one also at Warrenton; he went from North Carolina to Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, where, in connection with Rev. J. H. Buchanan, he conducted the Oxford Female Institute, continuing until 1861, from where, at that time, he came to Springfield, Ohio; here he went into the

book business with Charles L. Petts, under the firm name of Barrett & Petts, later becoming associated with G. W. Hastings (now of the Springfield *Republic*), under the firm name of Hastings, Barrett & Petts, together carrying on, with their former business, book-binding and printing; this was in 1862, and continued several years; his brother-in-law and partner, Charles L. Petts, is now no more. On the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Barrett was for several years out of active business, his health again failing him; in 1865, he bought him a little farm a few miles out on the Charleston road, more, as he says, to die upon than anything else, and spent the intervening years between 1865 and 1867 in maturing legal and other forms, subsequently utilized in business, and, his health in the meantime becoming re-established, he commenced, in 1867, the business of his present firm of E. L. Barrett & Sons, for the manufacture of specialties in the line of legal, election and other blanks and forms and conveniences, which, under his thorough and careful management, has grown to be quite extensive and profitable. In 1872, he took his eldest son into partnership, and on Jan. 1, 1880, his second son was admitted to the firm; on the 27th of April, 1875, his eldest son, Edward L., was united in marriage with Miss Flora C. Lyon, of Cincinnati, and has now two sons and one daughter. Mr. Barrett, Sr., and his married son and their families, live in adjoining houses in the same farm he purchased in 1865. Most of Mr. Barrett's family are members and all attend the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Barrett is one of those excellent, even-tempered men who go so largely to make up the most worthy part of all communities—kind, exact, careful, moderate, temperate, earnest and honorable; the influence of such men, while not sensibly pervading and aggressive, is only felt for good.

AMOS BARR, general insurance agent, Springfield. While Mr. Amos Barr has not been a resident of Springfield as long as some others, he is most thoroughly identified with its interests. Born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1810, he came to Lebanon, Ohio, upon attaining his majority; removed to Cincinnati in 1858, and to Springfield in 1865. In 1834, he married Miss Martha H. Smith, of Strasburg, Penn., and of seven children born him, four daughters and one son are living, to wit, Mrs. Mary Winger, Mrs. Ann E. Smith, both of Springfield; Mrs. Martha B. Sperry, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Emma B. Scholl, of Baltimore; and Benjamin H. Barr, a resident of Chattanooga, Tenn., making a family group of seventeen when all together. The venerable subject of this sketch has been for many years identified with insurance interests, having been, since 1863, agent of that mammoth and honorable institution, the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Company, with its $50,000,000 assets, and Mr. Barr has paid out to beneficiaries in Springfield alone over $100,000, and numbers among his policy-holders several hundred of Springfield's best men; he is also privileged agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, and regular agent of the Firemen's Fund of California, Farmer's Fire of York, Penn., and Amazon Fire of Cincinnati. Mr. Barr is one of those benign, courteous men, whom to know is to respect and admire; quiet, unostentatious, fatherly, and the embodiment of true innate gentility.

MRS. EMILY BARTHOLOMEW, Springfield. Mrs. Emily Bartholomew, nee Ebersole, is a native of Clark County; her father, John Ebersole, of Virginia. In his school days, Mr. Ebersole walked three miles to the nearest school, his path leading over the celebrated natural bridge. In early youth, he removed with his parents to Ohio; in 1819, married Miss Sally Keifer, of Sharpsburg, Md., who, with her parents, came to Ohio in childhood; after marriage, they went on horseback to his home in Cincinnati. In 1822, they removed to his forest home in German Township, this county, where he built one of the finest hewed-log houses of that day and generation, every log, plank, beam and panel

passing through his skilled hands. Of their family of one son and four daughters, Dr. E. P. Ebersole has been for years the leading physician in Preble County, and the daughters reside in this and adjoining counties, and have all had experience as teachers in this county. From 12 to 15 years of age, Emily was with relatives in Troy, Miami Co., receiving careful training in the family, church and school; when 16, she received from Isaac H. Lancey, her first certificate as teacher, and her first efforts were in old log houses, teaching nine hours a day, thirteen weeks to a quarter, and receiving the princely remuneration of $8 per month. In some districts, almost any books were thought suitable for "readers," Robinson Crusoe being quite a favorite in some localities. She spent eight years teaching in the county and attending the Ohio Conference High School, during which time great progress was made in the methods of and facilities for education; feminine ability was recognized, new and better houses and books were freely provided, fewer hours required and better wages paid. In 1852, she accepted a position in the Springfield Female Seminary, remaining five years. In 1859, she married Dr. J. Bartholomew, of Butte Co., Cal., a native of Ohio, a graduate of Dennison University, in which he remained a number of years after graduation as instructor, preparing, meanwhile, for the practice of medicine; in 1850, he drove an ox team across the plains to California, acting as Captain and physician of his company. Soon after marriage, they sailed from New York for the Pacific Coast; the Doctor's death occurred four years thereafter, and Mrs. Bartholomew remained four years longer, and, in 1867, she, with her two little sons, Frank and Ralph, took the steamship Constitution, bound for New York, arriving in safety after a voyage of twenty-six days. Since 1868, she has resided permanently in this city, and her sons are each pursuing a college course. It is appropriate to make in this connection passing mention of Miss May Ebersole, a most estimable aunt of Mrs. Bartholomew, who commenced her life-work as a teacher in 1825; in 1833, she built the house still standing on the northwest corner of Columbia and Factory streets, and opened a day and boarding school for girls. The greater part of her life was devoted to instructing the young, and her zeal and earnestness in this direction were remarkable. She often remarked that the material she handled was imperishable, and that her work would be completed in eternity, and that therefore her vocation was specially dear to her. She died at an advanced age, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

CHARLES A. BAUER, M. E., Superintendent of Champion Bar & Knife Company, Springfield. Mr. Bauer is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1852, his father's family then consisting of the father, mother and four children, of which number the subject of this sketch was the third, sailed for New York; during a long and stormy voyage, the ship was drifted from her course, and the family were unexpectedly landed at New Orleans, where, after the lapse of but ten months, the father fell a victim to the yellow fever. Mrs. Bauer's situation was now a truly trying one—a stranger in a foreign country, surrounded by the depressing influences of a wide-spread epidemic; the little means originally possessed by the family wasted by travel and sickness; but, with that true fortitude which has ever been a characteristic of the German people, she resolved to seek a healthier home in the North, and arrived in Cincinnati in 1853, where she yet resides. At the age of 11 years, Mr. Bauer was employed in the pyrotechnic manufactory of H. P. Diehl; in 1861, he became an apprentice to the gunsmithing business; in 1864, he entered the shops of Miles Greenwood & Co. as practical machinist, devoting his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and applied mechanics; so successful was he in this that, in 1867, he was called to the Ohio Mechanics' Institute as a teacher of drawing; in 1871, he resigned this situation to become Superintendent of the Niles Tool Works at Hamilton, Ohio, which he vacated

in 1873 to assume the duties of Consulting Engineer for Lane & Bodley, at Cincinnati. In 1875, Mr. Bauer was tendered the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Champion Bar & Knife Company Works in Springfield; in 1878, he was promoted to be the Superintendent in charge of the establishment, where he now remains. In 1868, he was married to Miss Louise Haeseler, who came with her parents from St. Goar, Prussia, in 1851. Mrs. Bauer is a lady possessed of much refinement and culture, with admirable social qualities; the children of this union are three in number—Charles L., William A. and Louis E. Mr. Bauer is a self-made man, and his career demonstrates what can be accomplished by application and economy of time; few mechanical men of this country can excel him in that peculiar faculty which enables one to analyze a difficult problem in mechanics, or trace causes to results, while his natural and acquired resources furnish a constant fund of cultivated ideas, ready for application in any emergency. He has a fine collection of technical works, which, with a choice selection of general and standard books, compose one of the best private libraries in the city.

ELIJAH BEARDSLEY, deceased, was born in New Fairfield, Conn., May 27, 1760; at the age of 16, he entered and served in the war for American independence; was married at New Fairfield, the place of his nativity, to Sally Hubbel, June 27, 1780, to whom were born fourteen children—six sons and eight daughters; about A. D. 1796, removed to Delaware Co., N. Y.; early in the war of 1812, he removed with his family to the State of Ohio; lived a short time in Urbana, Champaign Co., thence to Springfield, then Champaign (now Clark) County, where his good wife died, July 23, 1823; he survived until Oct. 2, 1826, and died at the age of 66 years; he lived and died a true and honored patriot. At this time, the only member of his family now living at Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, is Laura, the wife of J. S. Christie, aged 78 years.

JOHN BEAVER, brick-mason and contractor, Springfield. John Beaver was born May 23, 1829, in England; came to Springfield in 1859, at the age of 30 years. He was married in England, in 1849, to Helen Corcoran, and of six children, only three daughters are living. Mr. Beaver has been successful in Springfield—the result, however, of unflagging energy, close attention to business, and living strictly up to all his contracts. A great number of the buildings of this thriving city are of his erection, and all of the many and immense Champion shops. Mr. Beaver is a member of good standing of the Palestine Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; Springfield Council, No. 17, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Royal Arch Chapter, No. 48; Clark Lodge, No. 101, of Free and Accepted Masons; and Springfield Lodge, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also the Encampment. He lives in his own snug little home, with his daughters, at No. 18 Clifton street.

READ LETTS BELL, M. D., allopathic physician, Springfield. Dr. R. L. Bell was born in Morgan Township, Knox Co., Ohio; was the recipient of a liberal education, graduating from the Dennison University, Licking Co., Ohio, in June, 1872; then took a full medical course in Harvard University, of Massachusetts, graduating in 1876; practiced one year in Toledo, after which he settled permanently in Springfield, where he has had gratifying success, even beyond his expectations. On Jan. 18, 1877, he consummated a matrimonial alliance with Miss Sarah J. Robinson, of Coshocton, Ohio. Dr. Bell, although intended by his parents for a healer of souls, finds himself to-day in the almost as important work of healing bodies; as a boy he was, and even now is, a close student and a great reader, and possesses a fine memory, clearly calling to mind his schoolmates at the early age of 3 years. Dr. Bell stood well in his class in college; was its poet, and in his junior year was associate editor of the college paper. Dr. Bell is a man of prepossessing appearance, clear-cut features, pleas-

ing address, and possesses all the qualities for success in his profession. The Doctor is also Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society of Boston.

WILLIAM H. BERGER, farmer; P. O. Lagonda. He is the son of Daniel and Ester (Body) Berger, and was born in Berks Co., Penn., Jan. 21, 1830; his parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married April 12, 1818; their family consisted of seven children—two boys and five girls; they came to this county in April, 1838, and settled in Lagonda, where they lived about one month; they then purchased (for $16 per acre) and removed to the farm which is now owned and occupied by William: his (William's) father was born Nov. 5, 1794, and lived to the advanced age of 84 years; his mother was born Dec. 11, 1797; she is still in good health, living with William at the old homestead. William assisted his father, working for him until 22 years of age; he then rented the farm of his father, conducting it successfully seventeen years; during that time, he saved sufficient amount to enable him to purchase a part of the farm, and, by good management, in a few years more purchased the remainder, consisting in all of about 130 acres. At the age of 20, he taught the winter term of a school in Moorefield Township, this county; this was his first school; he continued teaching during the winter terms of the schools near home twenty-five years, being a successful teacher. He was married, March 18, 1852, to Mary J., daughter of John and Mary Jackson; she was born in Virginia Jan. 11, 1830; being left an orphan while yet a little child, she came to Ohio with her uncle, William Moore, and lived with him until her marriage with Mr. Berger. Five children have blessed their home; they mourn the loss of two of them—Daniel F., who died Nov. 1, 1855, and William H., Jr., who died Nov. 9, 1866; the other three—John M., Elizabeth A. and Mary E.—still remain, a comfort to their parents. Strict integrity and honorable dealing have been leading virtues of his life; he has frequently been selected and appointed guardian of children and administrator of estates. He has filled the office of Sunday-school Superintendent for twenty-five years, in which position he is still serving.

ANDREW T. BYERS, attorney and manufacturer, Springfield; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, in 1847; he was the son of a farmer, and remained on the farm until 18 years of age, receiving, in the meantime, a rudimentary education at the common schools; subsequently took a preparatory course at Oberlin, and graduated at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, after which he read law in the office of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, and was admitted to practice in 1875, and immediately began practice here, occupying the office a short time previously vacated by Shellabarger & Pringle, and has continued practice here since, having been twice elected City Solicitor—first in 1876, to fill a vacancy, and again in 1877 for a full term of two years. In 1878, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Courts. He is now, in addition to his professional business, a member of the Common Sense Engine Company, of which further mention is made in the chapter relating to Springfield. Mr. Byers is a young but active man, a lawyer of recognized ability, and a careful business man, and we predict a successful future to the new manufacturing firm. He married, in 1877, Miss Ida Bidwell; she is also a native of Madison County, and a graduate of the Wesleyan Female Seminary. Mrs. Byers' mother, Jane Bidwell, is known in literary circle as contributor to some of the standard literary journals.

ANDREW C. BLACK, merchant and capitalist, Springfield; was born in North Ireland in 1828; came to Springfield in 1847 and engaged as clerk with his brother, Robert T., who was then operating a general merchandise store. In 1853, he bought out his brother, and has continued in business ever since; the general store has become a dry goods and carpet store, and the firm was Black Bros. & Co., composed of A. C., W. M. and J. K. Black, W. M. being a younger brother, and J. K. being a cousin; they are located in Black's Opera House

Block, northwest corner of Main and Market streets. Mr. Black came to Springfield without means, and, by industry, economy and judicious management, he soon succeeded in becoming the head of one of the best mercantile establishments in Springfield, and has kept pace with the growth of the city, and is now one of its most substantial citizens. Black's Opera House Block, built by him in 1868, and now being somewhat remodeled, will long remain a fitting testimonial of his liberal enterprise. He was one of the company who established Fern Cliff Cemetery; has been a Director of the Springfield Savings Bank since its organization, and is now Vice President. Mr. Black is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a supporter of all charitable and benevolent enterprises. He married, in 1860, Miss Octavia C., daughter of Dr. John Briggs, of Greenville, Darke Co.; from this union have been born four children, the younger two of whom are living—Annie and Warder S.

JOHN A. BLOUNT, manufacturer, Springfield; is a native of Clark County. Dr. Blount, who was an early resident, and for many years a prominent practicing physician, of Springfield, was his grandfather, and the first of the family to settle in Clark County. John R. Blount, deceased, formerly a dry goods merchant of Springfield, was his father; he was also a native of this county. The subject of this sketch was born in Springfield in 1849; he became connected with the firm of Babbitt, Steel & Co., woolen manufacturers, in 1871; in 1874, they sold the machinery, etc., connected with the manufacture of woolens, and the firm dissolved partnership. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Blount formed a partnership with Kissell & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, who had been located on West Main street, and the new firm, Kissell, Blount & Co., removed into what had been the woolen-mill. In 1877, Mr. Alexander McWilson became a member of the firm, and in 1878 the firm became Blount & McWilson. They manufacture a line of agricultural implements, Excelsior cultivator, horse hay-rake and shovel-plows being the principal ones; they also manufacture a line of hardware specialties. Messrs. Blount and McWilson are young men, and comparatively a new firm, but the success thus far attained proves the ability of the management, and assures their greater success as the facilities and capital of their firm shall become augmented by the inceasing trade. Mr. Blount married, in 1873, Miss Sarah L., second daughter of John W. Baldwin; they have two sons.

PATRICK BOLAN, produce dealer, Springfield; he was born near Ferbane, Kings County, Ireland, March 1, 1834; is a son of Michael and Bridget (Eagan) Bolan; he came to America with his father and five other children in the spring of 1851, the mother having died in Ireland in 1847, May 2. After stopping a short time in New York, they came on to Springfield, this county; the father is still living here, being now 83 years old, and enjoys very fair health. Patrick worked the remainder of that year at manual labor (after his arrival at Springfield), saving $5, and, in the spring of 1852, with the $5 he bought a small stock of goods and started through the country on foot, going from house to house, offering his goods for sale. During the summer of that year, he saved $120, and, during the winter of 1852, attended school; in the spring of 1853, purchased a horse and wagon, and a larger stock of merchandise, and continued retailing through the country, but, in 1854, abandoned the retail trade and confined his sales to wholesaling in the small towns throughout the surrounding counties; but, on account of the Know-Nothing movement—he being an Irishman and a member of the Catholic Church—was compelled to sell his team, give up his trade and start anew, as it seemed to be one of the rules of that institution not to patronize a Catholic. Hence he started again on foot, this time through Indiana; but, in 1855, the persecution of the Know-Nothings having died out, he again started with horse and wagon, and from that time on, fortune

A. C. McLaughlin

smiled upon him, and all his labor met with satisfactory results, and he now ranks among the wealthy men of Springfield. He continued traveling with the wagon until 1866, when he went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming, where he remained three years, when he returned to Springfield, and since then has been engaged in the produce trade, also handling scrap-iron, etc. He was married, July 3, 1858, to Ellen Hackett, daughter of Edward and Catherine (Connor) Hackett, natives of Kings County, Ireland; Ellen was also born in that county in 1835; she came to America in 1852 with her sister and two brothers, their parents having died some time previous. Of Patrick and Ellen's eleven children, there are ten living, viz., John C., Katie A., Michael P., Mary Ann, Edward S., Elizabeth L., James, Charles, William H. and Ellen. Mr. Bolan, politically, is independent; religiously, a member of the Catholic Church; and his success in life is a striking illustration of what determined industry can accomplish when coupled with rigid economical habits.

ASHLEY BRADFORD, Recorder, Springfield; is a native of New York State; was born in 1824; his parents, Clifford and Sibyl Bradford, removed to Clark County in 1838, coming by lake and canal to Columbus, and then by wagon to their new home in Springfield Township, where they resided the remainder of their lives. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, and, when a young man, taught school during the winter for a number of years; he continued farming until Jan. 1, 1864, when he removed to Springfield to take charge of the Recorder's office, to which he had been elected the previous October, and to which he has been re-elected each succeeding contest, which is sufficient proof of the able and satisfactory discharge of his duties. Mr. Bradford married, in 1848, Julia A., daughter of George and Mary Knaub, of Pennsylvania. His death occurred here in 1868. Mrs. Knaub still resides in Springfield, being now in the 81st year of her age. From this union are ten children —seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are living; the oldest son, Oliver P., is agent of the American Express Company at Columbus; the second, Irving, is Deputy in his father's office; the oldest daughter is the wife of Rev. H. K. Fenner, of Louisville; the second daughter is the wife of Rev. J. C. Kauffman, of Orrville, Ohio, both of whom are prominent ministers in the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bradford is a quiet, unostentatious citizen, which is illustrated by the fact that, in the fall of 1863, when his friends went to apprise him of his nomination, they found him busy sowing wheat, and the nomination was a clear surprise, affording one of those rare instances in the days in which the office seeks the man.

GEORGE BRAIN, SR., deceased, came from England to America in the year 1829; he left Liverpool in August in a sail vessel, and was six weeks on the voyage to Philadelphia; there were no ocean steamers then. He came to Philadelphia expecting to settle in Pennsylvania, but, becoming acquainted with Mr. Jeremiah Warder, who was about settling in Springfield, he took Mr. Warder's advice and came to Springfield. Mr. Brain's route was by way of New York and Albany, thence by Erie Canal to Buffalo, and by steamboat from Buffalo to Sandusky, and, as it happened, the last steamer before the close of navigation for the season; from Sandusky to Springfield by wagon, over a corduroy road, in some places not very comfortable; the contrast between then and now as to travel is observable. Mr. Brain and his wife, Mary (Whitehead) Brain, brought with them seven children—Mary, now Mrs. Willard; Joseph J. W., deceased; Anna, the late Mrs. Green; Lydia and Martha, now living on High street; Lucy, now the widow of Dr. John Stoddard, who was a surgeon in the Union army, and killed while in that service; George, of whom more hereafter; William G. Brain, the youngest, is the only American born of the family, now lumber dealer in Springfield. Maria Hipkins came to America with Mr. Brain, and is

yet an inmate of the family, and is now in her 77th year. Mr. Brain purchased a farm near what was then the village, but now the city, of Springfield, on which he lived till the time of his death, which occurred March 11, 1851, by his being thrown from his horse against a tree, killing him almost instantly. He was, as to his religious connection when in England, an Independent, but, finding none of the order in Springfield, he united with the First Presbyterian Church, and afterward with the First Congregational Church. His wife survived him more than twenty years, and died in 1872, in the 81st year of her age. The younger George Brain was born in Staffordshire, England, March 2, 1827; he came with his parents to America, as before stated, in 1829, and has always lived on the farm, except a year or two when employed in Dr. John Ludlow's drug store. He was married, May 22, 1860, to Sarah M. Willard, daughter of Levi and Sarah (Allen) Willard, in Decatur, De Kalb Co., Ga., at which place Sarah M. was born July 6, 1839, and where her father had been in successful business many years as a merchant. His residence is now on North Limestone street, Springfield; too old and infirm to attend to any active business. Mr. Brain has six children living—Willard, Jessie A., George H., Mary, Bessie and Grace. Alice died in infancy. Mr. Brain was too young when he left England (only 2½ years old) to have any political opinions, and, in his growth to manhood, he became thoroughly Americanized; he is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, doing his duty throughout life in that upright, straightforward manner that has won for him the respect, good will and confidence of a large circle of the best citizens of Clark County.

W. G. BRAIN, Springfield; a native of Springfield; is a son of George Brain, Sr. The subject of this sketch was born in 1830; when a youth, he engaged as clerk in a drug-store here, and subsequently engaged in the drug trade on his own account, and continued the business here ten or twelve years; he has been in the lumber trade here for the past eleven years, and has resided here, with the exception of one or two short intervals, all his life. He has been twice married, his first marriage being with Mary Dyer, of Cincinnati, in 1858; she having died, he married Elizabeth Dyer, a sister of his first wife, in 1876. By his first wife he had four children, two of whom are living; he has one child by his second marriage. His residence is No. 272 West Pleasant street. His oldest daughter living, Miss Belle M., is Superintendent of Drawing in the city schools; Robert D. is a graduate of the high chool, and Stanley, the youngest, is a child of 3 years. Mr. Brain's lumber-yard and office are between the C., S. & C., and L. M. depots; he is handling large quantities of lumber, mostly in car lots.

BENJAMIN F. BRUBAKER, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He lives one mile north of the city of Springfield, between the Springfield & Urbana and Clark Union Pikes; he erected his beautiful, convenient and cozy residence in 1876; he is the only brother of Ephraim Brubaker, who lives on the adjoining farm north. Benjamin was born July 24, 1853; he is an active young farmer, who believes in making farming a pleasure instead of a drudge; he owns an excellent farm of 100 acres, which he has very appropriately named "Sunny Side Farm." He was married, Nov. 29, 1876, to Medora E. (familiarly known as Dora) Bosart; she is an intelligent, generous lady, well suited to make the life of a farmer radiant and cheerful; she delights in making her home pleasing to her husband and welcome to her friends and visitors; she is the daughter of T. L. and Matilda (Moss) Bosart, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work, and who were pioneers of the county. Mr. Brubaker is yet a young man, and his prospects are indeed bright and promising.

WILSON G. BRYANT, M. D., physician, Springfield; is a native of Ohio, a son of Rev. Daniel Bryant, who was a native of New Jersey, born in 1799. He

came West in 1818 with his father's family, who located in Indiana. Daniel acquired an education principally by his own unaided efforts and study, his only school advantages being an attendance at Miami University one term; he early became a teacher, and continued to teach many years. He married, in 1824, Elvira, daughter of Ichabod Corwin, and in the same year was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination. In his earlier ministerial years, Elder Bryant was in charge of several important churches, the Freeman Street, Cincinnati, being one, but later in life, devoted himself to the work of strengthening the feeble churches in Southern Ohio, thus giving direction to the Baptist cause throughout all this region. His decease occurred at Honey Creek Church, Champaign County, in 1875, he being suddenly stricken with apoplexy while preaching in the pulpit, and expired in a few hours. His widow now resides at Urbana. The subject of this sketch was born in Burlington, Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1825, and, during his youth, had more than ordinary educational facilities, having attended "Granville" one term before he was 18 years of age, but at this time was thrown upon his own resources and abandoned school and went to farming, and assisted his father in supporting the family until 1848; but his ambition for knowledge, and especially his desire for the study of medicine, would not be satisfied on a farm longer than necessity compelled him to remain. His spare time was spent in study and reading medicine, and, although he married in 1848, yet he pursued his studies and completed his medical education, supporting his family and defraying his educational expenses by his own labor. He began practice in Champaign County in 1852, but soon after removed to Grand Prairie, Ill., where he practiced about two years, then removed to Covington, Miami Co., Ohio, where he practiced until the spring of 1862, whn he entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon of the 122d O. V. I.; having been captured at Winchester, Va.; in 1863, he was placed in charge of the hospital by the Confederate States Medical Director; about two months later, was captured by the Union forces, in connection with the other occupants of the hospital; subsequently, the 6th Corps, to which his regiment was attached, took part in many of the important battles of the Armies of Virginia and of the Potomac, and he was almost constantly on detailed duty, being almost invariably placed in charge of the field hospital for the wounded. In 1865, as an acknowledgment of his meritorious services, he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon and assigned to the 197th O. V. I., and continued in the service until August, 1865. While in charge of the post hospital at Winchester, Va., after the battle in 1864, after caring for all other cases, he became interested in nine men whose wounds were considered fatal, being compound and comminuted fractures of the thigh so near the body as to suggest the necessity of the amputation at the hip joint, which operation, on account of its extreme risk, was forbidden by general order from the department at Washington; the Doctor's sympathy for these, thus virtually abandoned to die, led him to attempt to save them; being a natural mechanical genius, he provided the necessary appliances and instituted conservative surgical treatment, and by improvising some "Smith's Anterior Splints," secured requisite extension and counter extension, and, by otherwise adapting his treatment to each particular case, succeeded in saving with useful limbs seven of the nine thus treated; he also performed the exceptional surgical operation of ligating successfully the femoral artery, and frequently performed operations for the extraction of balls from the cervical angle of the neck. Feb. 3, 1865, the Surgeons of the corps and division united in a letter to the Surgeon General of the State, complimenting and explaining the services rendered by Dr. Bryant while in charge of the different hospitals. A copy of this letter, with other trophies, are now in the Doctor's possession, prized mementoes of achievements of which he has just reason to be proud, especially as his merito

rious operations and surgical treatment were without precedent. After his return from army life to Covington, he removed, in November, 1865, to Springfield, where he has since practiced his profession, and now enjoys a large practice, and is held in high esteem both as a physician and citizen. He has no living children, except an adopted daughter, Frances A., who, with himself and wife, is a member of the First Baptist Church, Mrs. Bryant and Frances being identified with the different departments of church activities.

EBENEZER M. BUCKINGHAM, M. D., physician, Springfield. Dr. Buckingham is a son of Milton and Belinda (Cooley) Buckingham; she was a native of Springfield, Mass., and he of New York State, from which they removed, in the year 1800, to the Northwest Territory, and settled in what is now Athens Co., Ohio; he was a farmer, but removed to Zanesville in 1832 and engaged in merchandising, and came to Springfield in 1843, where he continued in mercantile trade several years, having retired two or three years before his decease, which occurred in 1852; his widow and three children survived him; her decease occurred in Springfield in 1872; the two sons and a daughter still reside here. The subject of this sketch was born in Athens County in 1824; he received a rudimentary and preparatory education in select schools, and graduated from Kenyon College in 1846, after which he read medicine with the late Dr. Robert Rodgers, and began the practice of his profession here in Springfield, his first experience being in 1849, still remembered as the cholera year; in the winter of 1849–50, he attended lectures at and graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and has since practiced his profession here, having the deserved confidence and liberal patronage of the community. He has been a member of the Clark County Medical Society since its organization; is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has contributed toward the improvement of the city and county, having lately completed a fine three-story block on the southeast corner of Limestone and High streets. He married, in 1850, Miss Mary Berdan, daughter of the late Judge Berdan, of Toledo; her decease occurred in 1865; one son and a daughter survive—John M., now a medical student, and Miss Alice. In 1867, he married Miss Caroline Starring, of La Fayette, Ind.; from this union, four children survive—Benjamin S., Belinda, William L. and Avery.

MRS. JULIA A. BURNETT, Springfield. She is the widow of Thomas P. Burnett, deceased; her residence, on Woodside Farm, is just east of the city, on the road leading south from the Clifton Pike. Mrs. Burnett was born in Pennsylvania June 22, 1820; came with her parents to Ohio in 1828, and was united in marriage with Mr. Burnett May 10, 1847; four children were born unto them, of whom but two are still living—William D. and Thomas P., Jr.; the former was married, in 1872, to Florence, daughter of Thomas P. and Clara Norton; lives at home with his mother and carries on the farm; and Thomas is engaged in the lumber trade in Springfield, corner Main street and Western avenue, under the firm name of Woliston, Chambers & Burnett. William and Thomas attended the private school of the Hon. C. Robbins some three years, when Thomas ceased going to school, to go into business; but William continued his studies for awhile longer at Wittenberg College. Mr. Burnett was an early settler in this county, and was always highly esteemed by his acquaintances and friends; and Mrs. Burnett is a lady of culture and refinement.

ASA S. BUSHNELL, manufacturer, Springfield; is a member of the oldest and largest manufacturing establishment of Springfield; he is a natve of New York State, born in Oneida County Sept. 16, 1834; came to Springfield in 1851, and was engaged as a dry goods clerk three years, then became book-keeper for Leffel, Cook & Blakeney, afterward Mason, Cook & Blakeney; in 1857, he entered the office of Warder, Brookaw & Child, and, in the fall of the same year, became a partner with Ludlow in the drug trade, in which he continued until

1867, when he became the junior partner of the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co., now Warder, Bushnell & Glessner. He married, Sept. 17, 1857, Miss Ellen, daughter of John Ludlow. Mr. Bushnell's career in Springfield is worthy of note: beginning when a youth as clerk, he gradually worked his way through office work to the confidence and esteem of his employers, and, after ten years' experience as a druggist, was invited to a partnership with one of his former employers, and thus became identified with the leading manufacturing interest of the city: he is an active business man, social and courteous in all relations of life; he is highly esteemed as a citizen, and regarded as a man of rare business qualifications and prospects; his residence is No. — East High street, and compares favorably with the many elegant houses for which this street is noted. He was Captain of Co. E, 156th O. N. G., which company he recruited and accompanied in the 100-days service.

A. W. BUTT, of P. P. Mast & Co., manufacturers, Springfield; is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Erie County in 1835; soon after his birth, his father removed with his family to La Porte, Ind., where he was engaged in milling and mercantile pursuits, which afforded excellent business advantages to the son, who became a partner with his father on arriving at his majority, but a year later they sold out, and Mr. Butt, Jr., went out West prospecting; after a stay of about four years, mostly spent in Kansas and Nebraska, he returned to La Porte and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, in connection with the John H. Manny Reaper Works at Rockport, Ill., in which he continued about seven years; in 1862, he became connected as agent with the Buckeye Agricultural Works, then operated by Thomas & Mast; subsequently became general agent, and, at the re-organization of the firm, October, 1871, he became a member of the company, and, in the following January, was elected a Director, and has since been connected with the works; he now has charge of the trade throughout the North and Northwest, where is well and favorably known as a successful salesman. The extent of their business may be judged from the fact that the company do about $1,000,000 of business per annum, the sales department being under the supervision of Mr. Butt, W. C. Downey and C. C. Crane, the territory being divided between them. Mr. Butt married, in 1872, Frances G. Bagley; she was a native of Mercer Co., Penn., and, at the time of her marriage, resided with her parents at La Porte; her parents now reside there, both being nearly fourscore years of age. Mr. Butts' residence is at 86 West High street; he is a successful business man, and a social, agreeable gentleman; he was a charter member of Anthony Lodge, F. & A. M., and also of Palestine Commandery, of which he is still an honored member.

JOHN C. BUXTON, deceased: was prominently identified with the interests of Springfield. He was born in New Boston, N. H., where he attended school and afterward became a clerk in a dry goods store in Nashua. In 1848, he came to Springfield, and was employed as clerk in the office of the general local management of the C., S. & C. R. R.; subsequently succeeded to the local management, and in 1869 was appointed Assistant Superintendent, and for a number of years filled that position creditably; he was elected Cashier of the Savings Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Newlove, which position he held at the time of his decease, which occurred July 21, 1880. Mr. Buxton left behind him the record of an active, honorable life; keen, active, far-seeing and wise in business, and affectionate with friends, he was held in high esteem in the business and social circles in which he moved, and he was not only one of the most active of business men in private affairs, but also connected with public enterprises. He was twice married; his first wife was a sister of Mr. John Norris whom Mr. Buxton succeeded in the local railroad management, and also a sister of Charles P. Norris, who was for a long time express agent here;

she having deceased in 1860, Mr. Buxton subsequently married Miss Jennie Wiseman, who, with three children, survives him, and now resides on the property No. 394 East High street, which was purchased and improved by Mr. Buxton, and which is a handsome property, which, by its surroundings and furnishings, indicates culture and refined taste. Mrs. Buxton is the daughter of the Rev. John Wiseman, a well-known and prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, and is an accomplished lady.

ANTHONY BYRD, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Among the pioneers of Clark Co., Ohio, some there are who are recognized as true representatives of that class of men to whom the county owes its present wealth and prosperity, and whose characters, in over half a century of business activity, have never been stained by one act of wrong or injustice in their transactions with their fellow-man; and in this class stands "Squire" Byrd. He was born in Bedford Co., Va., April 13, 1805, and is the son of Luke and Elizabeth (Huffman) Byrd, who came to Clark Co., Ohio, in December, 1816, locating near Springfield, his father dying Aug. 31, 1823; and his mother in September, 1835. At the age of 24, Anthony was married to Jane Snodgrass, daughter of John and Jane (Steel) Snodgrass, to whom were born three children—two boys and one girl—all of whom are living. In the spring of 1829, Mr. Byrd purchased a portion of the farm he now lives upon, and from time to time has added to it, until he is now the owner of 240 acres of finely improved land. On the 8th of December, 1836, his wife died, and in 1839 he was married to Maria Wallace, daughter of Jonathan and Isabella Wallace, of which union four children were born, two yet living. Mrs. Byrd died June 25, 1851, and, in October, 1854, he was married to Mary Cowan, daughter of Jane and David Cowan, who died in April, 1868, leaving him again without a helpmate to cheer and comfort him in his declining years. On the 27th of October, 1863, his son Wallace died from disease contracted in the army, whither he had gone to help preserve the Union. In 1834, Mr. Byrd was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected seventeen years consecutively. Politically, an ardent Republican; he has always kept well informed upon the issues of the political parties, and, when Ft. Sumter was fired upon, he remarked, "That is the beginning of the end of slavery," demonstrating that he was a man of far-seeing mind and keen political sagacity. Since 1837, he has been a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has ever been kind and charitable to the poor or afflicted, and no one was more prompt in times of sickness in giving aid to those in distress. Upon one occasion, a neighbor of his being sick with typhoid fever, every one refused to go near the house through fear of catching the dread disease, but Mr. Byrd went and sat up with the patient several nights in succession, saying, "A neighbor of mine shall never suffer alone so long as I am able to go to his aid"—words that stamp him as a true follower of Christ, who never fled from the poor or distressed. Mr. Byrd is a plain, practical man, who believes in fulfilling his promises to the letter, and his life has been strongly marked by undeviating, unswerving integrity in all its relations, being one of those rare men whose aim is to be right and do right at all times.

H. W. CALENDAR, photographic artist, Springfield. Mr. H. W. Calendar was ushered on the stage of existence on the 22d of July, 1847, in Union County; came to Springfield first in 1866; he worked with J. E. Smith, photographer here, until January, 1870, and, in December of the same year, he married Miss Jennie Baldwin, at her home in Logan County, locating thereafter in Champaign County. In 1878, he returned to Springfield and opened an elegant photographic studio in the "Commercial Building," with the finest and most modern appliances, and pronounced by some, at the time it was opened, to be the best in Ohio. Mr. Calendar is a man of excellent judgment, nice artistic taste

and great particularity, and turns out perfect work. Both of Mr. Calendar's parents are living in Champaign County, and his wife has presented him with one son and two daughters. Our subject is the leader in his profession, and gets, as he deserves, the best patronage of Springfield.

WARREN N. CARTER, dealer in cigars and tobacco, Springfield. Mr. Carter, although a young man yet, is possessor of that happy faculty of knowing how to please his customers and drive business. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1856; is the son of J. L. Carter, an old and respected citizen of Dayton. Warren came to Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1877, and opened the Palace Cigar Store, which he sold in 1880 to Ed C. Leffel, and, in February, 1881, again became its proprietor. He is located at No. 37 Limestone street, Lagonda House Block, where he keeps a full and complete stock of cigars and tobacco, all of the purest and best quality.

P. M. CARTMELL, Springfield Cracker Works, Springfield. This gentleman is a native of Clark Co., Ohio, born July 8, 1848, and is the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Lafland) Cartmell, also natives of this county; his grandparents, Nathaniel and Rebecca (Van Metre) Cartmell, were natives of Virginia, and came to this county about 1810, settling in Pleasant Township, where his grandfather, about 1822, built a flouring-mill on the South Branch of Buck Creek, to which he afterward added a woolen-mill and distillery. P. M. is the second in a family of seven children, viz., Sarah A., the wife of William A. Sheets, of Marietta, Ohio; P. M.; Ann E., the wife of William Neer, of Catawba; Marietta, the wife of Henry Erter, of Springfield; Henry C., Charles M. and William M., also of the last-mentioned city. His mother is dead, but his father is a resident of Springfield. The subject of this sketch grew up on his father's farm in Pleasant Township, and, in 1867, entered Wittenberg College, where he spent three years, and, in 1871, entered the University of Wooster, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1872, being third in his class. He followed teaching six years, the last three of which he was in charge of the high school of Circleville, Ohio. He was married, Aug. 2, 1876, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, to Mary McG. Patterson, a native of Logan County, to whom has been born one child, Edward P. In the fall of 1878, he purchased the old cracker works on Washington street, Springfield, and, the following spring, fitted up the present factory on Center street, where, under the name of Cartmell & Erter, a paying trade has been established. Politically, a Republican. Mr. Cartmell is one of the live, progressive young men of Springfield.

THOMAS J. CASPER, M. D., druggist, Springfield. Dr. Casper is one of the few druggists who have, by study and application, become properly competent to handle drugs. He is a native of New Jersey; his ancestry have been for many years residents of that State. He was born in Salem County in 1838; while a youth, he went to Philadelphia to attend school, and, at 20 years of age, graduated at Union Academy, at that time the best private school in Philadelphia; he then entered upon the study of medicine, and spent the three following winters at the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest and among the best colleges of medicine in the United States, at which he graduated in March, 1861; soon after his graduation, he was offered the position of Assistant Surgeon of the 4th N. J. V., but, having determined to engage in the drug trade, he declined the offer and entered a drug-store, where he had opportunity to obtain practical knowledge of pharmacy; during the following winter 1861-62 he attended a course of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, under the celebrated Prof. William Proctor, and, during the following spring, purchased a drug store at West Chester, Penn., which he conducted for over three years with marked success, but desiring to "go West," sold out and came to Ohio, and decided to locate in Springfield, and accordingly commenced in business here

in 1868, at his present location, 41 East Main street; his strictly temperate habits, thorough medical knowledge, pharmaceutical skill and business energy, ability and strict integrity, won friends and the confidence of physicians, and thus secured a large and increasing trade. Notwithstanding the jealousy of some physicians on account of his being a graduate of medicine, such is his reputation for keeping none but first-class drugs, and for integrity and care in recommending them, that he has the patronage of two-thirds of the physicians of that county, while his trade in family medicines is unequaled by any other druggist in the city. Thus, while he is just entering the prime of life, he has justly earned and obtained a prominent place among the business men of Springfield, and has enlarging prospects before him. He was a constituent member of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association; was its first Secretary, and is now Chairman of the Executive Committee; he is also a prominent member of the National Pharmaceutical Association, and widely known as a pharmacist of rare skill, and a gentleman of more than ordinary culture.

JAMES S. CHRISTIE, real estate and insurance agent, Springfield. James S. Christie is one of the oldest business men of Springfield; he was born in New Boston, N. H., Sept. 6, 1798; the maiden name of his mother was Rebecca Smith; her marriage with Robert Christie was consummated in 1796; she died in 1804, leaving four children—James S., Mary, Jesse and Rebecca (deceased in 1845). Mr. Christie married his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Ordway, in 1807; she was the mother of Sewell and John Ordway by her first husband; by her union with Mr. Christie, she became the mother of Sarah and Robert Christie, and one other child, that died in infancy. They emigrated to Vermont, and from there to Springfield, Ohio, arriving in October, 1817. Mr. Christie, being a carpenter, and aided by his son James, the subject of this sketch, built a large flat-boat, and launched it at Olean, the head of navigation on the Allegheny River; they were joined by two other families who wished to come West, and their passengers were thus increased to thirty; the river in many places was very rough, and they were forced to employ Indian pilots; Indian wigwams lined the entire west bank of the river, but they treated our voyagers kindly. They arrived safely at Cincinnati in June, 1817, and, in the fall of the same year, came to Springfield, which was at that time only a small hamlet, containing perhaps 400 inhabitants; there is but part of one brick house now standing that was here when Mr. Christie came; the magnificent city of Springfield, with her population of 21,000, and her large manufactories, have all grown since his coming. James was married to Miss Laura Beardsley, Feb. 22, 1824; her parents were natives of Connecticut, and her father, Elijah Beardsley, was a Revolutionary soldier; his wife was Miss Sarah Hubbell; they came to Ohio in 1811. James and his wife are parents of eleven children, four living—Mary, Edward P., Harlen P. and James B.; all are married and living in Springfield except Harlen, who resides in Decatur, Ill. Mr. Christie engaged in contracting and building until 1847, when he established a planing-mill and sash-factory, which he managed for ten years. In 1860, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served six years, since which time he has engaged in the real estate and insurance business, etc., etc. He furnished three noble sons to do battle for their country during the late civil war, who enlisted at the first call for troops, and gallantly engaged in several of the hardest-fought battles of the war. One wonderful circumstance connected with the Christie family is in the fact of the celebration of the golden wedding of the three children who came to Springfield in 1817, and all of them are as hale as many persons many years younger. Mr. and Mrs. Christie have been members of the Presbyterian Church nearly half a century, forty-seven years of which Mr. Christie has been an officer in the church; would that we had many more like them. His father, Robert Christie, died in Sep

Yours Fraternally

Jesse Mead

GERMAN TP.

tember, 1823, aged 47 years, and his wife in 1852; they were estimable people, and have left a posterity who do honor to their name.

CHARLES M. CLARK, wool merchant, Springfield; is one of the old residents of Clark County, having resided here from his infancy; he was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1808; his parents, James and Martha Clark, were natives of Virginia and removed to this county about 1811, settling in what is now Moorefield Township. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents during his youth; they being poor, could not give him any start in life, but, being ambitious, he started for himself, without means, and soon saved enough to get a horse and saddle, which, with a little money, formed the capital with which he commenced a remarkable career as a stock-dealer and wool-buyer, for, although he began poor in purse, by honest effort he won friends, and, by energy and care in business, had accumulated about $25,000 previous to his marriage, which occurred in 1846, and he continued to enlarge his business operations until the "Foos failure," which involved him and swept away a good fortune; but still he is now in good circumstances, and the firm of which he is a member handled about 125,000 pounds of wool the past season. He owns a handsome residence property on East High street, No. 359, which he purchased in 1869, and which has been his family residence since 1870, his former residence being on a farm of 240 acres in Moorefield Township, which he still owns, and also owns another tract of 200 acres in the same neighborhood. He formerly kept large numbers of cattle, and was the prime mover in forming the company which made the first and only direct importation of fine stock from England to this county; he at one time owned the finest herd of short-horns in this part of the State, and was prominent in getting up the great stock show here; but of late years, he has turned his attention to sheep, and feeds large numbers each winter for the spring market. In his younger days, Mr. Clark was a very active, public-spirited citizen; he was the largest stockholder residing in this county of the first banking association formed here, and continued to hold his stock until the misfortune before referred to compelled him to sell his stock to maintain his integrity, which was his only capital in the beginning. He was also active and prominent in forming the agricultural society, and took an active interest in the society for many years. His wife, Flora, nee Foley, is a daughter of Absalom Foley; her father's family were also among the early settlers of Moorefield Township. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of ten children; a daughter died in infancy, and one son, William C., died in his 22d year; four sons and four daughters are living, and all are at home.

ALFRED L. CLARKE, engraver, Springfield. Thomas P. Clarke, the father of our subject, was born in Providence, R. I., on Nov. 15, 1832; came with his parents to Springfield in 1843, when only 11 years old; attended Wittenberg College, then studied law, and in due course was admitted to the bar. Here he met his wife, Miss Sarah A. — —, whom he married on the 29th of June, 1856. Mrs. Clarke came to Springfield in 1850, from Lancaster Co., Penn., where she was born May 15, 1835. When the war broke out, Mr. T. P. Clarke recruited the 110th O. V. C., in which he enlisted as Captain on Oct. 1, 1861, serving until April 1, 1865. After the war, he became interested in mining interests in Montana, thus continuing until 1868, after which he served successively as City Clerk and Township Clerk for several years, dying April 1, 1872, at Mound City, Ill. Of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's three children, Alfred Louis was born April 6, 1857; Frank Hawthorne, Jan. 2, 1859; and Nellie Hope, Feb. 28, 1861—all in Springfield, and all live with their mother at their home, No. 70 Clark street; Alfred and Frank are engravers, occupying an office in the new Bookwalter Block, and stand high in their art, as well as in the estimation of the community, as young men of excellent morals, strict integrity and sterling

qualities. The work of the young Clarke brothers is placed in successful competition with that of New York engravers, both as to quality and price. The late Thomas P. Clarke is too fresh in the minds of his surviving friends to make more extended mention here necessary.

SAMUEL CLARK, retired grocer, Springfield. The venerable and prepossessing form and features of Samuel Clark are like household words—familiar to all. In Mr. Clark is found a fine illustration of a well-rounded, creditable career and an honorable life, prolonged to a ripe old age, still in the full possession of clear and acute faculties. Mr. Clark was born "in the year one" (1801), in Monongalia Co., W.Va., and came to Springfield in the spring of 1849. Miss Hannah May, whom he married in 1825, came from Butler Co., Ohio, but was born in Warren County; their only son, John H. Clark, born in Butler County, married Miss Lottie Dilce, of Piqua, a lovely and accomplished woman, who has borne him one son. Mr. Clark was for many years prominent here in the grocery trade, from which he retired several years ago, having accumulated considerable wealth, and is now enjoying, in quiet ease, the fruits of his efforts of former years. Mr. Clark is a consistent and honored member of the Second Presbyterian Church An incident related by Mr. Clark aptly illustrates the growth of Springfield industries and the thrift that follows continued effort in the right direction. He says Mr. W. N. Whiteley, of the firm of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, millionaire manufacturers, little more than a score of years ago came into his (Mr. Clark's) store and asked him to step into his little shop and see a new reaper he had made; complying, Mr. Whiteley pulled it around over the floor of the contracted shop and endeavored to illustrate its excellences, but made no very strong impression on Mr. Clark's mind. But Mr. Whiteley persevered, and lo! now the Champion works employ hundreds of thousands of capital, thousands of men, and their business is reckoned by millions of dollars. So much for Davy Crockett's maxim!

DR. JOSEPH CLOKEY, D. D., ex-Pastor United Presbyterian Church, Springfield. The Rev. Dr. Clokey came into the theater of existence with the present century, Christmas being his birthday, and, though almost an octogenarian, he is still active, by no means decrepit, in full possession of acute faculties bright, humorous, joyous, the life of the family circle. The Doctor was born Dec. 25, 1801, in Dauphin Co., Penn.; he came to Springfield twenty-six years ago, from St. Clair, Penn., where he had filled a pulpit seven years; being a man of positive nature, great energy and personal magnetism, his influence was widely felt, and he is consequently generally known, respected and beloved. He has been twice married, his first wife being Jane Patterson, of Wheeling, W. Va., whom he married on Oct. 3, 1827, having by this union one son and one daughter, the former of whom they lost, and the latter, Mrs. William G. Henry, now lives in Assumption, Ill On Feb. 21, 1838, he led to the altar his present wife, Elizabeth Waddle, who has borne him four sons and two daughters, one of the former having passed away; of the Doctor's three surviving sons, two are ministers one in New Albany, Ind., and one here temporarily; and one is practicing law in Decatur. The Doctor's ancestors on his father's side are Irish. He retired from the active ministry six years ago. The Doctor is one of those men of remarkable elasticity of constitution and spirits, and evenness of disposition, who never appear to grow really old, keeping up with all the questions of the hour and everything new, being fully abreast of the times; whose companionship is sought and loved by the young. The early history of his Irish ancestry is intensely interesting; in a time of persecution there, about 1798, his half-brother was beheaded for refusing to reveal the hiding-place of his father, who was a General in the war of that period in Ireland. Of such sturdy stock did he come. He was fifteen years Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred

Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio; has ever taken an active interest in the temperance movement; was a strong Union man during the war, and it is laughingly said of him that he drew the first blood, as, during a few pointed remarks at a prayer-meeting held upon the occasion of the departure for the scene of war of one of the first companies, in making a forcible gesture, he accidentally struck a bystander on the nose, drawing the blood. He thus instituted a series of prayer-meetings, called "Union Prayer Meetings," that were kept up during most of the war period. At 19, the Doctor was Aid-de-Camp to one of the leading Generals in the Irish revolution. His grandfather was 115 years old at death, and his father 86. Such men as the venerable Doctor are few and far between.

ISAAC COBLENTZ, hardware and stoves, Springfield. Isaac Coblentz, the energetic and well-known hardware merchant, was born in Maryland in 1819; came to Ohio in 1835, when quite a youth, and settled in Springfield in 1866, since which time he has done a thriving business, being a man of great energy and sterling integrity. He married in 1844, and has now a family of four interesting children—one boy of 15 (now at Wittenberg College), and two married daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Rev. D. R. Hanna, is widowed. Mr. Coblentz has been in active mercantile life for more than a quarter of a century: he did a drug business from 1866 to 1872, at the stand now occupied by Troupe & Jacobs, corner of Market and Main, and in 1872 changed to hardware, occupying his present store and doing the leading business in stoves, of which he makes rather a specialty, as also of roofing, having just completed the contract for roofing the new opera house. Mr. Coblentz is a Freemason, being a worthy member of Clark Lodge, No. 101; he is a man of dignified bearing, courteous to all, prompt in fulfilling his engagements, and straightforward in his dealings; has been a member of the City Council for two years.

A. P. LINN COCHRAN, attorney, Springfield; is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland County June 27, 1836. He received his education at Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1856, and, in the following year came to Springfield, where he entered the law office of Rodgers & Cochran, the latter being a brother; subsequently graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1859 formed a partnership with his brother, David M. Cochran, which partnership existed until the death of David M., in September, 1870, after which the subject continued practice alone until the present partnership with Robert C. Rodgers was formed, in 1877, since which the firm name has been Cochran & Rodgers; their office is located in the block on the southeast corner of Main and Limestone streets. Mr. Cochran was a member of the 152d O. N. G.; is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in public matters, nor sought official distinction, preferring rather to pursue the regular line of his profession, and has established a valuable reputation as a lawyer and citizen. He married, Sept. 17, 1868, Miss Pearle A. B. Wilbur, of Cincinnati; this union has been blessed by four children, three of whom are living—two sons and one daughter; his residence is 301 South Limestone street.

E. G. COFFIN, Mayor, Springfield. Elijah G. Coffin is one of the most noted men of Clark County; his father, Philander Coffin, was a native of Vermont; he came to this county in 1818, the year of its organization. His marriage to Miss Martha Smith was celebrated in 1830; her parents, Jeremiah and Martha Smith, were natives of New Jersey, and also settled here in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin were parents of Elijah G., Elishabe, Caroline, Martin L., William H., Elizabeth, Orlevee and George W.; another daughter, Elmira, died when 7 years of age. Their settlement was made in Harmony Township. In 1835, Mr. Coffin moved to Allen County, from there to Shelby County, and again moved to Stark Co., Ind., where his death occurred in 1871.

The widow and children all live there, with the exception of our subject, and are married and doing well. Elijah was born Nov. 27, 1830; at the age of 18, he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and continued in this business fifteen years. During this time, he was wedded to Miss Mary Haley; she was born in Ireland in 1825, and came alone to America. Three only of their eight children are now living—Olive, Florence and Cora; Olive is the wife of James J. Kinnane, and Cora wedded Charles Hayward. Mr. Coffin volunteered in the United States service during the late war, and was elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. I, 146th O. V. I.; after his return from the army, he was a number of times elected to official positions in the township, in all of which he gave satisfaction; during this time, he engaged in the hotel and livery business in South Charleston. He was elected Sheriff of Clark County in 1868; re-elected in 1870; was again elected in 1876, and was re-elected the third time in 1878. He was the most popular Sheriff Clark County ever had, and has given universal satisfaction, as attested by his several terms of office. At the recent city election he was chosen Mayor of Springfield by a handsome majority. In connection with Asa Whitehead, an addition to the city of Springfield was made in 1874. Mr. Coffin also laid out another addition in 1880, which lots were soon disposed of; he has also dealt considerably in real estate, and is numbered among Springfield's substantial citizens. For the past twelve years, he has been Deputy United States Marshal, and Coroner four years. His city residence is a tasty one. He is one of our self-made men, having but 10 cents in his pocket when he first came to Springfield, but, by honesty, industry and economy, has amassed a fortune of $50,000 at least, and will leave a record for his descendants upon which they may look with pride.

PHILIP J. COLE, wholesale and retail grocer, Springfield. P. J. Cole added one to the population of Clark County on Feb. 11, 1841, being born in this township; he spent his early youth on the paternal farm; at 16, he evinced a disposition to rove, engaging in gold mining in Colorado, which was at that early day a much wilder country even than to-day. Young Cole lived a "rough-and-tumble" life in the Far West six years; returning to Springfield, he became engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has been for ten years continuously in his present business (except two years in Pennsylvania in the oil business, and a short trip to Europe), and is now doing a prosperous business. He is a member in excellent standing of the Knights of Pythias; also of the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Cole is still reckoned among Springfield's young business men; he is quick, full of energy and push, frank, straightforward and reliable, a true friend and a generous enemy, and enjoys the good opinion of the community; he is the elder brother of M. Cole, the lawyer.

MILTON COLE, attorney at law, Springfield. Mr. Cole is a native of Clark County, having first seen the light in 1848; his father and mother, who are still living, at the ripe ages of 74 and 72 respectively, were among the early settlers, coming from Virginia to Springfield in 1830, and his father started the first "gig-shop" of which the then village could boast. Mr. Cole worked on a farm until he reached the age of 16; graduating at Wittenberg College in 1871, he took a term (1871–72) at the law school, Ann Arbor, Mich.; read law in the office of Spence & Arthur until October, 1873, when he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1874, he was defeated as Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, which is not strange, in view of the fact that Springfield is almost solidly Republican; but it was a high tribute to his real worth that he, though a stanch Democrat, was elected to the Mayoralty in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, his second term expiring in 1879, since which he has practiced his profession. During his second term as Mayor, he led to the altar Miss Ella Skidmore, and one fine boy has blessed the union. Mr. Cole is a representative young man, quick,

affable and reliable, and enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of the community.

J. LAMAR COLEMAN, Coroner of Clark County, Springfield; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1836; his father being an invalid, he sustained himself from the age of 9 years; when 13 years of age, he became connected with a minstrel troupe, now known as the "San Francisco Troupe," with which he remained three years, then went to Chicago to learn the hardware business; remained in Chicago until 1858, when he came to Springfield and opened a grocery and commission house, which he operated about six years. In August, 1865, he bought the interest of the younger Coles of the firm of Coles & Bro., undertakers, and has since been engaged in undertaking. In 1861, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, and served in that capacity until 1867, when he resigned on account of differing with Johnson's policy; in 1876, he was elected Coroner of Clark County, and re elected in 1878. He married, in 1860, Miss Virginia Hotsenpiller, by whom he had three children; she having deceased, he married Amanda Hamuett, of St. Louis. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a past officer of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, and Past Captain of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Ohio.

WILBER COLVIN, born in Cedarville Township, Greene Co., Ohio, May 3, 1857; removed with his parents to Madison Township, Clark Co., Ohio, April 2, 1867; graduated at the South Charleston, Ohio, High School, May 15, 1874; taught school in 1875 76; in the summer of 1876, was appointed by the Clark County Commissioners to the scholarship at the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, the first such appointment ever made in the county; twice represented the university in the State rhetorical contests of the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Association, once taking second honors; during his Senior year in college, he was editor in-chief of the *Students' Magazine*, the college journal; graduated, at the head of his class, June 23, 1880. He is at the present time studying law in the office of Keifer, White & Rabbitts, Springfield, Ohio.

JOHN L. CONKLIN, grocer, Springfield; is a native of New Jersey, a son of William W. Conklin, who married Cornelia Goltra, also a resident of New Jersey; they removed to Ohio and became residents of Clark County in 1861; they had a family of six children, two of whom are residents of this county, Mrs. Granville Winger, a daughter, having died here recently; Mr. Conklin also died here, his widow now residing with her son, John L., being in her 79th year. John L. remained on the farm with his parents until he reached his majority, after which he learned the trade of mason and brick-layer, at which he worked several years. He came to Springfield in 1870 and engaged in the grocery trade, becoming a member of the firm of Winger & Conklin, and so continued until April 1, 1880, when he purchased Mr. Winger's interest, and has since conducted the business; his store is located on Market street, between Main and High streets, where he is doing a flourishing trade. He married, in 1868, Helen Parcells, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; they have three children. Mr. Conk lin is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, also of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES R. CONVERSE, dentist, Springfield. Charles R. Converse was been Aug. 4, 1847, among the hills of the old Granite State; he came to Ohio twelve years ago, settling in the pretty little village of Urbana; commenced the study of dentistry in New Hampshire, completing his studies in Ohio, where his success has been steady and enduring. Althougth only a resi dent of Springfield less than a year, his superior skill in his profession, coupled with his energy and pleasant address, have made for him a fine and growing business. On the 2d of October, 1872, he married Miss Rose E. Russell, of Urbana, and a fine 4-year-old boy, named Charley Louis Converse, has blessed

their union. Mr. and Mrs. Converse are members of the High Street Methodist Church, and he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and American Legion of Honor: is universally liked, and a rising young man.

SAMUEL COOPER, retired merchant, Springfield; is a native of Ireland, born in County Antrim Sept. 18, 1877. In March, 1828, he left Belfast in the sail ship James Baily, bound for St. Andre, where his party arrived after a voyage of forty-six days, and, after a short stay, took passage on board a coaling vessel and came to Philadelphia: the following winter was spent in the woods of Cumberland Co., N. J., he being associated with a New Yorker in chopping wood for coaleries, during which they "kept bach" in a cabin hastily constructed by themselves; as soon as spring opened, he returned to Philadelphia; having learned to weave Irish linen in the old country, he soon found an opportunity to take a loom with a family who were weavers: the following year, a gentleman with whom he had boarded, who had relatives in Cincinnati and Dayton, induced him to come to Ohio, and they came to Dayton via Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, where he remained about three years, when he came to Springfield the year made memorable as the year of the "falling stars:" here he opened a clothing store in partnership with Samuel McPherson; in a few years, Mr. Cooper bought his partner's interest and became sole proprietor, and also owner of the building and ground, which he still owns—now occupied as a hardware store by Mr. McCord. He married, in 1839, Minerva Ellen Perrin: she has borne him two daughters, one of whom, now Mrs. Frank J. Grave, is living. Mrs. Cooper is a daughter of John Perrin, an early resident of Springfield Township, his farm being just south of the present city limits. Mr. Cooper is a representative of that thrifty class of Irishmen who had intelligence and principle, and, although he landed in this country a poor man, by his industry and integrity he secured friends and opportunities, and, by economy and judicious management, had in a few years accumulated enough to become a partner in a store in Springfield: like others of his class, he was shrewd enough to early secure real estate, and began housekeeping in his own house, and now owns a handsome residence at the southwest corner of Clifton and Gallagher streets, and owns a considerable amount of city property; the rents from which afford a convenient income, and secures comfort and ease to his declining years. He has been active in religious matters, having been a Sunday school teacher from his youth until his age precluded further service. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been members of the Presbyterian Church from childhood, and are among the oldest and most respected families of the city.

HENRY H. CORY, coal-dealer, Springfield: is a son of Joseph P. and Martha (Fearnside) Cory, and was born near New Carlisle, this county, March 31, 1851: both the Cory and Fearnside families were pioneers of this county. Henry lived with his parents on the farm until 1873, when he moved with them to Springfield. He was married, June 24, 1875, to M. Effie Andrews, daughter of Samuel and Margarete Ramsey Andrews, who were pioneers of Montgomery Co., Ohio. He owns a beautiful residence on South Limestone street. In 1874, he established his present business, with a capital of $1,000. His trade has increased until now it amounts to $20,000 per annum. During the seven years he has been in business here, he has established a reputation for truth and honesty beyond reproach.

PELEG COTES, retired merchant, Springfield. Among the few old residents of this city now residing here, we find Mr. and Mrs. Cotes. Mr. Cotes is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.: he was born in 1803; his father was a farmer, and he remained on the farm assisting his father in his youth, and later farming in connection with his father, until 1835, when he removed to Springfield and entered into a partnership with Philo Birdseye, and engaged in the manufacture

and sale of hats, which he continued until 1861, being about the last one to give up the primitive hat factory; but continued as dealer until 1869, when, having accumulated a competency, he retired from active pursuits. Mrs. Cotes is also a native of Oneida County; their marriage was celebrated Jan. 13, 1831, and they have shared life's burdens and the enjoyment of much happiness for half a century, during most of this time residing in their present residence, No. 72 East High street, which he built in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Cotes were formerly members of the Baptist Church, and he was active in the building of their present house of worship; but, for a number of years, both have been members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cotes is one of the few remaining of those who came here when Springfield was a village, and is fully entitled to be recorded among the number who, by their energy and enterprise and public spirit, have developed a city, and he and his amiable wife are among its oldest present residents.

THOMAS VOSS CRABILL, retired farmer, Springfield. This gentleman is one of the few living pioneers who are left to tell the tale of the trials and hardships of pioneer life, and who have helped to convert the wilds of the Mad River country into the beautiful farms to be seen throughout the county. Thomas Voss Crabill was born in Moorefield Township, Clark Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1810, and is the son of David and Barbary (Bear) Crabill, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania, who settled on Buck Creek, in Moorefield Township, in 1808; they were married in Virginia, and had born to them the following children: Sarah (deceased), Maria, John (deceased), Thomas V., David (deceased), James W., Mary, Susan (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Pierson S., William H. and Eliza J. The subject of this sketch grew up in his native township, and was there married, Jan. 31, 1833, to Sidney Yeazell, daughter of Abraham and Mary Yeazell, who was born in Moorefield Township Feb. 6, 1815, her family being pioneers of Clark County; of this union, fifteen children have been born, nine of whom are living, viz., William, David, James, John, Thomas, Milton, Joseph F., Levina and Elizabeth. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Crabill moved to his present farm, which he rented from his father, upon whose death he bought the property from the heirs. The parents of Mr. and Mrs. Crabill died in Moorefield Township, his father, David Crabill, having been a soldier in 1812, fighting the Indians, who were leagued with the English against his native land. Mr. Crabill inherited 100 acres of land, and his wife had $1,000 in money, with which they started in life; but, by constant toil and rigid economy, they have accumulated a large estate, owning 700 acres of land surrounding his home in Springfield Township, and 320 in Moorefield Township. Mr. Crabill is recognized as a man of upright, honest character, whose word has ever been as good as his bond; politically, he was a Whig, but, upon the formation of the Republican party, he joined its standard, and is a "stalwart" in his political opinions, his whole family being of the same faith. He is now in feeble health, having been paralyzed for some years, but, with his partner through life's joys and sorrows, he patiently awaits the day when he will be called to rest in peace.

DAVID CRABILL, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of Thomas V. and Sidney Crabill; was born in Champaign Co., Ill., March 14, 1836; has followed farming all his life, and is engaged at present quite extensively in farming and stock-raising, and pays a great deal to the improvement of his stock, and aims to keep none but the best. He was married, Dec. 2, 1862, to Nancy C. Rock, daughter of Thomas and Leah Rock; they have two children—Emma J., born Dec. 6, 1863; and Thomas V., born Aug. 25, 1865. Mrs. Crabill's father was a native of Kentucky, and died in Clark Co., Ohio, May 6, 1880; her mother was in this county, and died here July 7, 1847. Mr. Crabill is one of the prom-

inent, rising farmers of this county; he is one of the Directors of his school district, which position he has held for four successive years; he lives in a fine brick house, five miles southeast of Springfield. He and his wife believe in keeping pace with the times, and are making an exertion to so rear their children that they will be an honor to them and useful to the community in which they may live. During the late rebellion, not being able to go himself, he furnished a man to serve in his place during the war.

JOHN CRABILL, farmer; P. O. Springfield. John Crabill, son of Thomas V. and Sidney Crabill, was born on the home farm July 5, 1847; he lives in a beautiful frame house on the home farm; he, like his brother, takes pride in the improvement of his stock; he has always lived on a farm, and is a young man of excellent character; politically, a stanch Republican. He was married, Dec. 19, 1872, to Barbara E. Zimmerman; they have three promising children—Ada Irene, Clark Rodgers and Pearl Preston. Mrs. Crabill is the daughter of Isaac and Anna Zimmerman; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio and to this county in 1849, and located just north of Lagonda, where they lived until their decease. Mrs. Crabill attended school two years in the Springfield Female Seminary, and at the death of her father was obliged to quit school before she graduated.

WILLIAM CRABILL, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of Thomas V. and Sidney Crabill; he was born in this county March 15, 1834. He was united in marriage, Nov. 1, 1860, to Sarah E. Wise, daughter of Jesse and Mariel Wise; seven children have been born unto them, viz., Joseph, June 4, 1862; William Edgar, Aug. 4, 1866; Lizzie, May 5, 1868; John, Oct. 15, 1870; Hattie, Oct. 18, 1872; Alice, Sept. 4, 1876; Elza, Feb. 11, 1879. John died when but 4 years old. Mr. Crabill lived at home, working on the farm, until his marriage, when he moved near Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, on a rented farm; after remaining on said farm two years, he rented and moved to another farm, in Harmony Township, where he lived twelve years, when he moved to his present home; during the fourteen years he was farming rented land, he saved $10,000, which he invested in the farm upon which he now resides. He is a practical farmer, and his stock is all of the best breed, experience convincing him that "the best pays the best." Mrs. Crabill was born in this county March 6, 1841, and she and her husband have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1874, and have been liberal in the support of that denomination. Politically, Mr. Crabill is a Republican, and is one of the go-ahead, progressive farmers of his township.

ALBERT K. CROSSLAND, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He is the son of Jacob and Emily (Otstot) Crossland; was born in this county Feb. 1, 1851; he lived with his parents until his marriage, when he moved to where he now lives. He was united in the holy bonds of wedlock, March 24, 1880, to Laura Rice, daughter of William and Matilda Rice. Although lately married, he and his young wife are nicely located, and well prepared to begin life aright. Mr. Crossland is a promising young man, of good moral and religious habits; he has been a members of the First Baptist Church of Springfield since 14 years old. His wife is one of those good, sensible young ladies, well calculated to make home cheerful and assist her husband through life. Politically, he casts his ballot with the Republican party.

J. S. CROWELL, manager of *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield. John S. Crowell was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1850; was the seventh child of parents in moderate circumstances, and still living, and members of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church of Louisville, of which his father, S. B. Crowell, was one of the founders, and elected a Deacon for life. John attended the public schools of Louisville; was an apt scholar, and, although generally the

Yours Truly,

C. F. Senseman.

GERMAN TP.

youngest in his classes, stood at their head—completing in six years the usual eight-year course. He evinced early an independent and self-reliant disposition, and essayed to earn his own livelihood; at the age of 11 years, upon his parents objecting to furnish him the necessary capital to a start as newsboy, he held a stranger's horse, receiving 5 cents therefor, which was immediately invested in newspapers, and formed his paid-up capital stock; for two years he sold papers in the early morning and attended school during the day; in the short interval between the close of school and his last public examination, he secured a situation in a small printing office at $2.50 per week; so desirous was his teacher to have him appear at examination that he secured his attention *vi et armis*, by the aid of a posse of his larger school-mates, who carried him to the school in his working habiliments; but, even under such untoward circumstances, he acquitted himself with great credit to himself and his teacher. Against parental wishes and advice of teachers, he declined entering college, preferring the avocation of his choice, in which his success was marked and rapid; within six months, he was promoted from $2.50 to $12 per week, then made assistant foreman; but, preferring press-work to type-setting, was, at 16 years of age, made head pressman, and even then his fellow-workmen predicted for him a future large publishing house of his own. While in this office, one of the workmen was caught by the arm between the ceiling and a pulley making 150 revolutions per minute; others looked on in horror, expecting to see him crushed, but young Crowell grasped a belt with one hand, was instantly hurled to the ceiling, where, securing a footing, he released his companion, who fainted in his arms; thus an arm—perhaps a life—was saved. He became, early in 1868, foreman of the *Courier-Journal* job press room, remaining until October, 1869, when about an inch of his right thumb was mashed off while attending a power paper-cutting machine; he quickly adjusted the severed portion of the thumb, while the man who had caused the accident shut his eyes and called for help. While thus disabled, he invented an "elastic hand-stamp," and the rubber-like material out of which they were made, and, while deeming the invention scarcely worthy a patent, he commenced their manufacture, in which he employed his brothers, and did a very prosperous business for some time, which he discontinued a little before the panic of 1873. He then visited many of the States and Northern lakes, and, on returning to Louisville, entered the office of Messrs. B. F. Avery & Sons, the well-known plow manufacturers, conducting the publication of their agricultural journal, the *Home and Farm*, on a trip in the interest of which he first met Mr. P P. Mast, to whom he afterward suggested the idea of publishing a similar journal under the auspices of his manufacturing firm, which eventuated in the present well-known and thriving journal, the *Farm and Fireside*, of which, as the founder, Mr. Crowell may feel a just and pardonable pride, and of which extended notice will be found in another department of this work. For ten years before leaving Louisville (which he did in the fall of 1877), Mr. Crowell was an active, working member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church of that city, and its Sunday school; and at 17 years of age was elected its Librarian; at 20, Assistant Superintendent of the school, and at 21, its Superintendent; and at 25 years of age, was chosen Deacon for life of that church. On Nov. 20, 1877, he married Miss Ella C. Mangold, of an old Louisville family, whose parents are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Crowell have a daughter 1½ years old. They are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, which they joined in November, 1877. Mr. Crowell, although not indigenous to Clark County, is worthy of conspicuous mention among its foremost citizens.

FINLEY O. CUMMINGS, traveling salesman, Springfield; was born in Xenia Jan. 7, 1842; is the youngest son of Dr. James Cummings, who was a

native of Virginia, and for a number of years a prominent physician of Xenia. The father having died, the family removed to Springfield in 1849. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Moore, and who was a native of Maryland, now resides here with her son, being in the 69th year of her age. The subject of this sketch was among the first to respond to the President's call for troops in 1861, and participated in the first Bull Run battle, being a member of the 2d O. V. I.; at the expiration of his three-months term, he enlisted for one year, and became a member of the 60th O. V. I., of which he was Sergeant Major, and which did service under Gen. Fremont in Virginia, the whole regiment being taken prisoners when their time was about to expire; after exchange, was discharged. Mr. Cummings, in the meantime, had been promoted to 2d Lieutenant for meritorious conduct, but, having been discharged with his regiment, he re-enlisted as a private in the 44th O. V. I., which served as mounted infantry until January, 1864, when the regiment veteranized, and was organized as the 8th O. V. V. C., with which Mr. Cummings continued until July, 1864, at which time he was commissioned Adjutant of the 176th O. V. I.; after an acceptable service of about one year in this capacity, July 31, 1865, he received a commission from President Johnson as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, in which capacity he served until November, 1865, when, there being no further need of the volunteer troop, he was honorably and finally discharged, having been in the service a little more than four years, during which he participated in many battles and received marked notice for his bravery and patriotism. After his return to Springfield, he resumed his law studies, broken off by his enlistment, but which he never completed; finding commercial business more to his liking, in 1866 he became traveling salesman for Foos & Mullikin, manufacturers of furniture, and continued with them until January, 1873, when he accepted a traveling position with John Duer & Sons, of Baltimore, manufacturers and importers of cabinet hardware and upholsterers' goods, which position he has continued to fill acceptably, and he is now the Western representative of the firm. Mr. Cummings is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter of Springfield, and a gentleman of social and business culture. He married, in 1867, Miss Clara B. Woodward, of Greene County, who was a graduate of the Springfield Female Seminary; she died Feb. 9, 1868, and he again married, May 5, 1875, his wife being Miss Rachel, second daughter of Judge Littler, of this city; she is also a graduate of the seminary here, and possessed of valuable accomplishments as daughter, wife and mother; the issue of this union is one daughter—Kate Logan.

REV. EDWARD H. CUMMING, retired Episcopal minister, Springfield.

NOTE.—At Mr. Cumming's request, the personal mention, without which the pen picture of so graceful a character is but an outline, is reluctantly omitted.

GEORGE W. DALIE, Springfield; has for a number of years been a member of the department of justice. He was born in Brunswick, Me., April 18, 1814; his father was a ship carpenter, and resided in Boston and vicinity during George's youth. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, and continued to work at his trade until about 1848, when his health would no longer permit it. He came to Ohio in 1831, and made Cincinnati his home, but worked at different points several years, during which he spent a short time in New Orleans. In 1838, he located in Clermont County, and there married his first wife, Miss Abigail Fowler; she bore him three children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, are living; his wife having died, and he broken down in health, Mr. Dalie came to Springfield in 1848, and, after recruiting his health, engaged in merchandising; subsequently kept a hotel a short time, then became interested in a sash, door and blind factory here. In 1862, he was elected Constable, and has served so acceptably as to be re-elected

at each subsequent election period, and still continues in the acceptable discharge of the Constabulary duties. His present wife was a Miss Elizabeth Croft; their marriage was celebrated in Centerville, Ind., in 1855; she was a native of England, and has borne him one child, a daughter—Mrs. John P. Allen. Mr. Dalie is one of the old reliables of Springfield, and respected as a useful citizen.

CHARLES A. DAVIS, decorative painter and dealer in artists' supplies, Springfield. He is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Thomas) Davis, and was born in Cheltenham, England, near the old city of Gloucester, Jan. 1, 1826. At the age of 15, he began the trade of house and decorative painting with his father, at which he worked until 1850, when he embarked for America; on his arrival on this continent, he pushed Westward, arriving in Cincinnati, Ohio, the same year, where he immediately began to ply his trade, carrying on quite extensively; in 1867, he removed to Springfield, this county, and located at his present place of business, No. 142 West Main street, where he still continues trade, and, in connection, keeps a full line of artists' supplies. He was married, Sept. 7, 1850 (just before taking passage for the New World), to Mary A. Taylor, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Taylor; of their six children, but four are now living—three boys and one girl; Thomas A. is at present a student in the Cincinnati Art School. Mrs. Davis was born May 16, 1823, in Clifford, Herefordshire, England, near Clifford Castle. Mr. Davis, at the age of 18, was initiated into the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows; the law in England was that the son of an Odd Fellew could join the lodge at the age of 18; after locating in Cincinnati, he was instructed in the mysteries of the Independent Order, and is a Past Grand of Springfield Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.; he is also a Master Mason of Clark Lodge, No. 101. He is one of the Vestrymen of Christ's Church, Episcopal, of this city, having held said position for the past ten years; he was one of the Building Committee of said church.

E. G. DIAL, attorney, Springfield; is a native of Clermont Co., Ohio. His parents emigrated from the State of Maryland and settled in Clermont County in the year 1805, and continued to reside there during their lives. He was educated at Miami University, and graduated at that institution in 1843; was teacher and member of the Faculty of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and, after one year, resigned, and came to Springfield, Ohio, in 1845, and taught in the high school several years, and was afterward President of the Springfield Female College four years; studied law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar; had an interest in and was editor of a new paper published in Urbana, but continued to reside in Springfield; was chosen Elector on the Presidential Electoral ticket of this State in 1852; was a Democrat in politics up to 1860, when he united heartily with the Union Republican party, and is still conscientiously devoted to the principles of that party. In 1869, he was elected Probate Judge of Clark County, and in 1872 was re-elected without opposition, but declined a candidacy for a third term; in 1879, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, which position he holds at this time; being appointed Chairman of the Committee on Schools and School Lands in the House of State Representatives, he gave himself to a careful study of the school legislation of Ohio, and, on the first day of the adjourned session, introduced a bill to abolish the subdistrict system and to establish the township system, the schools of each township to be managed by a Board of Education elected by the people thereof; also a bill providing for county superintendence. This proposed legislation met with universal approbation by the leading educators and educated men of the State, and generally by the press, but, encountering decided opposition among the smaller politicians and press, the bills failed to pass. Judge Dial has been thoroughly identified with the educational interests of the city during his entire residence

here, and for many years was a member of the Board of Education; he is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, but a popular and highly esteemed citizen.

JOHN DICK, landscape gardener, and Superintendent of Fern Cliff Cemetery, Springfield. John Dick, son of David C. and Jessie (Charles) Dick, was born Jan. 14, 1834, in Ayrshire, Scotland, near the birthplace of Robert Burns; he first attended school in the Kirkcudbright Academy, and received his professional education, that of landscape gardener, in the Royal Botanical Garden of Edinburgh, Scotland, under the tutorship of Prof. Balfour, Professor of Botany, and Prof. James McNab as Curator. Mr. Dick emigrated to America in 1854, and settled on Long Island, where he remained nine months, following his profession; from there he went to Philadelphia, Penn., and stayed two years, and from there to Cincinnati. In 1863, he was elected to his present position, being the first Superintendent of said cemetery; therefore, the beautiful appearance and convenient arrangement of the grounds are due to the artistic skill and good management of Mr. Dick. He was married, in July, 1863, to Catherine Fitzsimmons; of their four children, but two are now living, viz., James and Jessie; the eldest and youngest, Charles and Mary Ellen, have gone to the spirit land, and, Oct. 17, 1879, their mother went to meet them in that beautiful home where sin and sorrow never enter. Mr. Dick is a member in good standing of Springfield Lodge, No. 33, also a patriarch of Mad River Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F.

ROBERT R. DORY, gardener, Springfield. He was born Nov. 20, 1838, in a log cabin which stood near his present beautiful residence, and is the son of James and Elizabeth M. (Cosway) Dory; they were natives of England, where James learned the culture of vegetables, serving seven years as an apprentice. He emigrated to America in 1834, coming direct to Springfield. In 1836, he began raising vegetables for market, but his sales were quite small in comparison with the market now; the people then depended more on their own gardens than the market. Robert was taught gardening from his youth up, and at present engages quite largely in the production of vegetables, which he sells both at retail and wholesale. He was married, Feb. 15, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of Robert and Mary E. Cole; they have but one child—Mary E., who lightens their home and makes glad the hearts of father and mother. Robert's mother died July 15, 1870, and his father July 14, 1880. Of James and Elizabeth's four children, three—Robert R., Mrs. Jacob Gram and Mrs. George McClure—still reside in Clark County, and Charles C. in Kansas.

WILLIAM C. DOWNEY, of P. P. Mast & Co., manufacturers, Springfield; is a native of Virginia, born in 1835; came to Ohio when a young man, and became a resident of Springfield in 1855; he connected himself with the firm of Thomas & Mast in 1862, having charge of the outside trade, doing the entire traveling business until the growth required additional help, and he now has general supervision of this department in the South and Southwest trade. Mr. Downey began business for himself as a clothing merchant; subsequently became a traveling salesman, in which capacity he developed those peculiar qualities and acquired the varied business knowledge which enters into the make-up of a successful business man, and thus laid the foundation for the successful career which he has thus far had in connection with Thomas & Mast, and also as member of the firm of P. P. Mast & Co., organized in 1871.

JAMES DRISCOL, carriage manufacturer, Springfield. The Driscols are a representative Western family; the converse of the old adage, "Jack of all trades and good at none," is aptly illustrated by this family, who have through life adhered to one line of business and made a success of it; they have been for over forty years identified with the carriage and wagon trade, doing, up to the present time, the leading business in that line. Elias Driscol was born in 1814, and

James the subject of this sketch, Jan. 9, 1817, in Greene County. In his early infancy, his parents moved to within a few miles of Springfield. Twoscore years ago, he commenced business as a wagon-maker, and, five years afterward, formed a copartnership with a Mr. Beal, under the firm name of Driscol & Beal, so continuing for two years, the firm then changing to E. & J. Driscol, this copartnership of the two brothers continuing for twenty-two years; ten years ago, E. & J. Driscol sold out their business, Elias retiring and James going West to Kansas to embark in the stock-raising business; after eighteen months' trial, however, he concluded he could do best at the old place and business, and, returning to Springfield, bought out his successors, Whitehead & Cushman, and again opened the Driscol concern, taking in as partners his three sons, George, John and Charles, who are respectively body-maker, painter and boss trimmer; these sons, with Mrs. Miller, the book-keeper of the house, are children of Mr. Driscol's union with Miss Abergast, a native of this county, whom he married in 1842, Feb. 20. Constituted as this firm is, each of its members being an experienced workman in his particular line, its success is not to be wondered at, especially as they have made it their invariable rule to use nothing but first-class material in every part of their work. Mr. James Driscol thinks he has driven more spokes than any man in Ohio. He has a half-brother, Josiah Driscol, in the livery business in this city. His first son, George, was a soldier in the Union army, first going out with the 100-day volunteers, then enlisting in Co. E, 58th O. V. I. Mr. Driscol is known in the community as a man of strict and undeviating integrity and business honor, and his sons are "chips of the old block." But, with his ready wit and pleasant humor, the father, with his 63 years, does not appear greatly the senior of his sons; he says when he came to Springfield, a little frame Methodist Church was the only house of worship in the village. He has the faintest recollection of his mother, and his father died forty-three years ago.

JOHN H. DRISCOL, carriage manufacturer, Springfield. Mr. John H. Driscol is a native of Springfield, and everybody in Clark County knows him and all favorably. He has grown up in the carriage trade—painting being his branch. In 1873, he married Miss Emma Kennedy, of Dayton, three years after his admission to partnership into the reliable and well-known "Driscol" firm, now one of the important institutions of this city and county. Mrs. Driscol is the daughter of the Rev. George H. Kennedy, and is an esteemed and charming woman. The fact that their family consists of four boys puts their patriotism beyond question. Mr. John H. Driscol is too well known to require extended personal notice here, and it need only to be added that he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, one of Springfield's solid young men, and essentially "one of the boys."

JOHN E. DRISCOL, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. D. is the son of Elias and Nancy (Mullholland) Driscol, and was born in Springfield July 23, 1843; he learned the trade of carriage and buggy trimming with his father, at which he worked until his marriage with Emma A. Perrin Nov. 13, 1867, when he moved to the farm where he now lives. She is the only child of Joseph I. and Abigail E. Perrin, and was born Oct. 8, 1847. John and Emma have six children—Julia O., Eddie, Nannie E., Johnie, Elias and Emma. They live in a large brick house (on Yellow Spring Pike), which was built by her father in 1851. Her father died Dec. 30, 1866. Mr. D. is an industrious man, and has an excellent wife.

MRS. E. B. DRUM, widow, Springfield. Mrs. Drum (widow of Capt. Simon H. Drum, deceased), was born in Bellfount, Center Co., Penn., June 27, 1809, and was married to Capt. Drum Dec. 20, 1832.

SIMON H. DRUM, deceased. Born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1807;

graduated at West Point, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, July 1, 1830; 2d Lieutenant, July 1, 1830; Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics Military Academy, from Aug. 30, 1830, to June 18, 1832; 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1836, Captain staff, June 29, 1846; Captain 4th Artillery, Aug. 18, 1846; vacated staff commission, Aug. 18, 1846; killed Sept. 13, 1847, in the assault of the city of Mexico (within the Belen Gate), while directing the fire of a captured nine-pounder that he had added to the battery of heavy artillery which he commanded throughout the action with consummate skill, indomitable energy and most conspicuous gallantry. Capt. Drum also served in the Seminole war in Florida; his remains rest in Fern Cliff Cemetery, near Springfield.

William F. Drum, son of Capt. Simon H. Drum, 4th Artillery, born in Fort Columbus, New York Harbor; lived in Springfield, Ohio, from 1845 to 1855; served as private in 2d O. V. I., July, 1861; appointed 2d Lieutenant, 2d U. S. I., Aug. 5, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant Oct. 9, 1861, and Captain May 1, 1863; breveted Major U. S. Army "for gallant service during the campaign of 1864, before Richmond, Va.," and Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va." Received leave of absence from the regular army in 1865, to accept command in the volunteer service. Mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel 5th N. Y. V. I., April 1, 1865; and Colonel of the same regiment May 29, 1865. Mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 21, 1865. During the war of the rebellion, Capt. Drum participated in most of the engagements of his department. Since the war, Capt. Drum has served in the following States and Territories, viz., Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Idaho, Oregon, Massachusetts and Washington; his present station is Fort Colville, Washington Territory.

Simon Henry Drum, son of Capt. Simon Henry Drum, was born in Fort Gratiot, Michigan, but lived in Springfield, Ohio, from 1846 to 1859. Since the last date he has resided in Minnesota.

Andrew B. Drum, son of Capt. Simon H. Drum, was born at Madison Barracks, New York, but has resided almost continuously in Springfield, Ohio, since 1846. Served three months in 16th O. V. I., in 1861, and fifteen months in the 5th O. V. C., from which regiment he was discharged on account of disease contracted in line of duty. During the war of the rebellion, he participated in the campaigns of West Virginia, 1861, and Army of the Tennessee in 1862 and 1863.

Thomas L. Drum, son of Capt, Simon H. Drum, was born in Fort Maryland, but resided since 1846 in Springfield, Ohio, until recently. Served one year in the 60th O. V. I.; three years in the 11th O. V. C. He participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner, and in a number of skirmishes with the Indians on the plains. He now resides in Minnesota.

Mrs. Agnes Drum Rinehart (widow of Capt. Levi. M. Rinehart, deceased), was born on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Oct. 7, 1835. She was married to Capt. Rinehart Oct. 7, 1856. Their children are two daughters, viz., Maria E. and Effie R. The following is a copy of the tribute of respect by the officers of the 11th O. V. C., for their late comrade, Levi Monroe Rinehart, presented Feb. 15, 1865, at Fort Laramie, Idaho Territory:

"God in the manifestation of His all-wise providence has taken from our little band Capt. Levi M. Rinehart, and, while we bow in humble submission to His will, we still sincerely feel that the void thus created in our little circle will remain long unfilled. His manly form no longer moves among us; but in the greenest spot of our memory will long live the remembrance of the honorable uprightness of his character, and the frank, open generosity of his society. As a patriot, as a warm loyal Union-loving man, we knew him brave to a fault. His character as an officer and a soldier is best expressed in his last telegram to

his commanding officer. This telegram was written upon the eve of his departure upon the expedition which ended in his death, and concluded thus: 'If you have any other duty for me to perform, please command me.' And those words, so characteristic of him, were perhaps the last he ever wrote—a noble sentence, emanating from a noble, brave and generous heart."

Signed, George C. Underhill, Surgeon; Thomas P. Clarke, Captain; and Henry E. Averill, 1st Lieutenant; Committee 11th O. V. C.

"Capt. Rinehart was killed in a skirmish with some Cheyenne Indians on the North Platte, near Deer Creek, on the morning of the 13th of February, 1865, meeting his death as becomes a brave soldier in the lead of his party."

Signed, William O. Collin, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, President; and Capt. Thomas P. Clarke, Secretary.

Capt. Rinehart was born in Cambridge, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1835. In 1861, he answered his country's first call for men, and enlisted in the 16th O. V. I. for three months. In February, 1862, enlisted in the 60th O. V. I. for one year; he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va. After being held as a prisoner of war some three months, he was exchanged. In the spring of 1863, he raised a company of cavalry and was assigned to the 11th O. V. C., sent out on the frontier.

WILLIAM H. DUGDALE, attorney, Springfield. Mr. Dugdale is a native of Clark County, and belongs to a line of early residents of Madison Township. His parents, Charles and Mary (Howell) Dugdale, were married in Madison Township, and his mother still resides there, his father having died a number of years since. The subject of this sketch was born in 1843, and remained on the farm with his parents until he entered the army in April, 1861, when he became a member of the 16th O. V. I., in which he served to the expiration of his term (three months); after which he re-enlisted for three years, and became a member of the 44th O. V. I., which afterward veteranized and was transferred to cavalry service, becoming the 8th O. V. C., with which he served for the remainder of his three years, he having been rejected for the veteran service by the Examining Surgeon, on account of disabilities received during his former service. After his return, he farmed on the old homestead about four years, then went West and spent about four years in Southwestern Kansas, during which he was elected Probate Judge of Marion Co., Kan. Subsequently went across the plains into Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, returning to Springfield the spring of 1875. After which he read law in the office of Spence & Arthur; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1877, and has since been engaged in active practice here. Mr. Dugdale is a Democrat in politics, and somewhat prominent as a politician; has been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the county a number of years, and was a delegate from the Eighth Ohio District to the National Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Gen. Hancock for President. He is thoroughly identified with his party in local and State affairs, and enjoys a good legal business. He married, in 1877, Miss Ellen Carmine, a native of Illinois, at the time of their marriage a resident of Dayton. They have one child—Martha.

ALEXANDER DUNLAP, A. M., M. D., physician and surgeon, Springfield; is a native of Ohio; a son of William and Mary (Shepherd) Dunlap, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer and one of the pioneers, having removed to Kentucky about 1782, and thence to the Northwest Territory in 1796. His mother's family came from Shepherdstown, Va., of which place they were the founders, and also became pioneers of Kentucky, and, subsequently, of what is now Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Jan. 12, 1815; he passed the Freshman and Sophomore years of his college life at the university at Athens, and his Junior and Senior years

at the Miami University, and graduated in 1836; he began the study of medicine under the direction of his brother at Greenfield, Highland Co., and attended lectures at the old Cincinnati Medical College, where he graduated in 1839; he practiced with his brother in Greenfield until 1846, then removed to Ripley, Brown Co., from whence he removed to Springfield in 1856, and has continued here ever since, having established a merited and extensive reputation and practice. In 1843, he came in collision with the fraternity by venturing to remove an ovarian tumor. Although this operation had been performed, in a few cases, as early as 1809 with some success by Ephriam McDowell, of Kentucky, it had been denounced by the profession and characterized as "unjustifiable butchery," and for more than thirty years had been abandoned as an element of medical and surgical art. Clay, of England, had performed the operation in 1842, and Atlee, of Philadelphia, in the summer of 1843. Two months after Atlee's operating, he not then having any knowledge of these two cases. and following only the traditional report of McDowell's case, ventured, at the earnest and repeated request of the patient, who was apprised of the risk, to undertake the operation. Surrounded by a few country physicians, he successfully removed a tumor weighing forty-five pounds. A few weeks later the patient died, and the operation was denounced as altogether unwarrantable on the part of a "country surgeon," while the medical journals refused to report the case. The woman's death had, however, not been the direct result of the operation, and, though frowned upon in many quarters, he persevered in his studies and practice until brilliant success dispelled the clouds of prejudice. To-day his reputation as an ovariotomist is co-extensive with the circulation of medical literature, while his practice extends throughout the central and western portions of the United States. Down to the present time, he has performed 152 operations, 80 per cent of which were a complete success—a higher estimate than may be awarded to any other man, either in Europe or America, with the one exception of Prof. Keith, of Edinburgh, Scotland. He outlived the denunciation, and, in 1868, received from the Faculty of the State of Ohio the compliment of an election to the Presidency of the Ohio Medical Society. He was twice elected one of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, which position he resigned in 1877 to accept the Vice Presidency. He was elected a Fellow of the American Gyneocological Society, of which there can be no more than sixty members, at one time, in the United States. He was, in 1875, appointed to the Professorship of "Surgical Diseases in Women," in the Starling Medical College of Columbus. In Gross' "System of Surgery," Vol. II., he is reported under the heading "Lithotomy," as "having successfully removed a stone weighing twenty ounces," the largest ever removed from a living person. In the volume of Transactions of the International Medical Congress of 1876, of which Congress he was a member, he is quoted on the subject of "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus." In the volumes of the Transactions of the American Medical Association of 1876, he is quoted on the subject of "Ovariotomy." Among exceptional cases, he has three times removed the under jaw, once ligated the common carotid artery, once removed the clavicle, and stands second in the United States in the number of operations in Ovariotomy performed by a living surgeon, and is quoted as authority on this topic by all modern medical works. He married, March 27, 1839, Miss Maria E. Bell, of Highland County. From this union are two surviving children —Charles W., now associated with his father in practice; and Mary E., now Mrs. William H. Hamilton.

AUSTIN C. EVANS, inventor and manufacturer, Springfield. Among the many inventors of this—the "Champion manufacturing city" of the West—there are none more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch—Austin C. Evans. He was born Feb. 1, 1851, in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio; is a son of

J. J. Scarff

BETHEL TP.

Jonathan M. and Anna (Muter) Evans. Jonathan M. manufactured threshing-machines, steam engines, etc., for twenty-five years in Piqua, Ohio. Austin spent his boyhood days in school, and, since 20 years old, has spent his time inventing and manufacturing different farming implements. Among his inven tions that are superior to all others of the same class, are the corn drill, corn planter and triple harrow; he is at present engaged in the manufacture of the "Evans' two-horse corn planter," "harrows," etc., under the firm name of "The Evans & Foos Manufacturing Company," West Main street. The business was established in 1876 by Mr. E., and carried on by him until September, 1880, when it assumed its present name. They will make this year about one thou-sand double planters and one thousand five hundred harrows. They have in their employ forty men. Mr. Evans was married, June 7, 1873, to Miss Kate S. Dibert, daughter of George and Elizabeth Dibert. Mr. Dibert was one of the early settlers of Springfield. He at one time owned the land on which the greater portion of the southwestern part now stands, and by him laid off in lots Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Evans are the parents of one child—Pearl C. Mrs. Evans was born in Springfield.

JOHN J. FAWCETT, brass founder, Springfield; is one of the manufact-urers of Springfield; he was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1836; served a regular apprenticeship at his trade in England, and came to the United States in 1862, and has since followed the above business; he was engaged in the business in Chicago a number of years, and was one of the unfortunates who were made penniless by the great fire; After which he worked at his trade in different places, and came to Springfield in 1873, and started a brass foundry in connection with J. H. Kelly ; subsequently purchased Mr. Kelly's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. His foundry is located on the alley between Main and High, and Market and Center streets. He is the first man to make a success of this business as a specialty in this city, and has an increasing trade. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of his busi-ness; is active and respected in business and social circles. He married, March 16, 1876, Miss Mary J. Barry; she is a native of Ireland; was a resident of In-dianapolis at the time of her marriage, but was formerly for a number of years a resident of Dayton.

JAMES FLEMING, Superintendent of Clark County Infirmary, Springfield. His paternal grandparents were both born, raised and married in Virginia, but soon after located in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where they raised one child. They both died there at a medium age. The maternal grandparents were also both born, raised and married in Virginia. Afterward located in Indiana Co., Penn., where they raised a family of five children. There the grandfather died, and the grandmother afterward in Delaware, Ohio. The father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he grew to man-hood, and married Miss Margaret Walker, who was born in Indiana Co., Penn. They had born to them in Pennsylvania three children; thence the family, in 1833, located in Clark Co., Ohio, where two more were born to them; though he being a practical stock dealer never remained in Ohio but short periods, as his business was mostly in Pennsylvania and New York; his death occurred at New Orleans of yellow fever in 1853; his wife survived many years, and died in Clark County when nearly fourscore years of age. James being the eldest, was born April, 1825, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., but from the age of 8 years has mostly been in Clark Co., Ohio. Here he grew to manhood, received his education, and, in 1845, married Sarah McIntire; he continued at the plasterers' trade until 1859; one year later was elected Sheriff of Clark County, and re-elected to the second term. In 1866, was elected to fill a vacancy in the City Mayor's office of Springfield; re-elected to second term, but before it expired

resigned his official duty, and took charge as conductor on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, where he remained until 1870; one year later was appointed Chief of Police of Springfield, which position he filled until 1875, and, in 1878, was appointed to his present position, which he creditably fills. Mrs. Fleming was born in Clark Co., Ohio, and has had born to her three children, of which one, James, Jr., survives; he was born in 1848, and now remains at home.

JAMES FOLEY, Sheriff, Springfield; is a native of Clark County, and descendant of a pioneer family; his paternal grandfather, James Foley, came from Virginia a single man in 1806, and located in Moorefield Township, where he entered a large tract of land and subsequently married Mary Marsh, daughter of John Marsh, also a pioneer of that township. Mr. Foley was a Captain in the war of 1812, and a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Clark County; afterward was a member of the Legislature from this county, and a prominent, useful and worthy citizen; his decease occurred about 1866 in the 87th year of his age; he had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Catharine Ward is now the only survivor. John Foley was the oldest son, and was born in Moorefield Township and grew to manhood in the pioneer days, and married Emily Dunlap, daughter of the Rev. James Dunlap, a pioneer Baptist minister of Champaign County. They had two children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor; he was born in Moorefield Township Aug. 31, 1838. His father died when he was quite young, and his home was afterward with his grandfather Foley. He received a rudimentary education in the district school under the charge of John W. Weakly; afterward was a dry goods clerk. In 1862, he married Mary, daughter of John Marsh. After his marriage, he located on a farm in Moorefield Township, and continued farming until 1875, when he removed to Springfield, having received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff, which position he held till elected Sheriff. He has a family of five children, four daughters and a son.

WILLIAM FOOS, banker and farmer, Springfield; is one of the residents of Springfield, and prominently identified with its business and growth. He is a son of Gen. Joseph and Margaret (Phifer) Foos, who were early residents of Franklin, the then county seat of Franklin Co., Ohio; he was a man of great energy, and took an active part in public affairs, and received the appointment of Brigadier General of Militia; he was the first man to suggest the feasibility of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, it being known and spoken of in those days as "Foos' folly." The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin County in 1814; he received a fair education in his youth, but was required to labor for the support of the family after he became 14 years of age, and commenced at that age farming as a renter; his first business experience was as a clerk in a dry goods store, and, at 23 years of age, he embarked in that business in Springfield, but, finding he had an unsafe partner, he sold out and afterward engaged in the same business in Logan County. After two or three years, he removed to London, Madison Co., where he continued in the same trade. During his stay in Madison County, he purchased and improved a farm near London. In 1846, he returned to Springfield and again engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1854, during which he was also engaged in a number of outside business enterprises; buying wool, operating a cotton-mill, and, in connection with his brother, laid out a tract of 90 acres, and made additions to the city, which now contains some of the handsomest residence property in the city. In 1859, he in connection with his brother Gustavus, established a private banking house, which, in 1863, became the present Second National Bank, of which he is President, and his son, Fergus W., Cashier, the two owning the large majority of the stock. The stock of said bank is now worth double the capital stock, notwithstanding, they have generally made an

annual dividend of 12 per cent. From 1866 to 1877, Mr. Foos was a member of the firm of James Leffel & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Leffel turbine water-wheel and other mill machinery. It is but just to say that the success attained was largely due to the energy and ability of Mr. Foos and his son Lamar, who was in charge of the branch house in New York City. It is a well known fact that all concerned became rich. The establishment has since passed into the hands of John W. Bookwalter. When Mr. Foos sold out his mercantile interests in 1854, he purchased 4,000 acres of wild land in Champaign Co., Ill.; built himself a good house on High street, and concluded to take it easy the remainder of his life; but a short trial at that sort of life convinced him that loafing was not his forte, and so the banking house of Foos Brothers was established. Soon after he commenced the development of a plan for the improvement and remunerative culture of the land in Illinois, which was his intention when he purchased it. In this enterprise he spent thousands of dollars, and although the distance from his home precludes his personal visit oftener than three a year, when a complete invoice is taken and balance sheets made, which show a good annual dividend on the capital invested and expenses incurred. It will be interesting for cattle men to know that Mr. Foos sold, in the spring of 1880, 200 head of fat cattle at 5 cents in his yard. The average weight was 1,747 pounds. He has a system of monthly reports, and the ground is so laid out and numbered that the farm virtually receives his weekly personal supervision. It now has thirty-two miles of fence, twenty-five of which is fine Osage orange hedge, fifteen miles of open ditch, and, in addition to this, $3,000 worth of tile drains, while Lone-Tree Creek and the Sangamon River pass through it, affording excellent natural drainage and abundance of water. He has from $30,000 to $40,000 worth of stock, constantly cared for by his steward and assistants, and, in 1880, cultivated 1,500 acres besides his meadows and pastures, some seasons cutting and putting up over five hundred tons of hay. His tract of 4,000 acres is known in that vicinity as the model farm. This achievement stamps Mr. Foos as a remarkable man, for the successful improvement and remunerative cultivation of such a tract of land, is beyond question a work of which but few men are capable even when giving their personal attention and entire time. Mr. Foos began life's battle when but 14 years of age as the manager of a farm, which he rented of his grandfather Phifer, and which his two younger brothers assisted him to cultivate. During the years that have passed, he has not only proved himself a superior farmer, but also a business man of care, discretion and ability, and has contributed much toward the prosperity of his adopted home. The grand farm in Illinois which is cut through the center by the Wabash Railroad, and upon which is located the station and village of Foosland, laid out and built mostly by Mr. Foos' means and enterprise, will remain to remind future generations of the wisdom and liberal enterprise of the founder. He married, in 1837, Sarah, daughter of James and Nancy (Van Kirk) Mark, of Madison Co., Ohio.

JOHN FOOS, manufacturer and capitalist, Springfield; was born in Madison Co., Ohio, in 1826; came to Springfield in 1848 and became connected with the mercantile interest of the place; in 1861, he purchased the Barnett oil-mill, and, soon after, the Steel, Lehman & Co. Mill, and has since been a large dealer in seed and oil. During the war period, he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, being then connected with the woolen mill, since discontinued. In 1870, he became connected with P. P. Mast, the firm now being Mast, Foos & Co.; in 1876, he took hold of the St. John Sewing-Machine Factory, which, up to that time, had had a rather doubtful existence of about one year. Under his control and management, the business has grown to large proportions; further notice of this manufactory will be found elsewhere in this work. It will be

seen Mr. Foos has been an important factor in the successful development of several important interests of the city, and is now one of its leading business men. He married, in 1856, Samantha Marks; from this union they have five children.

JOSEPH W. FOSTER, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He lives on the old homestead, now owned by himself, where he was born Jan. 15, 1845. His father, John Foster, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 20, 1805, where he lived until 25 years of age, when he sailed for America and came direct to Springfield, and went into partnership with his brother-in-law in the blacksmith and wagon trade; he also had an interest in the stage line; he continued this business until 1844, when he bought the above-named farm, removing to the same, where he followed his trade and carried on farming until his death, July 10, 1876. His mother, Sarah (Gedlin) Foster, was also born in England Aug. 5, 1812, and emigrated with her parents to America in 1831, locating in Springfield, this county, where she became acquainted with Mr. Foster; they were married Sept. 5, 1835; they lived happily together to a good old age, she departing this life June 11, 1872. By this union they had four children—Catherine A., Sarah J., Joseph W. and Mary E. Joseph lived with his parents until their death. He was married, Oct. 10, 1871, to Josie M., daughter of Lewis C. and Anna Smith. William L. and Clarence J., their only children, are still the joy of the household. John, the father, was an upright citizen, enjoying the good will and confidence of his neighbors; he held the office of Trustee for quite a number of years. Joseph, like his father, has tried to live a consistent, honorable life. In politics, he is a stanch Republican.

GEORGE H. FREY, Ex-President of Board of County Commissioners, Springfield. Mr. Frey is a native of New York, being born in Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., Dec. 19, 1825, his parents, Samuel C. and Susan C. (Calhoun) Frey, coming to Stark County, Ohio, in 1838; they were the parents of Mary A., George H. and Andrew C.; Mary and George were born in New York, and Andrew in Canada; when the rebellion in Canada was at its height, in 1836, Samuel Frey was living in Brockville, engaged in the wholesale and retail jewelry business; being an influential man, and in sympathy with the cause of the Reformers, he was very obnoxious to the British crown, and, upon the destruction of a ship used in transporting Her Majesty's soldiers, the British Government, attempted his arrest; he escaped to Ohio, where he was afterward joined by his family. George, the subject of this sketch, came to Clark County in 1847, having previously studied law with Hiram Griswold, of Canton, Ohio; he was admitted to the bar at Xenia, Ohio, in June of the same year, and associated in business with Gen. Charles Anthony, of Springfield; he afterward formed a partnership with R. R. McNemar; during this time, he became connected with the Cincinnati & Sandusky Telegraph Company, first as operator, then Superintendent, and finally President of the company, while its organization was maintained. In 1854, he purchased an interest in the Springfield *Republic*, and had for eight years almost exclusive management of its business interests, and also of the editorial department; the steady work of from twelve to sixteen hours daily, together with the close confinement, told upon his health until he was compelled to relinquish the business, and he disposed of his interest, as did also W. C. Frye (another member of the firm), to W. T. Cogshall, late Minister to Ecuador; since that time, Mr. Frey has devoted his time in the management of his extensive limestone quarry, and has adopted the latest improved methods for the manufacture of lime, thus largely increasing the production and decreasing the expenses of its manufacture, until the business has become moderately remunerative. He has been, at different times, a Director of the S., J. & P. R. R, of which corporation he was President during the last

year of its existence: he was the originator of that enterprise, and was certainly in at the death. Since coming to Springfield, he has held official positions, and his greatest pride is taken in helping forward the business enterprises for which Springfield is noted. For two years, he has been President of the Board of Commissioners, having been connected with that body during the past five years; they have built the Children's Home, made valuable improvements to the County Infirmary, and built the best jail and court house in the State, at a cost of only $100,000; the jail is unexceptionably good, all sanitary conditions, as well as security for prisoners, being taken into consideration, and to Mr. Frey belongs the credit of perfecting the plans, which he has so successfully carried out. This board have so managed that Clark County has 1 per cent less taxation than the general average of taxation in other counties in the State. The marriage of George H. Frey and Miss Jane Q. Ward was solemnized July 8, 1851; their union has been blessed with twelve children, eight of whom are now living; Isaac W., the oldest son, is the husband of Miss Annie M. Wilson; George H., Jr., is a student at law; Frederick H., Albert C., Robert R, and Andrew B. (twins), Susie (a survivor of a pair of twins), and Rachel J. (also a survivor of a pair of twins). The children have all been highly favored in an educational way, and are an honor to their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Frey are both members of the Second Presbyterian Church, and enjoy the highest esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

C. C. FRIED, jeweler, Springfield. Charles Christian Fried is essentially a Springfield product, and a creditable one. He was born May 13, 1842, in this city; he lost his father when 10 years of age, and his mother seven years ago; he has two sisters - Mrs. Schertzer and Mrs. Weaver, both residents of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Fried has been twice married—first, to Miss Sarah J. McBeth, on Aug. 6, 1863, who bore him a daughter on July 23, 1867, whom they named Jessie Lavinia; he lost his wife Nov. 13, 1873; on Feb. 25, 1875, he married Miss Anna Knott, by which union he had one daughter, born Feb. 24, 1877, whom they were so unfortunate as to lose on the 7th of July following; their last visitor is a little son, dating from Sept. 15, 1879. Mr. Fried commenced at the very bottom round of the ladder, being apprenticed in 1858 to Mr. W. Grossman, a jeweler, with whom he worked four years; before the end of his apprenticeship, the war had commenced, and young Fried responded to the President's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months, enlisting in Capt. Ed Mason's company, Springfield Zouaves, of the 2d O. V. I.; served three months, and then worked at his trade in Cincinnati, Ohio; returning to Springfield, he worked successively for B. Allen one and a half years, John P. Allen, his successor, eight years; then formed a copartnership with B. Allen, which continued two years, and in 1872 he opened his own store in a little frame house, and with less than $500 worth of goods; his prosperity has been marked and rapid; he bought the site of his present place of business and built the store in 1878, and is now doing about the leading jewelry business of the city, besides having acquired his home, No. 20 West Columbia street, and several other properties. Mr. Fried is a member of Ephraim Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was Treasurer eleven years, and is also a member of the Encampment, being Junior Captain; he is a member of Clark Lodge of F. & A. M.; the order of United American Mechanics; Improved Order of Red Men, and the Murphy Club; he is, last, but not least, a member of good standing of the First Presbyterian Church, and one of its Trustees, and a member of the City Council for the Second Ward. Mr. Fried is wide-awake, progressive, public-spirited, and right abreast of the times, thoroughly a self-made man, and one whom all like.

WILLIAM C. FRYE, accountant in Second National Bank, Springfield. William C. Frye was born Dec. 5, 1815, at Winchester, Va.; emigrated to Ohio

in 1833; located first in Hillsboro, and subsequently in Greenfield, Highland County, where he married Mary K. Bell, daughter of Charles Bell, of that village. In the year 1848, he removed to Springfield, where, from 1849 to 1856, the was book-keeper in the Mad River Valley Branch of the State Bank. At the election of 1855, he was elected County Treasurer; was re-elected in 1857, and served two full terms, which expired September, 1860, when he became joint owner and publisher, with George H. Frey, of the Springfield *Republic*. In March, 1864, he was appointed Cashier of the Second National Bank, which position he held until July, 1869, when he retired, and associated himself, in 1870, with the Commercial Bank, and afterward with the Lagonda National Bank, from which he retired to the office of County Treasurer by appointment of the Commissioners, and was, at the October election of 1874, elected Treasurer, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until September, 1877. In January, 1880, he became an officer in the Second National Bank. Mr. William C. Frye is, in all the relations of life, one of the most excellent and thoroughly respected men of Springfield, enjoying the unquestioning confidence of all who know him.

CHARLES OTIS GARDINER, of P. P. Mast & Co., manufacturers, Springfield; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1826; he is of Scotch and German descent, being from the family who settled and whose descendants now own Gardiner's Island; is a son of Daniel Dennison and Orrilla (Fairbanks) Gardiner; his mother was of the same family connection as the inventor of the celebrated "Fairbanks" scales; his father was a manufacturer of agricultural implements, and thus the native mechanical genius of Mr. Gardiner was early developed by practical application. He was a member of the first wrecking crew on the lakes; it was this crew who removed the safe from the steamer Atlantic, sunk in 160 feet of water off Long Point, Lake Erie; was three years foreman of the works at Milwaukee where the Pitts thresher was manufactured. In 1857, he took charge of the Buffalo Agricultural Works, but the financial pressure of that year somewhat crippled the firm, and, in the fall of 1860, Mr. Gardiner came to Springfield, having made arrangements with Thomas & Mast to take general superintendence of the Buckeye Agricultural Works; he continued as foreman and general superintendent of the works until the re-organization, when he became a member of the firm of P. P. Mast & Co.; he is the inventor of their force-feed for grain drills, and, in fact, of all the important late patterns held by the firm, and is the real mechanical genius of the firm, and contributed largely to the success of the works, now one of the important manufacturing establishments which have made the village of Springfield an important city, with a good prospect of becoming one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the world. His residence is 100 Gallagher street. He married, in 1853, Miss Amelia A. Clark, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; they have one child living, Anna A., now Mrs. Dr. William Lagonda.

JAMES S. GOODE, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Springfield; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1823; his parents emigrated from the State of Virginia early in the history of the State of Ohio, and lived and died in Warren County. Judge Goode was educated at Miami University, from which he graduated in 1845; he subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1848, and commenced the practice of his profession at Springfield in the following April, in partnership with Gen. Charles Anthony; he was Mayor of the city one term, and County Prosecutor two terms; he continued in active practice until 1875, when, at the solicitation of the bar of the county, he consented to become a candidate for the office of Common Pleas Judge, and was elected without opposition, and re-elected by the unanimous vote of both political parties, and is now serving as Judge for the second term.

Judge Goode, while not an active partisan, was a Whig in politics until the organization of the Republican party, since which he has been actively identified with that party; he has also been identified with the business interests of the city and general interest of the county. His son, Frank C., is prominent among the younger members of the Springfield bar.

JOSHUA GORE, sewing-machine dealer, Springfield. In an old Springfield Directory of 1852, in a statement of organization, capital and officers of the Springfield Gas & Coke Company, appears as one of the Directors Joshua Gore, the worthy subject of this sketch; to this statement is added, "The city was first lit with gas on the eve of April 4, 1850." Mr. Gore was born in 1812 (a year so memorable in American history), in Baltimore Co., Md.; his father died in the trenches of Bladensberg, in his country's service, in the year of Mr. Gore's birth; hence he was almost orphaned at birth. He came to Springfield in 1836, when it was a village of 1,500, and in 1838 linked his fortunes with those of Miss Rebecca Jane Hughes, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gore have only one child Mrs. Emma M. Miller, residing at Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio. Mr Gore's business career has been a varied one; he commenced here in the hardware business; was a victim of fire in 1840; clerked a few years; opened a dry goods establishment in 1844, commencing on nothing; after three years, he abandoned dry goods and embarked in the manufacture of boots and shoes, continuing this business until 1852, when, being seized with a violent attack of the California "gold fever," he sold out and turned his face toward the "Occident," as much, however, on account of his health as for anticipated wealth. A sojourn of three years on the Pacific Slope restored his health, but gave him few additional ducats. Returning in 1855, after one year of clerkship he went into the fruit-tree business, traveling over the South in this interest until the tocsin of war sounded; returning home, he took charge of the hardware business of Col. E. M. Doty, who tried the fortunes of war; taking up the fruit-tree business one more year at the close of the war, he then bought out a hat house, added boots and shoes, closed out this business two years ago, and went into the sewing-machine business, handling extensively the Domestic and New Home machines, in which he now does a nice, profitable business. Mr. Gore is an honored and consistent Methodist, and his name is a synonym for honesty.

JACOB GRAM, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Jacob Gram, son of Cornelius and Catherine (Spear) Gram, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 30, 1817; came to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1832, with his parents. He was married, Sept. 29, 1853, to Isabella M. Dory; they have four children- William J., Harriet E., Martha C. and Charles J. William was married, Oct. 28, 1880, to Mattie Otstot, daughter of Hunter and Sarah Otstot; Harriet was married, Dec. 27, 1877, to Samuel C. Rebert; Martha was married, Nov. 18, 1880, to Henry O. Leffel. Mrs. Gram is the daughter of James and Elizabeth M. (Cosway) Dory; she was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832; her parents were both natives of and were married in England, and emigrated to America in 1830, and to Cincinnati in 1831, and moved from there to this in a wagon, in 1833, in February, the weather being so cold that Elizabeth's (now Mrs. Gram) mother carried her all the way from Cincinnati to Springfield in a large muff to keep her from freezing. Mr. Gram started for himself a poor boy, and, by his own exertions, has managed to provide a comfortable home and a good farm; he has, all through his life, been an honorable, upright gentleman. Mrs. Gram is one of those good, intelligent mothers, who knows how to provide for the welfare of her children.

WILLIAM GRANT, Sr., butcher, Springfield; was born in England in 1811; came to the United States in 1831, and, after a few years' stay in Columbus, Ohio, came to Springfield in January, 1836, and has since been a resident

and one of the active business men of the city. He commenced his business (butcher) by attending market, and gradually increased his trade, with the growth and increase of the city, until he established a regular daily market, located on High street near Market space, in a building erected by Mr. Grant for that purpose; his three sons, William H., Martin M. and Thomas P., are now associated with him. During Mr. Grant's residence here, he has laid out and contributed two additions to the city, one on South Center street, including Mulberry and Pleasant streets; the other on North Plum and Yellow Springs streets, his present residence being in the latter addition, at the corner of North Plum and Cedar streets. He married, at Columbus, in 1835, Nancy, daughter of George McConnel, one of the early settlers of that city, and the builder of the first State House; her decease occurred in 1850; of the children from this union, six are now living—William H., Mary J. (now Mrs. John Mulholland), Fannie (now Mrs. Quincy Petts), and Martin M. and Thomas P. (twins). In 1852, he married Martha L. Darling, a native of Massachusetts; from this union have been born two children—Dr. George D., and Harriet B., now Mrs. William H. Weir.

FRANCIS M. HAGAN, attorney and City Solicitor, Springfield. Mr. Hagan is a native of Clark County, and one of the self-made men of the city; he is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a descendant of a pioneer family of Mad River Township, his grandfather, Denny Hagan, having settled there in 1814; his parents, Hugh and Ann (Furay) Hagan, were among the early residents of the vicinity of Enon, where Francis M. was born in 1844; his father was a farmer of limited means, and hence his education depended almost entirely upon his own exertions. Impelled by a desire for knowledge, his limited opportunities were carefully improved, and, by teaching district and select schools, during which he was a student, gained sufficient education and means to attend Antioch College, after which he began to read law, but was soon compelled to suspend his studies on account of his health. Up to this time, he had maintained the most rigorous economy, boarding at home while attending Antioch College, requiring a walk of eight miles every day, and afterward, when studying law, "kept bach." The following two or three years was occupied in traveling, and in 1872 he had sufficiently recovered to resume his studies, teaching in the meantime. In the spring of 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice here. In 1876, he was an independent candidate for the office of City Solicitor, his Republican opponent, A. T. Byers, defeating him by only forty-seven votes. In 1879, he was again an independent candidate, and was elected by a majority of 730 over J. F. McGrew, the regular nominee of the Republican Convention. Mr. Hagan is a Democrat in politics, a strong advocate of temperance, takes an active interest in educational affairs, and is an active, public-spirited citizen.

HENRY HALLENBECK, Justice of the Peace, Springfield. With pleasure we speak of Mr. Hallenbeck in connection with his official position, and also as being one of the elderly and prominent men of Springfield. He has been connected in an official way with the county's interests for many years. He is native of New York, and was born April, 1815. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Haynes) Hallenbeck, were also natives of that State, as were his parents, Matthias and Margaret Hallenbeck, and their parents. The Esquire is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Albany, N. Y., they emigrating from Holland in 1610, bringing their own ships, laden with agricultural implements, and brick to build their houses, and to this day can be seen the piles of brick that were brought from Holland more than two centuries ago. Jacob and Elizabeth Hallenbeck were parents of eight children, only two of whom are now living—our subject and his sister, Nancy Currey, who lives near Buffalo, N. Y. Henry was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.,

Horatio Bones, J. P.

(DECEASED)

MOOREFIELD TP.

n February, 1836. Their eldest daughter, Julia E., is the wife of Eliphlet Cots, Principal of the Southern Building, Springfield, Ohio. She was born in New York previous to the removal of her parents, which occurred in 1840, they driving in their own conveyance from their home in that State to this beautiful city which, at that time, was a village of 850 inhabitants. From 1842 to 1846, Mr. Hallenbeck served as Deputy Sheriff under Absolom Maddox; in 1848, he was elected Sheriff and served two terms. During the war he was employed in the mail service, and previously engaging in the stock and grocery business. From 1865 to 1870, he was traveling agent for the Springfield Rock Paint Company. He also established the manufactory of Whetstone Bros., manufacturers of colors. In 1870, he started for Missouri determined to open up a farm; he tried valiantly for four years, and finding it a losing business, sold out and came back to Springfield. In April, 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in April, 1880. As an official his judgment is excellent, and his friends are legion; as a public-spirited citizen, he is ever at the front; his integrity is unquestioned, and is one of our practical men –loving right and hating wrong. We are glad to have this opportunity of perpetuating his name in the history of this county, of which he has been so long a resident. Two sons, William H. and John G. Hallenbeck, reside in Kansas City; Augusta Diefendorf and Clara Barker, their two daughters, live near Leavenworth, Kan. Many things of interest to the readers of this history has been gleaned from Esquire Hallenbeck, and we are sure that facts furnished by him extending over a forty years' residence in Springfield, may be regarded as correct.

JAMES SMITH HALSEY, deceased, was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, Dec. 7, 1804, and was the son of Ichabod Benton Halsey, a native of New Jersey. The family is of English origin, and it is believed that all of the name now living in this country are descendants of two brothers of that name, who landed at Long Island some time near the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belonged settled near Wheatsheaf Tavern, midway between Rahway and Elizabethtown, N. J., where they lived for a number of generations. Maj. Daniel Halsey, the grandfather of James S., received from the Government a large tract of land near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, in consideration of services performed as an officer in the Revolution, which land he presented to his son, Ichabod B., on the condition that he would settle upon and improve it, which he did, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Warren County. He was remarkable for intelligence, energy and great probity of character, and was one of the Commissioners who located the county seats of Green, Montgomery and Champaign Counties. Mr. Halsey became one of the wealthiest and most prosperous citizens of his county, but late in life, through the treachery of a party for whom he had indorsed, the results of a lifetime of industry, was swept away at one stroke. The mother of James Smith Halsey was the daughter of James Smith, a Methodist minister, who came from Virginia to Warren Co., Ohio, about 1790, where he had previously been in company with two or three friends on a tour of observation, about 1785, his object being to secure for himself and family a home in a land uncursed by slavery. He finally settled on a farm not far from Cæsar's Creek, in Warren County, and it was there that his daughter, Sarah Watkins Smith, was married to Ichabod Benton Halsey, Dec. 25, 1802. At the time of his father's financial distress, James Smith Halsey was about 18 years of age, had received a fair common-school education, and had become fairly proficient in Latin, with a general fund of information acquired from books for which he had a great fondness. About this time he came to Springfield and secured employment in the office of Saul Henkle, Sr., who was then Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clark County. The distance of forty miles from Lebanon to

Springfield was performed on foot, it being before the time of railroads, and the payment of stage fare would have been too great a strain on his scanty resources. During this period he worked for $6 per month and board, sending to his father at the end of the year the sum of $72. The first official position he held in Clark County was Justice of the Peace, was subsequently elected County Auditor, then appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and on the adoption of the new constitution, in 1852, was elected Probate Judge. He was married Nov. 13, 1832, to Catharine T. Henkle, daughter of Saul Henkle who, with his wife, whose maiden name was Van Meter, were Virginians. They had four children who grew to maturity, viz.: Martha A., who died in Springfield; Irving, now an attorney residing in Cincinnati; Ellen Sterrit, deceased, and Sarah L., the wife of Louis W. Bosart, of Springfield. Mrs. Halsey died in 1862, at Lagonda, of softening of the brain; she was a woman of unusual energy, of excellent mental gifts, and thoughtfully devoted to her husband and children; during the greater part of her life she, as well as her husband, was a member of the Baptist Church. After the expiration of his term as Probate Judge, Mr. Halsey removed from Springfield to a place near Lagonda, where he resided until 1865, and after a brief residence on a place about two miles east of Springfield, on the National road, he removed with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bosart, to Jasper Co., Ill., where he lived until the summer of 1875, when he, with his daughter Martha, went to Memphis, Tenn., where his son Irving then lived, with whom he resided until his death, which occurred on the night before the seventy-third anniversary of his birthday, in December, 1877. His remains were brought to Springfield and interred in the family lot in Green Mount Cemetery. For several years preceding his death, he was afflicted with symptoms of softening of the brain, and of this disease he finally died. Judge Halsey was of a modest, retiring nature, preferring the seclusion of private life to the conflicts attending a public career, and although a somewhat zealous partisan, he was never prominently concerned in politics; and with the exception of an editorial connection with the *Western Pioneer*, he probably took no active part in political matters. His talents were those of the student and lover of nature rather than of the man of action, but few men collected and retained more information than he during the period of his mental activity, and before the powers of his mind had been partially paralyzed by disease, and even afterward the singular retention of his memory often surprised his friends. Probably the characteristics by which Judge Halsey was most prominently known were his unswerving integrity and love of truth. In every transaction of his life, his word was his bond; even in jest he never deviated from the right line of truth, and whatever "Smith" Halsey said was known to be the exact truth, and as he never lied himself he had little toleration for falsehood in others. He had an innate scorn of meanness, mendacity and sham, which was as natural to him as it was to breathe the vital air. His charity was large, and while giving unostentatiously, he gave munificently; indeed in everything he did there was an entire absence of ostentation, and next to dishonesty and fraud, it was probably the object of his profoundest contempt. His religion partook, as it always must, of the character of the man; like him, it was unobtrusive and unostentatious, and what Burns calls the "preaching cant," was never heard on his lips, and instead of talking religion, he tried to act it. Like all strong natures, although sincere in his religion, he had his religious doubts which caused him many melancholy hours, yet in the spirit of "Lord, I would believe, help thou my unbelief," he struggled faithfully to the end. His character was somewhat marked by the austerity of the Puritan; life to him was no holiday affair, but a time of work and not of pleasure, and it can be said to his credit that he did his work well. He was also somewhat puritanical in his habitual expression of emotion, but that he felt

strongly and deeply, is certain: men like him always do: but he did not "carry his heart on his sleeve for daws to peck at," and the many friends whom he has left behind in Clark County demonstrate that he was held in the highest esteem throughout this county, of which he was so long an honored and trusted citizen. Judge Halsey had two brothers and three sisters who lived to maturity: J. B. Halsey, who died in Plymouth, Ind., in January, 1879, and Daniel W. Halsey, who died in Hamilton, Ohio, about 1860, were both citizens of Springfield for many years: Mary E. was married to Gen. Charles Anthony, and died in the summer of 1879: Martha, who married Dr. Isaac Jennings, is now living in Kosciusko Co., Ind., and Cynthia A., who was married to James K. Hurin, is now residing at Wyoming, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

EDWARD HARFORD, Treasurer and Cashier, Springfield. Mr. Harford was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, Nov. 16, 1853; he emigrated to America with his parents, John and Caroline Harford, in 1856, coming to Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, the same year: he received his education in the public schools of this city; entered Dr. Smith's drug store as clerk in 1867, where he remained until May, 1876, when he engaged as clerk in the Springfield Savings Bank, and, in July, 1880, he was elected Treasurer and Cashier of said bank: his position constitutes him one of the Board of Managers. To show the importance of his position, we append a statement to the bank. Deposits and surplus fund Jan. 1, 1881, $500,000.

JOSEPH HARRISON, carriage trimmer, Springfield. Joseph Harrison was born in 1809 in Yorkshire, England; he was the third of six brothers—Robert, John, Thomas, Peter and Richard, all of whom with one sister and their parents came to America in 1833, settling in Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio. In the spring of 1838, the subject of this sketch having, on the 28th of February previous, married Miss Phœbe Kindle, of Mount Holly, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were born three sons and two daughters, of whom only two sons are living, one having died of yellow fever in Memphis in 1875. William Harrison, his first son, born in 1840 in Springfield, is a carriage trimmer; was two years in the army as a member of 110th O. V. I. He married Miss Louch and has one daughter. The younger son, Robert, is now 30 years of age, and is living with his father. After coming to this country, Mr. Harrison worked at the harness and saddlery trade several years; then went into the concern of E. & J. Driscol, carriage manufacturers, as carriage trimmer and book-keeper, having general charge of their office and remained with them thirty years. Mr. H. has gone on the "slow but-sure" principle, and owns his own comfortable home No. 146 West Columbia street. His father died in 1854, and his mother near 1856. His brother Richard read law cotemporaneously with Judge White, of this city, under Judge Rogers, and is now practicing law in Columbus, Ohio. One of his sisters died in England, and the other came over and a short time since married the Rev. Mr. Dolby, a Protestant Methodist minister, and died about a year ago. Mr. Harrison was for three years on the School Board; was for quite awhile a member of the City Council from his, the Second Ward, and is now Township Trustee. Mr. Harrison is a man of the massive, ponderous sort, genuine, courteous and square. A temperance man for years, and a worthy citizen in every sense of the word.

JOHN K. HARRIS, Springfield; is one of the few men who have combined inventive genius with successful business management; he is a native of Switzerland Co., Ind., born in 1822. At the age of 17, he left the parental roof and began the battle of life without means or influential friends. The latter, however, he soon secured, and through the aid of J. F. D. Lanier, a banker of Madison, Ind., he obtained two years' tuition at the college then conducted at Madison. During the two years following, by teaching and assisting in the

bank, he secured a fair education, and in the meantime, by economy and industry, had repaid his benefactor and accumulated a little surplus capital. About this time he became interested in patents, which led to his experimenting and the development of inventive genius. A mowing machine with adjustable cutter bar, and probably the first harvesting machine to which the adjustable principle had been applied, was among his first inventions, but his principal success was in connection with a hay press, known as the "Beater Hay Press," which, though originally the invention of a neighbor, subsequently became the property of Mr. Harris, after which he so improved it as to make it more practical and portable, and finally, after years of labor and perseverance, achieved great success in the sale first of the presses and afterward of the patent, by which he realized a clean $100,000. A description of this press may not be uninteresting to the readers. We can give no better than to copy the main clause of the claim upon which the letters patent were issued, viz., "Filling the press-box with the substance to be pressed into bales, by means of a beater or driver raised by machinery and made to descend upon the substance in the box, successively by gravity, whether effected in the manner described or in any other mode analagous thereto." This press still maintains its standing for excellence, and is in very general use. After the close of the war, Mr. Harris removed to Springfield, having purchased the handsome residence property No. 265 North Limestone street, which has since been his home. During the past year, he has invented a button-hole attachment for sewing machines, which he is now perfecting and which will undoubtedly come into very general use, as it is very simple in construction and can be furnished at a moderate cost, and may be adjusted to any of the standard machines. Mr. Harris is now close to 60, but is still active, and though he has been all his life engaged in the invention, handling and sale of patents, he has never had a law suit in connection therewith. He at one time released a square and legal title, which he purchased of an agent handling Howe's Sewing Machines, upon Mr. Howe's representation that, while the agent had a legal right to dispose of the "right," it was by reason of a technical error, the intention being to grant power to sell machines only. Thus he allowed a fortune to pass from his grasp for a nominal sum, out of regard for the rights of a brother inventor. Mr. Harris has always been a reliable temperance man, and for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, his present membership being with the first church of this city. He has been twice married, his first wife, nee Jane Patten, was also a native of Switzerland Co., Ind., and bore him five children, the youngest of whom, a son, died of accidental injury a short time previous to the decease of the mother, which occurred in 1870. Three daughters and a son survive, viz., Mrs. Charles M. Safford, of Cleveland; Mrs. B. P. Thiebaud, of Mt. Auburn; and Miss Anna M. and John Edward, who are members of the present household. Mr. Harris' present wife, was Miss Hanna L. Phillips, is a native of Indiana. Their marriage was celebrated at Moore's Hill, Ind., in 1872.

T. EDWARD HARWOOD, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26, 1846; he resided there until the age of 5 years, when he moved to Newark, Ohio, with his parents, Francis Lee and Mary Harwood, where he spent the greater part of his childhood; his opportunities of attending school were very limited; he worked on a farm in the summer and attended the country school in the winter. At the age of 12 years, he was apprenticed to the Hon. William D. Morgan, publisher of the Newark *Advocate*, to learn printing. In 1865, after a short residence at Columbus, Ohio, he came to Springfield in search of employment, which he found in the *Daily News*. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Anna M. Hartstone. Six children are the result of this happy union, four boys and two girls, all of whom are now living. Mr. Harwood is a member in good standing

of the Ephraim Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., and the Ohio Editorial Association. In 1873, after working on the Springfield *Weekly Gazette* about a year, he purchased the paper. In 1879, he started the Springfield *Daily Gazette*, a four-column folio. A few months afterward it was increased to a five-column folio, and again to a six-column paper. The *Daily and Weekly Gazette* are both largely circulated, and are in the greatest prosperity.

GEORGE WILLIAM HASTINGS, the President of the Republic Printing Company, was born in Lisbon, Conn., on the 13th of January, 1827. He was the son of Oliver and Lemira (Bushnell) Hastings. He came, at an early age, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and, having been thrown on his own personal resources, for a livelihood, he became the architect of his own fortunes. He was, for several years, in his younger days, a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, where he learned the art of printing in the office of the Oberlin *Evangelist*, and, in the course of time, met and married Miss Candace L. White, from Niagara Falls, N. Y., in the spring of 1848. He went thence to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked in the office of the true Democratic newspaper, now known as the Cleveland *Leader*. From Cleveland he went to Cincinnati, and from Cincinnati, in 1852, came to Springfield, purchasing here a printing establishment. In the spring of 1854, he commenced the publicatoin of a journal known as the *Dollar Weekly Nonpareil*, and during the year following issued the paper as a daily, and it has been so issued, continuously, ever since. Subsequently the paper became known as the *Daily News*, and Mr. C. M. Nichols became associated with him in its ownership and publication. In February, 1865, Messrs. Hastings & Nichols purchased the *Tri-Weekly Republic*, and the paper was known as the *News and Republic*, and afterward and permanently as the *Republic*, the concern absorbing, in the course of its career and history, successively, the *Daily Telegram*, the *Daily Advertiser* and the *Daily Times*. The firm of Hastings & Nichols was finally succeeded by an incorporated organization known as the Republic Printing Company, which now exists and owns the *Republic* building on Main street, and carries on a general publishing, printing and binding business, and owns and conducts the business of the Republic Wrapping Paper Mills, at Enon, seven miles southwest of Springfield. Mr. Hastings has three daughters and one son. By industry, honesty, perseverance and close attention to business, he has acquired not only a fair fortune, but an honorable fame. His influence on soceity has been most wholesome; every just cause and interest has found in him an advocate and supporter.

CHARLES D. HAUK, Secretary for Mast, Foos & Co., manufacturers of wind engines, lawn mowers and agricultural implements, Springfield; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848. His father was a "river man," having been a steamboat Captain on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for thirty-five years. The subject of this sketch was trained to business from early boyhood; he came to Springfield first in 1867, subsequently spent three years in Kansas City, and returned to Springfield in 1872, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until Jan. 1, 1880, when Mast, Foos & Co. was re-organized as a stock company, and he became a stockholder and Director, and was elected Secretary, which position he now holds, having general direction of the business. Mr. Mast's time and attention being divided with the different interests with which he is connected. He married, in 1872, Miss Mary E., daughter of Hon. E. G. Dial, whose biography also appears in this work. From this union they have two children.

J. S. R. HAZZARD, M. D., physician and short-horn breeder, Springfield. This county contains few more active men in everything that pertains to its general welfare than the well-known physician and fine stock breeder whose name stands at the head of this sketch; he is recognized by all good citizens

as a man of talent, and skill in his profession, as well as a valuable help to the farming community by encouraging and stimulating them in the growth and improvement of fine stock, and his efforts in this direction are so well known and appreciated, that it is unnecessary for us in this sketch to say more about them. Dr. Hazzard was born on the eastern shore of Maryland Jan. 21, 1827, and is the son of Cord and Mary P. (Rankin) Hazzard, the former a native of Delaware, and a relative of Gov. Hazzard, of that State; also of Com. Ferry of Erie renown, and his wife of Maryland, where they were married and had born to them four children, viz., Mary, Sally, Theodore and J. S. R. Hazzard, Theodore dying in childhood. Dr. Hazzard's mother died when he was an infant, and he was brought up under the care of his maternal relatives; his father was a wealthy merchant and slave-holder of Maryland, and entering the political arena was elected Sheriff of his county, but, falling a victim to the intemperate customs of that day, he lost all his property, leaving his children penniless. After paying every cent of his losses to the county, he abandoned his intemperate habits, and became a rigid temperance man, liberated his slaves, and was so trusted and respected throughout the county, that he held official position during the remainder of his life, dying Judge of the Orphans' Court in 1849. The Doctor's early education was obtained at Snow Hill Academy, Worcester Co., Md., and, in 1843, he came to Clark Co., Ohio, and resided with his uncle, James Rankin, four years, at the end of which time he entered the office of Dr. Solon Curtice, of Vienna. and, in the winter of 1849–50, attended lectures at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, and, in April, 1850, he began practice in partnership with Dr. Joseph Orr, at Harmony. The Doctor received a diploma from the State Medical Society in 1864; he graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1870, and from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1874, from which can be gathered that his medical training has been extensive and varied, and has well fitted him for the successful practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged since April, 1850, a continuous practice extending over thirty-one years, and he has lived in the same neighborhood the whole period, with the exception of a short experience as a druggist of Springfield in 1866–67. He was married, Jan. 19, 1854, to Mary E. Price, daughter of the Rev. Thomas J. and Julia (Corwin) Price, who was born in Clark County Aug. 12, 1832. Her grandfather, James Price, settled in Harmony Township in 1820, and her father who was a native of Wales, was the well-known Baptist minister who lived on Sec. 4, south of Dr. Hazzard's present home, and who died in Champaign Co., Ohio, April 15, 1876. Her mother was a sister of Moses Corwin, of Urbana, and she died April 15, 1856. To Dr. Hazzard and wife have been born two children—Frank Corwin and Mary Julia, and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. In 1867, he purchased his farm of 170 acres, remodeled the house, which is located on a beautiful hill overlooking the surrounding country, and here he devotes himself diligently to his profession, and in the growing of thoroughbred short-horn cattle, of which he is a recognized judge and authority, having been President of the Agricultural Society for about seven years. In 1864, he became a member of the Clark County Medical Society, and the same year was one of the delegates sent from Ohio to the Convention of the National Medical Association held at Washington; he was elected President of the society in 1867, and is also a member of the State Medical Society. Politically, a Republican. He is a man well fitted to represent the county in any capacity; of suave, pleasant manners, a well versed and agreeable conversationalist, temperate in all things, possessing a strong, robust physique, a picture of prefect health, no obstacle could successfully intervene between him and his duty. Indomitable courage and

industry are also well-known traits of his character, and whatever he undertakes to accomplish he perseveringly pursues with all the energy of a strong nature, which generally leads to success. In all things he is strictly honorable, and is ever a hearty friend and boon companion whom every one admires and respects.

JOSEPH E. HEFFELFINGER, general agent Union Central Life Insurance Company, Springfield; is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland County in 1844; he early began a business career; was connected with the army as Sutler about three years. After the war he came to Ohio, and, after a short stay at Kenton, removed to West Liberty, Logan Co., where he commenced doing business for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, and continued as local agent there until 1872, when he received the appointment of general agent for Northwestern Ohio, which position he still holds; he removed to Springfield in May, 1876, and this has since been his residence and official headquarters. Mr. Heffelfinger's insurance career covers nearly fourteen years, and is very complimentary to his abiltiy and energy; he now has about twenty-five agents under his supervision, besides the business of his home office, and has over $4,000,000 of insurance in his territory.

J. B. HELWIG, Springfield. Rev. J. B. Helwig, D. D., President of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, was born in Dover Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1833. His father's name was Jacob. On his father's side of the family, his earlier ancestors were Huguenots. On his mother's side, they were English people, by the name of Jennings. His father's ancestors settled in Pennsylvania, his mother's in New Jersey. His grandfather's name on his father's side was George. On his mother's side his grandfather's name was Peter. His ancestors were farmers, and prior to his majority the subject of this sketch was engaged in the labors of the farm, the blacksmith-shop, and as teacher of a common school. In September, 1855, at the age of 22, he entered the Preparatory Department of Wittenberg College, and was graduated from the college in 1861. He was married, to Eliza A. Miller, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, on the 6th day of July of the same year. He was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Wittenberg Synod, connected with the English Lutheran Church of the General Synod at its session held at Wapakonetta, Ohio, in 1862, and was ordained the year following at Upper Sandusky by the same Synod. The first churches to which he was called were in Crawford Co., Ohio, at and in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs. He was Pastor of the churches of his denomination successively at Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati and Dayton. From the pastoral charge of the Main Street English Lutheran Church at Dayton, he was called to the Presidency of the Wittenberg College, at a regular meeting of the Board of its Directors held in same 1874; he entered upon the duties of the presidency of the college at the opening of the collegiate year in the month of September following, which position he occupies at the writing of this brief sketch, October, 1880.

THOMAS B. HENNESSY, undertaker, Springfield. Thomas B. Hennessy is of Irish parentage, they coming from Cork and settling in Ohio; his mother is still living in Greene County. Mr. Hennessy is one of seven children, of whom three sisters and one brother are living; one of his sisters is a resident of Dayton, and two of Cincinnati; his brother John was a member of the 74th O. V. I., and was killed at Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. Mr. Hennessy has fought his way up to his present comfortable position by hard and unaided effort; he was born in Madison Township Dec. 21, 1854; at 17, he left home and worked on the Little Miami Railroad seven months, then entered the manufactory of Warder, Mitchell & Co. at Lagonda, and, during the three years he was in their employ, he worked in every department, from the simplest foundry work to the paint-shop, being in turn under seven different foremen; he then worked for

the Driscols as carriage-painter for three years; afterward, in partnership with Peter Hall; bought out Owen Gallagher's undertaking business. Meantime, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Hayden, of Springfield, on Jan. 11, 1878, and they have a little daughter, Maggie, of 21 months. In July, 1879, Mr. Hennessy bought out Mr. Hall's interest in the business, and has since conducted it alone, with good success. He is a member of Father Mathews' Total Abstinence Society, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, for both of which societies he has been Secretary. He is a straightforward, energetic, reliable young man, with excellent prospects for the future—one of Springfield's solid, self-made young men.

JOHN HESS, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He is the son of John and Sarah (Marsteller) Hess; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 12, 1813; came to Ohio and located in this county in 1838; his parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. When John was 10 years old, his father died, leaving the mother and nine children. At the age of 12, John went to live with his uncle, where he remained until 18 years old, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked eight years, but has followed farming since living in Ohio. He was married, Sept. 11, 1839, to Sibbia Mills; their issue was eight children, viz., Sarah J., Thomas M., Martha, Nancy E., Mary J., Maria Ann, Sibbia Ann and John L., all living except Mary J. His wife died April 1, 1861, and in April, 1869, he was again married, this time to Mrs. Frances E. (Maxwell) Knaub, widow of John Knaub, deceased. Mr. Hess started in life with $250, which he received from his father's estate, and, by his industry and economy, has accumulated property until now he owns over 100 acres of good land. His father's people were by creed Mennonites, and his mother's people were Lutherans, but Mr. Hess is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and has been Class-leader, Steward and Trustee of that church some twenty years. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

LAWRENCE J. HICKEY, foreman Champion Bar & Knife Works, Springfield; is a native of Ireland, born in 1848; his parents removed to London the year following his birth, and resided there twelve years, then came to the United States and located at Newark, Ohio, where Lawrence J. learned the machinist's trade, and afterward worked in the shop there a number of years; also worked in Mt. Vernon, having charge of the erection of engines, and was for a time connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops in Newark, and also with the P., C. & St. L. R. R. shops at Logansport, Ind.; subsequently had the care of the tools and machinery of the rolling-mill at Newark, and later, worked in the shop of H. & F. Blandy, of Zanesville, this State; he had previously worked for a time in the shops at Lagonda, and in 1875 he returned to Springfield and became connected with the Champion shops, assisting in building the "Centennial Machine," exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876; afterward became connected with the Bar & Knife Works, and in 1877 became foreman of the machine department—a position he still holds. The fact that his management is satisfactory to so able a mechanical engineer as Mr. Bauer, the Superintendent, is evidence that his natural skill and ability was cultivated during the years of his experience with the different large works with which he has at different times been connected, and stamp him as a man of more than ordinary mechanical ability and experience. He is also a member of the firm of Tabler & Hickey. Mr. Hickey, married, Oct. 27, 1870, Florence Tidball, of Zanesville; they have four children.

GOMER E. HIGHLEY, Cashier, Mast, Foos & Co., Springfield; was born in Union Co., Ind., in 1854; he received a rudimentary education during his youth, at the common schools. When 18 years of age, he began teaching, and thus supplemented his early education. In 1874, he became connected with the

JEREMIAH YEAZELL
(DECEASED)
MOOREFIELD TP.

Hoosier Drill Company as book-keeper, and in 1875 became connected with Mast, Foos & Co. On the re-organization of the company, Jan. 1, 1880, he became a stockholder and Director, and was elected Cashier, which position he now holds. He married, in 1872, Miss Ella, sister of Charles Hauk, whose biography appears in this work.

MICHAEL W. HINKLE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Michael Hinkle, son of John and Mary A. (Way) Hinkle, was born in this county May 29, 1834. He was married, April 28, 1859, to Alice S. Dean, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Dean; they have had eight children, viz., John, Elizabeth S., Mary A., Alexander D., Susan W., Alice D., Sarah R. and Margaret J., all living except Alice, who died when but 2 years old. Mrs. Hinkle was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., Aug. 29, 1835; her parents were natives of New Jersey, and came to Ohio and to Clark County about the year 1847; Alice was left an orphan when about 10 years old, by the death of her mother, and again by the death of her father in ——. Michael Hinkle's parents were married in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1832, and came to Ohio and to this county in 1833, with his (John's) parents, and bought and settled on some 700 acres of land, which is now owned by their heirs. Of John and Mary Hinkle's nine children, but six are now living—Michael W., Rebecca J., Mary P., Ellen H., John R. and Emma J.; the other three, Susan W., Margaret A. and Sarah, have gone to the spirit land—Susan, Oct. 25, 1833; Margaret, Jan. 3, 1839; and Sarah, Jan. 25, 1843. Rebecca was married, May 2, 1858, to Elijah S. Kame; Emma was married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Leslie Stratton, brother of Mrs. John R. Hinkle. Mrs. John Hinkle, the mother of Michael, John R., etc., is the daughter of Michael and Susan (Mayse) Way; they came to Ohio in 1840 and settled in this county. John Hinkle died Feb. 3, 1877; his death was a great loss, not only to the family, but to the community. During his life, he made provision for his family, leaving them well-to-do; he not only provided for them financially, but left them rich morally.

MRS. MARGARET J. HINKLE, Springfield. Mrs. Hinkle is the widow of Joseph Hinkle, deceased; she was born in this county Aug. 9, 1823, and is the daughter of Adam and Maria Alt, and sister to Daniel and George Alt. She was married to Mr. Hinkle Nov. 5, 1840; they had eleven children, who are all living—Maria, Rebecca, John, Henry, Mary, Ann, Amanda, Margaret, Ida Belle, Joseph and James. Maria was married, Nov. 5, 1867, to James McBeth; Rebecca was married, April 18, 1867, to John M. Stewart; John was married, Nov. 3, 1868, to Matilda Miller; Henry was married, Sept. 21, 1871, to Jennie Walters; Mary was married, March 2, 1876, to James Foreman; Ann was married, Jan. 25, 1877, to George Otstot; Amanda was married, Aug. 7, 1878, to George Oates. The rest are at home, Joseph and James carrying on the farm, and Margaret and Ida assisting their mother with the household cares. Mr. Hinkle died Jan. 14, 1878; he was a man of excellent character, and a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and his sons are all active workers in the same party. Mrs. Hinkle is an indulgent mother, and takes great comfort in the welfare of her children; they live in a fine, large brick house, situated two and a half miles south of Springfield, on the old Clifton road.

JOHN R. HINKLE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. John R. Hinkle, son of John and Mary Ann Hinkle, and only brother of Michael Hinkle, was born in this county Aug. 26, 1847, and has always lived on the home farm; he is one of the active young farmers of Springfield Township. He was married, Dec. 23, 1875, to Mary Jane Stratton, daughter of Isaac H. and Sarah (Leffel) Stratton; they have one child—Bertha, a lovely little girl of two summers. Mr. Hinkle is an active worker in promoting the principles of the Republican party. He and

his good wife are well prepared to enjoy the rich blessings which this life affords; they are hospitable in their nature and polite in their actions.

FREDERICK HOLFORD, Vice President Republic Printing Company, Springfield. Frederick Holford was born near the city of Oxford, England, on May 9, A. D. 1813; emigrated to the United States in 1834, taking up his abode in the city of New York, where he resided one year, then removed to Chicago, remaining in the Garden City—then little more than a quagmire—eighteen months, during which time he attained his majority and voted for the first Mayor of what is now a city of over half a million souls; he then removed to Iowa, following agricultural pursuits until his advent in Cincinnati in 1841; there he became a shoe merchant and manufacturer, continuing in this business until his coming to this city, which occurred in 1874. Here he became largely interested in the Republic Printing Company, being chosen its Vice President, which position he holds now; the important manufacturing interest known as the Republic Printing Company receives appropriate attention in the industrial department of this work. Mr. Holford has been thrice married; first, to Louisa Weismann, in 1843, whom he lost in 1856, and by whom he had one son—George T., now living in Cincinnati; in 1858, he married Margaret Sampson, who died in 1865; by this union he had two children, both of whom he lost; his third union was with Mrs. Harriet Bushnell, in 1866, who is now the loved companion of his declining years. Mr. Holford came to America alone, and has in every sense been the carver of his own fortunes; he is genial, frank, true, and public-spirited—in short, is universally esteemed by all who know him; he enjoys the distinction of having been one the second Trustees of the Children's Home, and is an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

BENJAMIN HOLLOWAY, liveryman, Springfield; is a Buckeye, and one of the oldest continuous residents now living in Clark County; he is a son of William Holloway, who was an early resident of Madison Township. He was a native of Virginia, and there married Martha Branson, whose decease occurred after their removal to Ohio, and while they resided near Chillicothe, where he married his second wife, Phœbe Crispin, who was a daughter of Mathias Crispin, who came from New Jersey and settled in the same neighborhood and about the same time the Holloways settled. Mr. Crispin was about 70 years of age when his last marriage occurred, yet he lived to raise a second family of four children and see all grown to majority, he being 101 years old at his death, which occurred near South Charleston, he having removed there along with the Holloways. Mr. Holloway, Sr., was Justice of Madison Township twenty-two years; he was a member of the Board of Commissioners a number of terms; his first election occurred in 1834. He was one of the most intelligent as well as prominent citizens of his time, and continued to reside in Madison Township until his decease, in 1842. The subject of this sketch was born near Chillicothe in 1812; he remained on the farm, assisting his parents, until 18 years of age, then came to Springfield to learn the carpenter's trade; after completing his apprenticeship, his "boss" took him into partnership, and he continued in the business a number of years, but his health failed, in consequence of which his accumulations were being consumed. About 1845, very much against the judgment of friends, he engaged in the livery business, and, although in feeble health and in debt at the start, in eight years sold out, having accumulated $10,000, and, what was still better, regained his health. After a short interval, he again engaged in the livery business, and has since continued it, now having his oldest son, Christie, associated with him. Mr. Holloway acted as Deputy Sheriff several years; has been member of Council one term, and made the last assessment of real estate of his ward, having been elected Assessor last October without opposition. His residence is No. 162 South Market, corner of Mulberry. He mar-

ried, in 1834, Electa, daughter of Dr. Horace Lawrence, of Clifton, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living—Mary A., J. Christie, Harriet (now Mrs. George Tatham, of Greenville, Ill.), and Carroll J., of Columbus. His first wife having died, he married, in 1872, Maria (Mitchel) Rodefer. Mr. Holloway is a member of the First Presbyterian Church; has always been a strong temperance man, has never used tobacco in any form, and has always maintained such a course in all relations of life as commended him to the confidence and esteem of his friends and fellow-citizens.

DAVID R. HOSTERMAN, general insurance agent, Springfield. David R. Hosterman was born April 2, 1837, in Shippenville, Clarion Co., Penn.; came to Springfield in April of 1857, from Shippenville, where he had been teaching. He attended Wittenberg College during several summers, teaching during the winters. On July 1, 1857, he married Miss Harriet A. Chatterton, a native of Dayton, whose family moved to Clark County in her early life. Mr. Hosterman left one brother and sister in his native State; the parents and two other brothers have passed away. He has three sons (one of whom has newly arrived) and one daughter; of the former, the elder is pursuing a collegiate course at Wittenberg College; the second, with his father in his insurance office in the Bookwalter Block; the third has just made his debut on the stage of existence. Our subject is a thoroughly self-made man; has fought his way up to an enviable position in his business, and of affluence, by his own unaided exertions and strength of purpose. He commenced the insurance business in 1865, as Secretary of the Springfield Fire Insurance Company of Springfield, thus continuing until November, 1870, at which time the company closed its business honorably by re-insuring its risks in the Dayton Insurance Company, giving its stockholders in the aggregate some $60,000 for an investment of $20,000 during a period of six years. Since this event, Mr. Hosterman has conducted a general insurance business on his own account, representing, among others, the following companies: Phœnix of Brooklyn; Watertown of New York; St. Paul of St. Paul, Minn.; Mechanics' & Traders' of New York; Westchester of New York; London Assurance Corporation of London; Rhode Island Insurance Association of Providence; Miami Valley Company of Dayton; and the Dayton Insurance Company, of the same city; Star of New York; Aurora of Cincinnati, Ohio; and of Mutuals, the Richland, and Mansfield, of Mansfield, Ohio; Buckeye of Shelby, and the Forest City and Van Wert Companies. Mr. Hosterman is a consistent and respected member of the English Lutheran Church, and for fourteen years one of its officers, and was Secretary of the Church Council until he declined re-election. Among other positions, Mr. Hosterman has been Township Clerk, Secretary of the Loan & Savings Association of Springfield, and of the Champion Hotel Company, which he is at present. He has grown to be one of Springfield's solid citizens, and his successful career is one to be emulated.

EDWARD R. HOTSENPILLER, manufacturer, Springfield; of Boyd, Hotsenpiller & Co., manufacturers of cloth-covered burial caskets, Nos. 66 and 68 East Washington street, Springfield. Among the many manufacturing firms of Springfield who deserve notice is the above, devoted to a sad but necessary calling. Although of recent origin, their goods are noted for elegance and fine finish, and they have already establlshed a valuable reputation, and their trade extends to all parts of the country. Mr. Hotsenpiller is the financial backbone of the firm, and a man of considerable culture and good business ability. He was born in Chillicothe in 1834; his parents were from Virginia, and were among the early residents of Ross County. The subject of this sketch received a rudimentary education in his youth, which was afterward supplemented by high-school advantages and experience as a printer. In 1864, he purchased

the Sandusky *Register*, which he conducted about two years with marked financial success, but, owing to enfeebled health, sold out and came to Springfield, and was engaged in the manufacture of hominy, operating on a large scale, until fire swept away his factories, one of which, since rebuilt, has become the casket-factory. Mr. Hotsenpiller is also proprietor of Wright's hominy-mill, in which he does a considerable business, and is also owner of several tracts of land in different States, among which is a 700-acre tract of fine land in Missouri, near Kansas City. He is regarded as a careful business man, and is a capitalist of considerable strength. He is a Republican in politics; has been a member of the Masonic fraternity a number of years; was a charter member of Moncrieffe Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias, and is highly respected in the circles in which he moves.

WILLIAM H. HOUCK, brick manufacturer, Springfield; is one of the old reliable citizens of Springfield. He was born in Frederick Co., Md., April 5, 1821; came to Clark Co., Ohio, with his parents, in May, 1836, and settled in Springfield; he is a son of George and Mary (Snyder) Houck; his father, George Houck, opened a brick-yard the same spring that he moved here, and continued the same within four years of his death; he died Jan. 4, 1862, and Mrs. Houck March 26, 1866. William H. is the fifth of ten children, seven of whom are now living. He was married, in October, 1850, to Virlinda, daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnson; she was born in Indiana in March, 1826, but was living in Illinois when married to Mr. Houck; they have five children living; but one married—Emma E., who was married, in 1875, to Rev. W. H. Singley, A. M., a native of Pennsylvania; he entered Wittenberg College in 1868; graduated in 1873; spent one year in Yale College, and then returned to Wittenberg and became a student in the theological department, and graduated in that branch in 1875; he is at present Pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and editor of the *Lutheran Evangelist*; also Secretary of the Board of Directors of Wittenberg College. Our subject worked with his father at brick-making until he was 21 years old, when he started a brick-yard under his own supervision, which he has carried on ever since, with the exception of about four years; besides his brick-kilns, he has dealt largely in real estate; he has made five additions to the city of Springfield—three of his own, and two in partnership with others—in all, about 130 lots. He is a member and one of the Trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on Yellow Spring street.

MILTON L. HOUSTON, M. D., capitalist, Springfield; is a native of Clark County, a son of Robert Houston, M. D. Both the father and son have been prominent as physicians and capitalists of South Charleston. Joseph Houston was one of the pioneer settlers of Buck Creek Valley; he came from Kentucky in 1809, and settled about four miles to the northeast of Springfield. His wife was a sister of Maddox Fisher, Sr. Robert was born in Kentucky, and was about 9 years of age when his parents came to this county. He studied medicine, and did a quite extensive practice in the vicinity of South Charleston, and accumulated a large property. The subject of this sketch was born in South Charleston in 1830; he received his education at the Springfield High School, and graduated at Starling Medical College in the spring of 1851, being a little less than 21 years of age; he subsequently practiced at South Charleston, and was identified with the business of that place; was proprietor of a drug-store, and for several years Postmaster, and was one of the constituent members of the First National Bank of South Charleston, and remained a stockholder until after the surrender of the charter and its re-organization as a private bank. Mr. Houston owns a considerable amount of real estate in and about South Charleston, and also has a valuable tract of land in Champaign

Co., Ill.; is a stockholder in the St. John Sewing Machine Company, and a capitalist of considerable prominence. Having abandoned the practice of medicine, Mr. Houston removed to Springfield in 1870, and has since resided here, his time being occupied in looking after his different property and moneyed interests. His residence is a handsome property, located at No. 155 South Limestone street. He married, in 1857, Miss Mary C., daugther of John A. Bacon; they have three children.

SAMUEL HUFFMAN, coal dealer, Springfield, is the youngest son of Jacob Huffman, a pioneer of Boston neighborhood. He was born in 1832 on the farm which includes a part of the Clark-Shawnee battle-ground. The subject of this sketch learned the milling trade, commencing when only 16 years of age, and continued milling upward of twenty years. He superintended the construction of the Peru Mills when built by Daniel Hertzler, in 1867, and which he subsequently operated several years, and finally became owner. He became a resident of this city about 1867, and has since resided here; he sold his mill in 1873, and engaged in the hardware trade one year, then changed and operated a grocery store; Jan. 1, 1880, his son Stephen took charge of the grocery, and he engaged in the retail coal trade; his office is located at 173 West Main street. Mr. Huffman is personally popular as a trader, and by his energy and business ability, has already established a flourishing trade which is constantly increasing. He married, in 1855, Margaret Helfrey, of German Township, by whom he had three children. In 1865, his wife having died, he married Barbara, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Hertzler, who were natives of Pennsylvania and early residents of Clark County. Mr. Hertzler was a prominent miller on Mad River, and a few years since the victim of a noted murder, an account of which will be found in this work. From this marriage he had three children. Mr. Huffman's residence is 177 West Main street. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a worthy citizen.

DAVID C. HUFFMAN, M. D., physician, Springfield; is a native of Clark County and a grandson of the pioneer Jacob Huffman, who located at what was called New Boston. The subject of this sketch is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Tennant) Huffman. She was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Tennant, who came to Clark County from Lancaster, Penn., about 1830. Jacob Huffman, Jr., was a miller by trade and for a number of years, with his brother, was proprietor of the "Peru Mills;" also operated a stone quarry, and at one time was engaged in merchandising. He died Feb. 3, 1877. His widow and five children survived him, of whom David C. is the oldest son. He was born near Enon in 1855; graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1878, and immediately located here in Springfield and rapidly built up a practice which warranted him in taking Dr. Driscol into partnership. This partnership was formed in 1879, and still exists. Drs. Huffman and Driscol are young men possessed of culture, native skill and energy, as is proven by the extent of their practice, built up in so short a time. Dr. Huffman is the only one now here of six young physicians who located in Springfield in 1878. The fact that he was born and raised here speaks volumes in favor of his character, both as a citizen and a physician, for "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," does not apply in his case. He is a member of the Clark County Medical Society, and a member of its Board of Censors.

LEWIS C. HUFFMAN, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield; is one of the old residents of Clark County; he is a native of Virginia, born in 1810. His parents, Herbert W. and Sarah (Arthur) Huffman, came to this county in 1816, and settled in the School Sec. 16, Springfield Township, where they continued to reside until the decease of the father. The mother's decease occurred in Springfield in 1843. They had a family of six sons and one daughter, of whom

five sons and one daughter are living. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm until about 18 years of age, then came to Springfield and learned the carpenter's trade, in which he was engaged several years. In 1840 he married Elizabeth J., daughter of James Donnel, a pioneer of Bethel Township. After his marriage, Mr. Huffman purchased a farm in the vicinity of the old homestead and engaged in farming, which he continued until 1875, when he returned to Springfield, and in the following year built the handsome residence, corner of South Limestone and Mulberry streets, which has since been his family residence. He still owns the farm where he first began domestic life, but has retired from active labor. Mrs. Huffman was born in this county, and both have resided here from their childhood. They are members of the Trinity Baptist Church. They have three children - Mrs. Thomas C. Ackerson, Mrs. C. W. Morris and J. Donnel. They also raised an adopted daughter, Maggie, who is still with them.

DR. RICHARD W. HUNT, deceased, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1780. His father, John Hunt, was one of forty men who, in 1774, took possession of a cargo of tea bound for Philadelphia, which cargo was sent up the Cohonsey River, to Greenwich, where the chests were piled together and burned. This was shortly after the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. Dr. Hunt's mother, Anne Brewster, was a great-granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower. Dr. Hunt studied medicine in New Jersey and in 1807, he, with some friends, came to Cincinnati, where he learned that there was no physician in Springfield, and that the country was settling rapidly; so in that year he came here and commenced practice; he boarded at Griffith Foos' tavern, and rode far and near, with no roads but Indian trails or cow paths; in 1812 he was appointed surgeon of the 2d Regiment, 4th Brigade, 1st Division of Ohio militia, which regiment was commanded by Col. John Dougherty. Dr. Hunt was present at the council with the Indians where Tecumseh refused to disarm the Indians, and is said to have been the one who offered that chief the clay pipe which was so indignantly refused. The grove where this council was held was the property of Dr. Hunt. (It was a little west and south of what is now known as Vone & Blee's brewery.) He lived to see great changes in the little log towns. In 1818, he wrote to a friend: "Our county last winter was divided into three, and Springfield was made a seat of justice of one, viz., Clark County, though as yet we have no court house. We have four public houses, eleven stores, three physicians, three attorneys, and mechanics of every description; one mill alone in this town manufactures thirty barrels of flour per day; one speculator has sent this season, from this county, 1,300 barrels of flour and 300 barrels of pork to the Orleans market." Dr. Hunt died in Springfield on the 24th day of January, 1848.

NOTE.—This is the Dr. Hunt mentioned by Drake, in his "Life of Tecumseh, and the same is found in connection with several other historical papers, showing that the subject of the above sketch was a contributor to the collections of his day.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Huntington is one of the few pioneers who have passed their fourscore years; he was born June 15, 1800, in Franklin Co., Penn.; he followed "wagoning" between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia for twenty years; he came to Ohio and to this county in 1835, and purchased and settled on a farm of 160 acres which comprised what is now the "Clark County Fair Grounds," and some of the adjoining lots. He continued "wagoning" for five years after he came to this county, making four trips across the mountains, once to Philadelphia, and three times to Baltimore; and the remainder of the time between Columbus and Cincinnati; since then has devoted his attention to farming. He was married Feb. 19, 1839, to Martha Kirkpatrick, daughter of Hugh and Rachael (Kelly) Kirk-

patrick. They had four children, viz., George W., Ann E., Hugh K. and Rachael C., all of whom are married; George to Annie Swaney; Annie to Arthur Forbes; Hugh to Hannah D. Pierce; and Rachael to Edwin McClintock. Mr. Huntington's first wife, Martha, died in May, 1862; he was again married in 1864; this time to Ellen Pilkington. Our subject is the son of Nathaniel and Rachael (Kelly) Huntington. There is an incident in the relationship of William that is worthy of notice. As appears, the maiden name of both his and his first wife's mother was Rachael Kelly, but they were not related to each other. Mr. Huntington was a member of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-three years, and in 1866 removed his membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he is still a member.

JOSEPH G. JACOBS, druggist and pharmacist, Springfield. Just fifty years ago, Isaac and Letitia Jacobs, with a little son of two years, emigrated from Lancaster Co., Penn., to this county, settling in Harmony Township, their entire worldly store being one wagon and three horses. In those comparatively primitive days, turnpikes were unknown in these parts, railroads had not even troubled the inventor's brain, and the village of Springfield boasted a population of one thousand souls. Times were hard, trials and hardships many and fortune rolled on leaden wheels. But the sturdy and unflagging spirit of industry and continued perseverance won, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were rewarded by ample and satisfactory success. They raised six sons and one daughter. Two of the former served in the Union army through the war, and one for a period of four months. Their youngest son, Joseph G. Jacobs, was born in Harmony Townshp on Nov. 3, 1850, entered Prof. Chandler Robbins' Preparatory School in 1863, which he left in 1868, and spent five years teaching school in Clark and Greene Counties. In 1873, he engaged in the drug business in Springfield, and is now junior member of the firm of Troupe & Jacobs, doing a prosperous business on the southeast corner of Main and Market streets. His father died at the age of 65, and his venerable mother is at 70, still living in Springfield and in good health. In 1876, Mr. Jacobs led to the altar Miss Una Stuart, of Clifton, Greene Co., the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Elder R. and Rachael E. Stuart – of one of the oldest families in this country and of remarkable longevity, her grandmother Stuart dying Sept. 23 of this year (1880) at the ripe age of 82, having raised a family of eight sons and one daughter, all living and well-to-do and in their teens, the parents of large families, all save one of whom are living in this and Greene Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have a boy of 6 months (Fred P.) and a daughter of 2 years (Grace Iva), both children of unusual sprightliness and beauty. Mr. Jacobs is a member of Lagonda Council, No. 151, Royal Arcanum, and with his wife members in excellent standing of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is a young man of pleasing address, many friends, full of energy, enjoys the excellent opinion of those who know him, and his future promises well.

EDWARD N. JACOBS, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Jacobs was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 2, 1837; lived at home until 1862, when he enlisted in the 44th O. V. I. during the rebellion, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was married, Feb. 7, 1867, to Mary Minerva, daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Hay) Hamilton; their children are Chester A., Winfield S., Letta Belle, and Corina May. Edward is the son of Isaac and Letitia (Sterling) Jacobs; his parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio and settled in this county in 1837. Mrs. Jacobs was born in this county July 8, 1849; her father was a native of Virginia, and came to this county and settled in Springfield in an early day. Our subject has always lived on a farm, except the time he was in the army, and three years he was engaged in the dry goods business in New Carlisle, this county; he moved to his present farm in

the spring of 1876, where he is pleasantly located; he devotes especial care to the improvement of his stock; also takes pride in the improvement of his farm, and is classed among the best farmers of the county; he is a strict temperance man, and he and his good wife are of a pleasant, social nature, and are not excelled in hospitality.

ROBERT JARDINE, plumber, steam and gas fitter, Springfield. Among the many business men of this city that should be mentioned is our subject, Robert Jardine, plumber, steam and gas fitter. He was born in Dumbarton, near Dumbarton Castle, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1852; when 6 years old his father died, leaving the mother with the care of four children. When Robert was 12 years old, he entered a drug store as clerk, where he remained about two years; he then engaged as book-keeper of a large wholesale house, where he served some three years, and then began painting at which he worked until August, 1871, when he embarked for America with his sister Marion. The mother died in 1871. James is now living in Colorado, and the rest in Springfield, Ohio. Robert's present business was established in 1870 by his brothers, with whom Robert learned the trade. After working for them four years, he became one of the firm by buying James' interest, and, in December, 1879, Robert took sole charge. He was married, Oct. 25, 1877, to Mary L. Voll, daughter of Louis and Margaret (Alexander) Voll; their home has been made glad by two charming girls, Mary Alice and Clara L. Mrs. Jardine was born Sept. 27, 1851, in Bavaria, Germany; she came to America with her parents in 1854, and Clark County, Ohio, in 1861. Our subject served as a volunteer in the militia of Scotland three years; he was one of the original members of the Champion City Guards, serving with them five years as Sergeant; is a Master Mason of Anthony Lodge, No. 455, F. & A. M.

D. P. JEFFERIES, cashier Lagonda National Bank, Springfield. Mr. Jefferies was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 1839, moved to Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, in 1860, where he was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements until 1868, when he came to Springfield; he was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the "Champion Machine Company" of the city of Springfield; he was also Secretary of that company until 1871, when he resigned his position as Secretary and engaged in private banking, known as Frye, McMillan & Co., which was succeeded by the Lagonda National Bank, in 1873; he was elected cashier of said bank at its organization, and still continues to fulfill the duties of that office; he is President of the Deardorff, Mellen & Company Manufacturing Company.

EDWARD NOAH JENKINS, pianos, organs and music, Springfield. E. N. Jenkins was born on Dec. 20, 1853, in Union Co., Ohio, near Marysville, and was one of five brothers, one of whom he lost, and his five sisters all are living in Paulding Co., Ohio, except Mrs. Mary Brush, living in Dayton, Ohio. Both his parents are living. Mr. Jenkins has been, in its broadest sense, the carver of his own fortune since early youth, and has a good part of the time assisted his family much financially. When he was 1 year old, his family went to Jay Co., Ind; when 15, he entered the Liber College, remaining until 18; he then went to Winchester, Ohio, where he taught vocal music for three years. Coming to Springfield in 1874, he went into the dry goods business with his uncle, Louis Jenkins, remaining eighteen months, becoming, in the meantime, head clerk, and upon Louis Jenkins deciding to retire from business, E. N. Jenkins closed out his whole stock of $40,000 at auction. After this Mr. Jenkins went into the music business here in connection with (and for) Walker & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, continuing for one year, and in the meantime married on Oct. 18, 1877, Miss Lucy Law, of Miltonville, Ohio, the most accomplished and prominent soprano vocalist in that section of the country. Early in 1878,

Yours Truly

Chas M Clark

MOOREFIELD TP.

Mr. Jenkins went into the music business on his own account, on West Main street in the store now occupied by Charles Schindler; later he moved to East Main into Aron's jewelry store, and about six months ago to his present choice location in the Brookwalter Block, where he does the leading business in his line in the city; in fact, almost the whole business in pianos and organs, representing among others the "Mathushek," "McCammon," "Wheelock," and "Stone" pianos and "Taylor & Forley" and "Sterling" organs. His success has been such as his business tact merits. He is in comfortable circumstances and the owner of several nice properties here and a farm in Missouri.

ROBERT JOHNSON, manufacturer, Springfield, was born near Springfield in 1832; he was raised on a farm, but when 18 years of age left the farm to learn the carpenter trade, and subsequently following carpentering and building until about 1867, during which time he built as contractor many residences and business buildings in the then village of Springfield. On the organization of the Champion Machine Company, in 1867, Mr. Johnson became a member, and has been the efficient and trusted Secretary since 1870. As the history of this establishment appears elsewhere in this work, any detailed statement here would appear superfluous. It will be sufficient to say that Mr. Johnson has shared in the difficulties and enjoyed the triumphs of the management of this vast establishment. He has the immediate general supervision of the manufacturing and has also been Secretary of the Champion Malleable Iron Works since 1873, and is a Director of the Champion Bar and Knife Works. He married in 1860 Miss Adelaide, daughter of William Humphreys, an early and honored resident of Springfield, now deceased, by whom he has four daughters and three sons. Mr. Johnson's residence is No. 197 Market street, corner of Pleasant. He is a skilled mechanic, an able business manager and worthy citizen.

GEORGE JOHNSON, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Johnson is a native of Ireland; was born in County Tyrone in 1810; came to the United States in 1849; he first stopped at Berea, in this State, but came to Springfield in the following April, and has resided here since; he has taken an active part in the construction of all the lines of railway in the county, except the C., S. & C. north, and L. M. south, and also all improvements of public roads, etc., made during his residence here. His wife is also a native of Ireland. They were married there in 1837, and have raised a family of three children—Jane (now Mrs. James W. Hall), William and Robert F. The latter is now the local agent of the D. & U. R. R. at Greenville. William has for a number of years been employed at the Driscol carriage factory, and is now foreman of the painting department. Mr. Johnson came from the old country a poor man, seeking to better his condition. Having a brother at Berea, he first located there and went to work in the stone quarry, then being operated in a small way, but finding he could not get money for his work and having some friends here who wrote urging him to come, he borrowed the money to pay his way for a visit, and finding work for which he could get cash; he determined to remain, and accordingly removed his family as soon as he was able. Then he thought himself fortunate to get from 75 to 87½ cents cash per day, but as the city grew prices advanced, and by industry and economy and a wise investment of his savings in real estate, he became one of the substantial citizens of the city, respected no less for his personal character, than by reason of his financial success.

JOHN JOHNSTON, tobacco dealer, Springfield. He was born in this county eight miles west of Springfield, on Donnel's Creek, Feb. 8, 1825; is a son of James and Mary R. (Burgess) Johnston. James was a native of Ireland, born Jan. 5, 1784; Mary, born in Virginia Nov. 11, 1798. They came to

Springfield at a very early date, and, in 1816, he completed the old two-story stone house on the south side of Main street, west of the Run. While finishing the walls of this building, he also built a small one-story addition, where, in 1817, he began the manufacture of cut nails by hand, and the citizens were then supplied with the useful and much needed article of domestic manufacture. The nails used in the erection of Dr. Needham's house were made by Mr. Johnston. He afterward became a farmer, and erected a saw-mill on Donnel's Creek, in Pike Township, where he died Jan. 5, 1847, and his wife followed him Jan. 18, 1865. When John was 12 years old, entered a dry goods store in New Carlslie as clerk. After clerking some eight years, started a store in his own name, and continued in the dry goods business about twenty-eight years; he moved to Springfield in 1868, and went into the tobacco trade, and at present is the senior partner of the firm of Johnston & Son, wholesale dealers in tobacco and cigars. He was married, Nov. 21, 1848, to Mary Garst, to whom three children were born. But two, M. D. and Charles E. are now living. This wife departed this life Feb. 25, 1863. He was again married, March 9, 1869. This time to Mrs. Elizabeth Serviss, widow of George Serviss, deceased. Both wives daughters of John Garst. Mr. Johnston is one of the leading members; also one of the Trustees of the Center Street Methodist Epsicopal Church.

M. D. JOHNSTON, tobacconist, Springfield. Mr. Johnston is the junior partner of Johnston & Son, wholesale tobacco dealers, Main street. This house was established in 1868, and is the only wholesale tobacco house in the city. He was born in this county March 3, 1851; attended school until 17 years old, graduating in Harrison's Commercial College of Springfield in his 18th year, when he entered the store of Kidder, Johnston & Co., as book-keeper. In 1878, he was taken into partnership with his father, when the firm was changed to its present name. He was married, Nov. 1, 1875, to Lucy M. Slack, daughter of Peter and Maria Slack. They have three children, two boys and one girl. He has been through life so far honorable and upright in all his transactions, adhering strictly to business, and has established beyond a doubt a reputation for truth and veracity. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifteen years; he was Secretary of the Sunday school of New Carlisle (the place of his birth) two years; and Secretary of the Mission Sunday School of this city one year, and at present is Secretary of the Center Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of this city.

ISAAC KAY, M. D., physician, Springfield; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1828, where his parents resided until 1833, when they removed to Bedford Co., Penn. In 1836, they removed to Preble Co., Ohio, where the father soon after died; his widow still survives, being now in the 72d year of her age and resides with her son, Dr. James Kay, of Omaha, Neb. At the age of 18, the subject of this sketch began to read medicine with William Gray, M. D., of Lewisburg, Preble Co. After a three years' course of study, including two full courses of lectures at Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio; he graduated in February, 1849, and commenced the practice of his profession in Lewisburg, where he remained and continued to practice until May, 1853, when he removed to Springfield, and has practiced here since. He married, Nov. 4, 1852, Miss Clara Deckert, of Miamisburg, Montgomery Co. From the children of this union two sons are living. He is now Secretary, and has been for many years a member of the Clark County Medical Society, and also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, in each of which he has held important positions, and made valuable contributions to medical literature. He is a member of the First Baptist Church and a valuable citizen.

J. WARREN KEIFER, lawyer and Congressman, Springfield. Considered in all the relations of life, Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer is to-day

the foremost man of Clark County, having made a brilliant record and won a reputation reaching beyond his county and State, and, although yet comparatively a young man, he has been prominent in national affairs for nearly a score of years, and is still manifestly on the rear side of the zenith of his public career. The meager limits of this department of our history will not admit of our doing so illustrious a subject full justice: hence we will not attempt more than a chronological enumeration of the more important events of his life. Gen. Keifer is the son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Keifer, his father being a native of Washington Co., Md., being an early poineer (1811) of Clark County, where he was a civil engineer and farmer. His mother was of Hamilton Co., Ohio. He was born Jan. 30, 1836, in Bethel Township, this county; was reared on the paternal farm; his education was had in public schools and at Antioch College. In 1855, he commenced the study of law with Gen. Charles Anthony, in Springfield; was admitted to the bar Jan. 12, 1858, practicing his profession thereafter. Upon the inauguration of hostilities in 1861, he volunteered (April 19); was commissioned Major of the 3d O. V. I., and mustered into service on April 27. On the 12th of June the regiment re-enlisted for three years; was assigned to McClellan's command, and participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain and Elk Water. In November, 1861, it was transferred to Buell's command, in Kentucky. In February, 1862, Maj. Keifer was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and as such was engaged in the campaign against Bowling Green, Nashville and Huntsville. On Sept. 30, 1862, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 110th O. V. I., joining Milroy's command in Virginia, and, in the winter of 1862–63, commanded the post at Moorefield; was slightly wounded in the battle of Winchester in June, 1863, while commanding a brigade; he was severely wounded (having his left arm shattered) at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and thus quite disabled, but was not thereby prevented from joining Sheridan's army at Harper's Ferry with his arm still in a sling. In this maimed condition he was engaged in the battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, receiving in the former engagement a shell wound in the thigh, which did not deter him from leading a brigade successfully in the battles occurring almost immediately thereafter. "For gallant and meritorious services" in these battles, he was brevetted Brigadier General, and, as such, assigned by President Lincoln Dec. 29, 1864, and joined the army in front of Petersburg, taking prominent part in the important engagements just preceding. In 1865, Gen. Keifer was brevetted Major General for "gallant and distinguished services," and was mustered out of services on the 27th of June of that year, after a military service of four years and two months. Returning to Springfield, he resumed the practice of his profession in July, 1865. On Nov. 30, 1866, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 26th Regular United States Infantry, which he declined. In 1867, he was elected to the Ohio Senate. In 1868, while commander of the "Grand Army of the Republic," he organized the "Board of Control" for the establishment of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home" at Xenia, of which the State assumed control in 1870, making Gen. Keifer one of its Trustees. In 1876, he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, by a handsome Republican majority of 3,716 votes; being two years later re-elected in the Fourth District over W. Vance Marquis by 5,090 votes, receiving three-fifths of the whole vote cast. In the October State election of the year 1880, he received as representative of the Eighth District 5,918 majority, the largest ever polled by any candidate in this district. In the Forty-fifth Congress he served on the Committee on "War Claims," and in the Forty-sixth on the "Elections" Committee. He has taken a very prominent and important part in the recent Presidential canvass, and much of the signal success of his

party in Ohio, being due to his well-directed and able efforts. Among the General's notable speeches may be mentioned his oration of Jan. 22, 1878, at Newark, Ohio, before a "State Re-union of Soldiers and Sailors," on the anniversary of the death of that gallant and noble chieftain Gen. James B. McPherson, its title being "Ohio's Contribution, Sacrifice and Service in the War." The law firm of which the General is senior partner (Keifer, White & Rabbitts), do a large and lucrative practice. On March 22, 1860, Gen. Keifer married Miss Eliza S. Stout, of Clark County, who has borne him four children—James W., Jr., William White, Horace Charles and Margaret E., all of whom are now at school, the two oldest being at Antioch College. The General is a member of Clark Lodge, No. 101, of F. & A. Masons; he is a man of the people, his career has been a splendid one, and with his robust health, iron constitution, excellent habits and mental and physical vigor, he is doubtless destined to occupy yet more exalted places in the service of his admiring constituency. He is a man of great personal magnetism, a ponderous, earnest, deliberate and pointed speaker, sincere and firm in his convictions, pronounced in his views, a devoted friend and generous enemy; a man of strong home and local attachments and loyal to his friends, and whose fullest confidence he enjoys.

O. S. KELLY, Champion Works, Springfield; is a native of Clark County; son of John Kelly, who was a native of Kentucky, and came with his father's family to Ohio in 1806. They settled in Green Township, then a part of Champaign County, where John grew to manhood and took part in the war of 1812; his father, James Kelly, was a soldier of the Revolution from the colony of Virginia, and raised a large family—eight sons and four daughters—most of whom have descendants now residing in this county. The subject of this sketch was born on a farm adjoining the old homestead, which his father purchased after his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Alexander McBeth, who was also an early resident of that part of the county. His father died Dec. 23, 1824, when he was but 10 years old, but his mother remained on the farm, and was married a second time about four years later. Oliver S. remained at home until 14 years of age, when circumstances compelled him to leave home and take care of himself, but fortunately he found a home with W. F. McIntire, familiarly known as "Uncle Billy," with whom he remained assisting on the farm until the spring of 1842, when he came to Springfield and began a carpenter apprenticeship with Joseph McIntire, a brother of his foster parent, serving three years, for which he received $168, in addition to his instruction in the trade and board. After which he worked as journeyman about one year, when he entered into partnership with J. A. Anderson, and the firm of Anderson & Kelly were leading builders and contractors until the spring of 1852, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kelly went to California, leaving his wife and one child here. After a stay of nearly four years having accumulated enough money for a start, he returned to Springfield in 1856, and for a short time was connected with a wholesale grocery house. Jan. 1, he became a member of the firm of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly; he being taken in partly because he was a wood mechanic, but more particularly because he had a few thousand dollars in ready money, an article which was very scarce in the infant days of this firm, which has since developed into one of the most important agricultural manufactories of the world. Mr. Kelly was married, Dec. 23, 1847, to Ruth Ann, daughter of B. W. Peck, an old resident of Springfield, having removed here from Bridgeton, N. J., coming from Baltimore to Pittsburgh by wagon, and then on a "flat" down the Ohio to Cincinnati, where he left his family and came on foot to Springfield, and, having determined to locate here, secured a team and brought his family. Mrs. Kelly is also a native of Clark County; was born in Springfield Dec. 24, 1822. They have two children living

—O. W. and E. S. Mr. Kelly, it will be seen, commenced the battle of life at the age of 14 without means or friends, though he soon found the latter in Mr. and Mrs. McIntire, whom he will ever gratefully remember, and by his own industry, frugality and energy, steadily, though at first slowly, gained his way to the position he now occupies as a manufacturer and citizen of this city. Mr. Kelly, while belonging to no sect or society, gives liberally his sympathy and support to all methods for the general good of the city. His residence, southwest corner of South Market and Mulberry streets, compares favorably with the elegant homes with which this part of the city abounds.

ELAM KENNEY, deceased This deceased pioneer was born in Paris, Ky., Nov. 1, 1803, and was the son of David and Martha Kenney, natives of that State. His father having died, his mother with seven children came to Springfield, Ohio, in 1807, where Elam, who was the youngest in the family, grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until about fifteen years previous to his death, when he retired from active business. He was married, July 20, 1843, to Charlotte Maskill, daughter of Robert and Isabel Maskill, natives of England, who came to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1820, and settled in Harmony Township; afterward moving to Union Co., Ohio, where both died. Mrs. Kenney was born in Yorkshire, England, May 3, 1814, and had four children by this union, viz., David C. (deceased), Mary (the wife of H. J. Creighton, of Springfield), Elam W. (deceased), and Robert M., who is one of the leading coal dealers of this city. Mr. Kenney died Nov. 18, 1872, and his widow is residing in a handsome residence on Jefferson street. He began life a poor, penniless boy, but by hard, constant industry, and steady, saving habits, he amassed a comfortable estate. He was an upright, honest man, whom all respected.

ROBERT M. KENNEY, miller and coal dealer, Springfield; is a son of Elam Kenney, who was a native of Kentucky, born at the present site of Paris in 1804. His father removed from Kentucky in the year 1808. On account of his objections to slavery, he desired to raise his family in the atmosphere of freedom, and accordingly came to Ohio and settled in the vicinity of Springfield, on the now Clifton Pike. Here Elam grew to manhood, learned the blacksmith's trade, and first commenced business for himself on the lot on Main street now occupied by Humphreys & Carter's tin store. After his marriage with Charlotte Maskill, this same site became his residence. Mrs. Kenney's parents were among the early settlers of Harmony Township, but subsequently sold out and removed to Union County. About the time of his marriage, Mr. Kenney engaged in the livery business, which he soon after sold out, and having invested his means in real estate retired from active labor, and devoted his attention to his property interests until his decease, which occurred in November, 1872. His wife and two children survived him. Mrs. H. J. Creighton is a daughter. Robert M., who had come to look after the property to a large extent previous to his father's death, now took charge, and, in 1876, opened a coal yard on Washington street, between Factory and Mechanic streets, and has established a desirable trade. In 1878, he purchased the necessary machinery and fitted up a custom flour-mill, which he now operates, and is also a member of the firm of Kenney & Minnich, manufacturers of novelties. He resides with his mother at 80 West Jefferson street. She is now in her 70th year, and has moved but once since she began domestic life in 1840.

PHILIP KERSHNER was born at Springfield, Ohio, June 28, 1832; where, after completing his education, he learned the carpenter's trade, and became a practical builder; he was also connected with the early development of the manufacture of agricultural implements here, which with various other experiences, has given him a large fund of business knowledge. In 1856, he

was chosen Lieutenant of a local militia organization, and remained actively interested in this service until the outbreak of the civil war, when he raised and commanded Co. E, in the 16th O. V. I. (three months), and was one of the active spirits in the re-organization of that corps for the three years' service; he was made Major in August, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel in September, 1862; Acting Colonel in 1864; served as special instructor of military tactics in the Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio; was placed in command of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Acting Brigadier General. Col. Kershner was engaged in twelve general battles besides many skirmishes; he was severely wounded in the left arm, at Chickasaw Bluffs, and, at the close of the war, he again entered civil life, having made one of the most brilliant records of any of our local volunteers. He was married to Miss Rebecca A. Ramsey, and now resides in Detroit, Mich.

JOHN KERSHNER, brick-mason and contractor, Springfield. His residence is No. 266 East street. Since 1860, he has been engaged quite extensively in contracting buildings. The firm is Kershner & Trimmer. They have done the mason work --being the contractors- of quite a number of the large brick buildings in Springfield, such as "Mast, Foos & Cos.' West End Shops," the "Commercial Block," Thomas & Son's shops, etc. Mr. K. was born in what is now Springfield Township, this county, Oct. 4, 1829, on the farm which was entered by his grandfather in 1804. He lived at home working on the farm until 19 years old, when he began his present trade, at which he has worked ever since. He was married, March 30, 1853, to Adaline Knaub (sister of George S. Knaub). Six children have blessed their home, viz., Jacob A. (who died in infancy), Amand F., Mary A., Sarah C., George E. and Alice A. Mary was married, Feb. 8, 1876, to C. A. Schuster. Mrs. K. was born in Pennsylvania April 2, 1834. John's father, Jacob Kershner, was a native of Hagerstown, Md., and came to Ohio and to this county with his parents in 1825. He was married the same year, Feb. 14, to Sarah Worble. He died in 1866, and she is still living at the advanced age of 74 years. In 1804, Jacob's father came to this, now Clark County, for the purpose of entering land. Mr. Baum, the Government Surveyor, was at the time surveying this part of Ohio, and Mr. Kershner --being a relative of Mr. Baum's--traveled with him some four months. This gave him an excellent opportunity of viewing the land. He therefore entered the farm (now owned by Isaac Jacobs), which lies about two miles south of Springfield, and, in the fall, returned to Maryland, where he remained until 1825, when he with his sons Jacob, Isaac and William, and Jacob's wife, moved here, and erected a house and began clearing the farm. In the spring of 1825, went back to Maryland for the rest of the family. John, the subject of this sketch, was a member of the City Council of Springfield for the years 1876 and 1877. His father was the leader of the Democratic party in this county for twenty years.

JOSEPH L. KIDDER, Springfield. Mr. Kidder is a native of Ohio, born in Madison County in 1827. His youth was principally spent in Akron, where he learned the business of tobacconist, and has since been employed in that trade until within the past three years. He came to Springfield in 1853, and has since resided here, with the exception of about two years' absence in Iowa. He was for a number of years engaged here in the manufacture of cigars, and as wholesale and retail dealer in tobacco; he built the Western engine house, and used it for a tobacco-factory several years. In 1877, being out of business, he leased ground and erected a building with a view of experimenting on the practicability of keeping an eating house, which should furnish meals and lunch at popular rates. A look at his rooms will convince the most skeptical that he has satisfactorily solved the problem and secured a large custom; he is located

on Market street, near the market square; there is a double front with separate entrances—one leading to the lunch counter, in the rear of which is the general dining-hall; the other ushers you into the ladies' dining-hall, which has a ladies' dressing-room and other conveniences, while a large space in the rear of the dining-halls is devoted to the culinary department. Mr. Kidder served the public as member of Council several years; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a respected citizen; has a family of two children—Mrs. C. P. Stauffer, of Dayton, and William S. Mrs. Kidder, nee Miss Matilda Steele, is a daughter of Marshfield S. Steele, deceased, who was formerly actively and successfully engaged in business here, and one of the substantial and respected citizens of Springfield; her mother, now in her 81st year, still resides here.

ROBERT L. KILPATRICK, retired officer of United States Army, Springfield. Among the many prominent men who adorn history, none are more worthy of mention than those who fought, and suffered for their country's rights. During the late rebellion, when the question was whether this glorious Union should be preserved or destroyed, thousands answered their country's first call, pledging themselves to die, if need be, in maintaining the Union; and among that number was our subject, Col. Robert L. Kilpatrick. He was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, April 20, 1825; he joined the British army as volunteer, April 21, 1841, and served in said army until March 3, 1851; was in foreign service all that time, except one year; left the regiment at Bermuda Islands and came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned ornamental painting and imitation of woods and marbles. In 1861, April 21, in the first call for troops, Mr. Kilpatrick raised a company of 101 men, and was assigned as Co. B, 5th O. V. I.; served as Captain in said regiment until April 17, 1863, when he was mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel, and commanded the regiment in several engagements; he lost his right arm in the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 3d day of May, 1863, while in command of the regiment; he received two other wounds in the same battle; joined the regiment again in January, 1864; was mustered out of the regiment Aug. 7, and, in October of the same year, was appointed Captain of a company of cavalry of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was Assistant Provost Marshal of the Military District of Washington; he was mustered out of the Reserve Corps June 30, 1866, and appointed Captain in the regular army July 28, same year; he received brevet rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the regular army, and was retired with full rank of Colonel Dec. 15, 1870. He was taken prisoner on the retreat from the battle of Ft. Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, and was held in Salsbury and Libby Prisons about three months. He was married, in October, 1855, to Margaret Lang, also a native of Paisley, Scotland. In 1871, they came to Springfield, and have permanently located here; their residence is on the southeast corner of Yellow Springs and Washington streets. Should any one who reads this sketch call on the Colonel, they will find him a very pleasant and affable gentleman.

THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK editor *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1855, being the second of three children, all boys—the oldest dead and the youngest living. When 4 years of age, his father left for the Pacific Coast to engage in mining, being a mining expert; for many years he was believed to be dead; though the first years of absence he contributed to the family support, yet to his mother was due not only the greater part of his sustenance during boyhood, but the guidance and formation of his business habits and moral character; the labor of her hands secured to him the benefits of education. About June 1, 1870, feeling unwilling to longer burden his mother, he entered the United Brethren Publishing House to learn the printing business, being then 15; after remaining a year, his uncle, P. P. Mast, offered him a situation in his office, in

which he was installed on Jan. 1, 1871; his experience in the printing business secured him the control of P. P. Mast & Co.'s private printing office, which they put in the following spring; in the subsequent fall, Mr. Mast announced, in Mr. Kirkpatrick's presence, his intention to employ a stenographic amanuensis, which position, at Mr. Kirkpatrick's request, he held for him, and, acquiring the art in three months, Mr. Kirkpatrick occupied and held the position until the summer of 1874, when, expressing to Mr. Mast his desire to pursue a legal course, his benefactor again came to his aid, defraying his expenses at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Kirkpatrick discovered that his natural bent was not in the direction of legal attainments, and he returned to Springfield in June, 1876, and occupied the position of Mr. Mast's private secretary. On May 8, 1877, he married Miss S. Corinna Reid, of Jackson, Mich., who is but two months his junior; Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick's parents are living. In August, 1877, to Mr. Kirkpatrick was awarded the editorial chair of the *Farm and Fireside*, a new agricultural and home journal started by P. P. Mast & Co., since which time he has filled with admirable success this position, and in June, 1879, he and his co-laborateur, Mr. J. S. Crowell, the young and enterprising manager, and, to a great extent, creator, of the establishment, were constituted equal partners with P. P. Mast in the *Farm and Fireside* office, and the business of the paper is now assuming stupendous proportions. Mr. Kirkpatrick is one of Springfield's rising young men, and is in the avocation for which nature has best fitted him; he is quiet, genuine, clear-headed and industrious, with an unblemished character and splendid prospects. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a man of earnest convictions and fixed principles, to which he lives fully up and adheres undeviatingly; he is a strong and wholesome moral element in the community, and eminently fitted by nature and culture for his position.

THOMAS KIZER, civil engineer and surveyor, Springfield, Ohio; was born Dec. 18, 1812, about one hundred and fifty yards in a southeasterly direction from the northwest corner of fractional Sec. 7, Town 4, Range 10, M. R. S., and about three and three-fourths miles northwest of the city of Springfield. This event transpired within the walls of a log cabin, which was the home of David Kizer, the father of the subject of this sketch, and first Recorder of Clark County. Thomas was the fourth child, and received only such advantages as the rude facilities of that day afforded; he acquired a knowledge of the rudiments of a simple English education by study at home, "before the fire-place," with a short course in the high school, or academy, of which Isaac H. Lancy was Principal. He then learned the trade of a millwright, during the practice of which he decided to become a surveyor, and, in 1836, made his debut as such by running out 50 acres of land for John and Emanuel Tirkle; he afterward became connected with the surveys of the United States public lands at various places. In 1841, Col. Kizer was chosen County Surveyor, to which office he was many times re-elected, and served twenty-six years in all. Having been bred to the profession, and on constant duty in connection with it, he has acquired a knowledge of all the obscure corners, "original errors," and other peculiarities of the first surveys, and is a "mine of facts" pertaining to the later subdivisions of the lands of this county; he was one of the party who surveyed the first railroad in this county, and has had more to do with the turnpike and other road surveys than all other surveyors together. During the old militia period, he was chosen to fill various offices, and attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; his long and constant intercourse with the people has given him a large fund of anecdotes and occurrences, which fund is disbursed freely when the time is opportune. In 1844, he was married to Miss Mary A. Pattison, of German Township (who was also a native of this county), which union has resulted in a family of eight children, four of whom are living

Respt. Yours
James Clark

MOOREFIELD TP.

GEORGE S. KNAUB, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Knaub lives about three miles southeast of Springfield, on the old Clifton road. He was born in Little York, Penn., Sept. 26, 1827; he is the son of George and Mary A (Jacobs) Knaub. When George S. was 7 years old, he came to Ohio with his parents; he has followed farming all his life, excepting four years that he was engaged in the manufacture of plows. He was married, Dec. 26, 1852, to Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Varvel) Kershner; they have had thirteen children— Jacob E., Laura B., Sarah C., Mary E., George H., Philip, John F., Annie, James W., Gertrude R., Bennie, Wilbur and Francis M.— all of whom are living except Sarah, who died at the age of 17. Mr. Knaub has been one of the Directors of his school for eleven successive years; he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and conforms to the teachings of that church. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Maryland; they came to Ohio in 1837 and settled on the farm where George S. now lives. Mrs. Knaub's parents were both natives of Maryland, and came to Ohio and settled in this county in 1826.

J. M. KNOTE, merchant, Springfield; dealer in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, No. 5 East Main street. He was born in Franklin Co., Ind., Aug. 22, 1846; is the son of Samuel and Margaret Knote; he remained in Franklin County until the fall of 1852, when he came to Clark Co., Ohio, with his mother, his father having died Jan. 23 of that year; after remaining in Clark County one year, he removed to Preble Co., Ohio, where he remained three years, working on a farm; he then returned to Clark County and continued at farm labor until the spring of 1860, when his mother moved to Springfield; he continued to labor on a farm during the summer season, and attended school in the winter, acquiring the rudiments of an education. In 1862, he began work in the shops of Springfield, and in 1864 accepted a clerkship in the clothing house of B. & W. Frankle, with whom he remained eight years; afterward, he served with Straus & Bro., and at the end of one year this firm gave him an interest in the store; he continued in this partnership until 1878, when he opened business on his own account, and has so continued. His integrity and business tact have won for him an enviable reputation wherever he is known; his boyhood had been an index of his character in after years, for diligence and frugality had characterized his early life, helping to support his widowed mother from his meager earnings. He is a Past Grand and one of the Trustees of Ephraim Lodge, No. 146; a Patriarch of Mad River Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F.; he is also a Past Scribe of Lagonda Tribe, No. 61, I. O. R. M. In 1877, he was elected a member of the City Council from Second Ward; this position he filled with great acceptability, and he was accordingly re-elected in 1879. He was Secretary of the English Lutheran Sunday School of this city for eighteen months, and has been Librarian of said Sunday school for the past four years. He married, in June, 1879, Miss Lillie V. McBride, daughter of Rev. Jacob C. and Matilda McBride; they have one child, Mrs. J. M. Knote was born in Logan Co., Ohio.

FREDERICK KOBELANZ, deceased. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Enckedorf, North Prussia, Oct. 18, 1798, of Polish origin; was educated in his native place, and there married to Mary M. Hackman, to whom was born Anna Mary, now the wife of Herman L. Riesau, of Springfield Township. His wife died in the spring of 1834, and in the fall of the same year he married Margaretta M. Duhme, and soon after his wedding they embarked for America. Frederick and family lived one winter in Buffalo, and, in May, 1835, came to Springfield, Ohio, where he engaged in the stone and lime business, remaining two years; then moved to St. Louis, Mo., where they lived one winter, and returned to Springfield. He began dealing in stone and

lime, in which he was very successful, and which he followed some six years, In 1846, he purchased a farm of 96 acres, north of the city of Springfield, upon which he settled and continued to follow farming the balance of his life. His second wife, Margaretta M. (Duhme) Kobelanz, was born Jan. 2, 1800, and had born to her seven children, four sons growing to manhood, viz., Frederick W., Christian F., John H. and Herman L.—the second of whom since died at the old homestead. To his first purchase of 96 acres, Mr. Kobelanz added, year by year, until he was the owner of nearly 500 acres of the finest land of the county. Politically, he was a Democrat, yet he was a man conservative in most things, and his life was marked by fairness and upright dealing with all men. In early life, he belonged to the Lutheran Church, and, for about thirty years previous to his death, was a member of Clark Lodge, No. 104, A., F. & A. M. He began business in Springfield on a capital of $2.12½, but, through industry and strict economy, he attained financial success; he was a man of vigorous, determined character, prompt, shrewd and observing throughout his business career, and left to his family at his death—which occurred Nov. 24, 1880, his wife having died ten years previously—a handsome estate, as well as a name and character above reproach.

HERMAN L. KOBELANZ, farmer; P. O. Springfield; is the son of Frederick and Margaretta M. Kobelanz, and was born on the old homestead, near Springfield, March 4, 1844; grew up on the farm where he now lives, and received a common-school education. He was married, July 29, 1874, to Anna M. Gram, daughter of Cornelius and Martha Gram, of which union three children have been born, viz., Clara Belle, Edwin and Blanche. Mr. Kobelanz is engaged largely in farming and raising stock, and is one of the stirring, intelligent and enterprising young men of the county; he is an unassuming, retiring man, yet fully alive to the spirit of the nineteenth century, and keeps well apace with the events of the day.

JOHN H. KOBELANZ, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He was born in Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, March 15, 1839; he has always lived at home, and now occupies the old homestead, which is located in the northwestern part of Springfield Township; he is a son of Frederick and Margaretta M. Kobelanz. He was married, Dec. 21, 1871, to Annie M. Snyder, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Kunkle) Snyder; their children are Elva May, Charles E. (deceased at the age of 2 years), John H., Daisy A. and Anna M.. Mrs. Kobelanz was born in Pennsylvania July 11, 1841; she came to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1861, on a visit, and was so well pleased with the country and people that she concluded to make this county her future home.

WILLIAM L. LAFFERTY, grocer, Springfield, Ohio. Among the representative business men of Springfield, none are more worthy of mention than Mr. Lafferty, of the firm of Burns & Lafferty. He was born in this county Aug. 13, 1844; is a son of Samuel J. and Catherine (Carson) Lafferty, Samuel a native of Pennsylvania, and Catherine a native of Ohio. In 1850, they moved to Iowa, and in less than one year death called them to the spirit land, within three weeks of each other. William, being left an orphan by the death of both father and mother, his grandfather, William Lafferty, then a resident of Clark Co., Ohio, brought our subject and his brother Samuel back to this county. When William was 13 years old, he emigrated with his grandfather to Illinois; shortly after their arrival in Illinois, the grandfather died, when William returned to Springfield, Ohio, within six months from the time he had left. He was engaged on a farm until 1863, when he enlisted in the 86th O. V. I. and served a three-months' term of service, and in 1864 went out with the 146th O. N. G.; after his return from the army, he clerked in a clothing store ten years, and in a hat, cap and shoe store two years; was a partner in the shoe store part

of the two years. He entered into partnership with his present partner, Mr. Burns, in November, 1875, and started their grocery on High street, where they keep a full line of first-class family groceries; they are not only gentlemen of integrity, but polite and pleasant to all their customers; a leading virtue of this firm is honorable and upright dealing. Mr. Lafferty was married, Oct. 3, 1871, to Miss Katie Jayne, daughter of Gabriel and Sarah (Feigley) Jayne; they have two promising boys – Frank J. and George M. Mrs. Lafferty was born in this county Dec. 21, 1851. Mr. Lafferty has risen to his present financial position from that of a poor boy, saving his money from year to year when a boy, instead of spending it foolishly. He is a P. C. and Master of Exchequer of Moncrieffe Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.; he was District Deputy G. C. two terms of said organization; he is also a member of Division No. 6 of the Uniform Rank of K. P. During the time Mr. Lafferty was clerking, he took a commercial course by reciting at nights.

STEWART A. LASLEY, iron manufacturer, Springfield. Among those who have adopted the "Champion City" as their home, and contributed to its wealth and social attractions, is the family of S. A. Lasley. He is a native of this State; was born in Gallia County in 1803; his youth and early manhood were spent on a farm. In 1825, he married Cynthia McCumber, of Cheshire, Gallia County. He continued farming until about 1835, when he began merchandising; he started in a modest way, in Vinton, in his native county, and continued in business there about eighteen years; his business was prosperous, and he had in the meantime purchased an interest in the Buckeye and Iron Valley furnaces, and has since, with the exception of a single short interval, owned an interest in some one or more of the iron furnaces of that section. In 1856, he removed to Portsmouth, where he acted as agent several years for the productions of the Buckeye furnace. In 1861, he removed to Gallipolis, where he resided during the war, being associated with Col. Moulton in furnishing supplies for the army. After the close of the war, he spent about two years at the Buckeye furnace, then came to Springfield, and, having purchased his hand some residence property, southwest corner of High and East streets, which he then christened "Lincoln Heights," adopted this city as his home. This property is in the form of an oblong square, fronting on High street, and contains about 2 acres; is handsomely improved, and presents a very attractive appear ance. Mr. Lasley's first wife died in 1846, having borne him five children, two of whom died in infancy; a son, Hiram G., resides at Welliston, Jackson County, and is also connected with the furnaces of that section; one daughter is the wife of Amos Wilson, M. D., a resident of Iowa; another daughter is the wife of David Stephenson, of Clifton, W. Va., who is also connected with the mining interests. Mr. Lasley's present wife, nee Miss Rachel E. Dunlap, of Antram, N. H., was a teacher in younger days, and is a lady of intelligence and social culture; their marriage was celebrated June 8, 1848; they have two children, a grown-up son and daughter—John F. and Mary E., both of whom are at home, and are accomplished members of Springfield society. Mr. Lasley now owns an interest in the Milton furnace, and is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., of which his nephew, W. P. Rathburn, is President. Although advanced in years and retired from active business, Mr. Lasley takes a deep interest in public affairs. His first vote for President was cast in 1824, and he has not failed to vote at each succeeding Presidential contest; he was a Whig in early days, and has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party since its organization. In 1861, although nearly 60 years of age, he volunteered as a member of a company of about sixty who were organized by and under the command of Lewis Newsom, a General of militia; this company was for the protection of the vast Government stores then at Gallip-

olis, and were afterward handsomely complimented for their "valuable services," by the Governor, and were again called into service as "squirrel-hunters" during Morgan's memorable raid.

HENRY C. LAYBOURN, Postmaster and grocer, Lagonda. Mr. Laybourn was born in this county March 3, 1844, and lived here until 1856, when he moved with his parents to Champaign, where he remained till 1873, when they returned to this county and located in Lagonda; he was married, Oct. 2, 1873, to Sarah L. White, daughter of James H. and Harriet White, who were early settlers of Champaign Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Laybourn have two children, Alberta and Charles W. Mr. Laybourn is an active member and a Past Grand of Ephraim Lodge, No. 146; also a Patriarch of Mad River Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Uniformed Patriarchs of said Encampment: he is also a leading member of the United Brethren Church of Lagonda, and is one of the Stewards of said church. In 1863, during the late rebellion, he enlisted in the 66th O. V. I. and served to the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; he was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. After his location in Lagonda, he worked two years in the shops and then started the grocery under the firm name of John C. Laybourn & Sons. His wife was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, June 29, 1852. John C. Laybourn, Henry's father, was born in this county in 1818. John C.'s wife, Alvira McCollum, was born in Kentucky and came to Clark County in 1820. John C. and Alvira have had but two children, Henry C. and John M. In 1878, Henry was appointed Postmaster at Lagonda, being the first Postmaster of that place; he is an honorable, upright gentleman, of good moral and religious habits. They keep a full line of staple groceries, and are gentlemanly and polite to all.

JOHN E. LAYTON,* City Wood Measurer and Infirmary Director, Springfield. Mr. Layton is one of Clark County's oldest and most worthy landmarks, having been for many years identified with the interests; born 10th of August, 1822, seven miles west of Springfield, in Bethel Township; at 18 he commenced farming on his own account, having lost his father at the age of 8 years; he abandoned farming for the Shrievalty of Clark County, which was tendered him by his friends in 1856, which office he held until Jan. 1, 1861; he then, with two associates, established a nursery business, under the name of Miller, Swan & Layton, in which he continued until 1864, serving in the meantime 100 days in the Union army, in Company E, of the 153d O.V. I.; from 1864 to 1868 he farmed again, when he sold his farm and came to Springfield, where he has for twelve years held the offices of City Wood Measurer, County Infirmary Director, and for awhile Township Trustee. Mr. Layton married Miss Mary Ann Swinhart, of this city, in 1844; they had a son and daughter. The son is a widower with one child, and the daughter, Mrs. Latta, has one child and lives in Noble Co., Ind. Mr. Layton is a member in good standing of Reed Commandery of Knights Templar, of Dayton, Clark Lodge A., F. & A. M., No. 101, of Springfield, and Springfield "Chapter" and "Council." Mr. Layton has vivid recollections of Jo Smith and his band of Mormons, when they came through this section of the country in 1835, and camped for several days near his home. Being a boy of 13, he was in their camp every day, and says his impressions of them were most favorable. Their thrift, cleanliness and unity was, he says, especially noticeable. Mr. Layton is getting to look venerable, his long iron gray beard and benign features, and no one can be found who will say anything against John Layton. He comes down from honest times and has not forgotten his early principles.

JAMES LEFFEL, deceased, Springfield. The career of James Leffel cuts an important figure in Springfield history, and although he passed

*Since writing this biography Mr. Layton has died.

from earthly scenes fourteen years ago, he is as fresh in the recollection of many as if he had but died a month ago. He was one of those positive natures that makes itself felt in whatever sphere it may happen to exist. He was born in Botetourt Co., Va., April 19, 1806, hence was, at death, June 11, 1866, just turned three score; came with his parents to Ohio when 9 months old; fought his own way in life. On July 4, 1830, he celebrated this National holiday by his marriage with Miss Mary A. Croft, born Nov. 7, 1813, and a native of Ohio. Of six sons and three daughters, only two sons now survive: Warren Leffel (born March 25, 1851), partner in the "Leffel water wheel" interest, and Ed C. Leffel (July 4, 1857). Their daughter Eliza (now deceased) married Mr. John W. Bookwalter, who is now the head of the extensive water wheel interest; Frederick Leffel was a member of the military organization known as the "Squirrel Hunters" during the war, and died July 30, 1865; their oldest son was lost at sea. Mr. James Leffel was a natural mechanic and an inventive genius, and to him is due the credit of erecting the first foundry in the vicinity of Springfield, which was situated near Buck Creek bridge, two miles west, and completed on Jan. 1, 1840. So great was the increase of his business he found it necessary to build another, which he located north of Springfield, and completed in the spring of 1846. The same year, in company with one Richards, he built the Leffel & Richards extension cotton mill on Barnett's water power; 1852 found him extensively interested in several manufacturing and mechanical enterprises, among which was the manufacture of stoves on his own patent — "The Buckeye" and the "Double Oven" stoves -both of which were very popular in their "day and generation." The foundry, which was a separate interest, was carried on under the name of Leffel, Cook & Blakeney; the stove interest was Leffel & Harrison. He had already, at this early date, gone into the manufacture of horse-power threshing machines, a patent lever jack and a patent water wheel, which was the early ancestor of the present celebrated turbine water wheel, which was perfected about the year 1862, and was subsequently put into a stock company of which James Leffel, James S. Goode. John Foos and John W. Bookwalter (his son-in-law), were the proprietors. Several minor changes occurred before his death which left his family abundantly provided for. His widow, Mrs. Mary Leffel, retained, within a year or two, her interest in the manufacturing concern, but this important industry as now constituted, is conducted under the name of James Leffel & Co., and consists of John W. Bookwalter, Warren Leffel, Frank Bookwalter, and others, a fuller description of which will be found in the industrial department of the history proper. Mr. Leffel was a man of unflagging, undeviating integrity, and a valuable element in any community. Mrs. Leffel is an unpretentious motherly woman, charitable and generous, and is only spoken of in terms of kindness and esteem. Such people as this worthy couple have made Springfield what it is.

JOSEPH LEFFEL, fruit and vegetable dealer, Springfield. There are few persons in Clark County who have not heard of Col. Joe Leffel, he being the smallest business man in Ohio, and, in fact, we might say, the United States, but his size has not been a bar to his success in life, as he has always been recognized as successful in everything he has undertaken. He was born in this county Sept. 21, 1833, and is the son of James P. and Elizabeth Leffel, and when an infant he was attacked by a disease which impeded his growth, and now in his 48th year he is but three feet ten inches in height. He was married March 16, 1876, to Sarah B. Meade, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Hatcher) Meade, who was born in this county Feb. 14, 1857, of which union two children have been the issue, viz., Joseph F. and Gilbert W. In 1865, Mr. Leffel opened a photograph gallery, in which he engaged one year, then went

into the grocery business, at which he remained about the same time; was also in the bee culture for many years, and is at present engaged in the fruit and vegetable trade on West High street. His parents were large robust people, his father being over six feet in height, and the family are among the prominent pioneer farmers of Clark County.

ED C. LEFFEL, manufacturer, Springfield. This young enterprising manufacturer is the son of James (the inventor of the water wheel) and Mary Leffel. He was born in the city of Springfield, Ohio, July 4, 1857; he received his primary education in the public school of this city, then attended school in New Haven, Conn.; was also a student in the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, Mass. He was married, Nov. 7, 1877, to Miss Lillian G. Horr, daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth (Morgan) Horr, who were one of the first families of Springfield. One bright, promising boy, James Calvin, has blessed the home of Ed C. and Lillian. In July, 1880, Mr. Leffel began the manufacture of the Croft Wind Engine, an invention which has been received by the public with great favor, and under Mr. Leffel's management bids fair to be a profitable invention to the manufacturer, as well as a blessing to the public, by supplying a long felt want. Mr. Leffel, although a young man yet, has seen much of the world, having visited all the principle cities of the East. His handsome brick residence is located on South Limestone street.

JAMES P. LEFFEL, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. "Father" Leffel is one of the few remaining pioneers who are yet left to relate the scenes and incidents of early pioneer life in this county. He was born March 29, 1799, on the banks of the Potomac River, in Berkeley Co,, Va. Of John and Margaret's eleven children, James is the only surviving one. When James was but 2 years old, his father died, when the care of the eleven children devolved upon the mother; at the age of 15, James hired out at $6 per month, to work on a farm, and at the age of 18 came to Ohio and to this county, bringing with him his mother and one brother, the rest of the children having come some three or four years before. On his arrival here he hired to his brother John to work in the mill, and at the end of four years went into partnership with his brother, and built the mill now owned by Henry Snyder; and after running this mill eight years, his health failed so much that he was obliged to quit milling. He then sold his interest in the mill to his brother John and moved to Medway, where he remained two years, when he removed to his present home. He started for himself with no fortune except a good character and willing hands, and has maintained the same without a blemish. He owns 1,600 acres of land, besides a considerable amount of city property. He was married in 1822 to Elizabeth Miller; she departed this life Sept. 18, 1874. Of their ten children, six are now living, viz., Michael, Martin, Joseph, Reuben, Elizabeth and Scott. He has twenty-five grandchildren.

MICHAEL LEFFEL, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Michael Leffel, son of James P. and Elizabeth Leffel, was born in this county March 20, 1822, and was married June 6, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Mary Cosler. They have had eight children, viz., Xarisa, James H., Winfield, Antionetta, Leonidas, Mary, Adison and Elizabeth. Xarisa was married, July 5, 1868, to James H. Drake; she died April 18, 1878; James was married, Jan. 1, 1874, to Rebecca L. Turner: they enjoyed their union but four short months, when death called her home; Antionetta was married, Sept. 10, 1874, to Joseph Kist. Mary was married, Nov. 18, 1880, to Milton Crabill. Mrs. Michael Leffel was born Dec. 5, 1822, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio and to this county in 1806. Mr. Leffel followed farming all his life and has always resided in this county, except eight years that he lived in Miami Co., Ohio. He now lives three and a half miles

south of Springfield on the Yellow Spring Pike, where he is engaged quite extensively in farming and pays special attention to the raising of Poland-China breed of hogs. James is a Patriarch of Springfield Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F., and is at present traveling for one of Springfield's enterprising manufacturing establishments.

REUBEN W. LEFFEL, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of James P. and Elizabeth Leffel; was born in this county May 9, 1836; he lived with his parents until 1862, when he moved to his present home. He was married Jan. 21, 1858, to Rachel, daughter of John and Mahala (Myres) McClelland. They have four children, viz., Adda M., Hester A., Charles R. and Stella E. Mrs. Leffel was born in Greene County July 28, 1832; her parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Ohio in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. have a pleasant home and a fine family of children; the girls take great delight in ornamenting the home to make it not only cheerful and pleasant, but attractive. Mr. Leffel engages largely in farming and stock raising, and makes a specialty of breeding Jersey cattle; he is a member in good standing of Springfield Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.; also a Patriarch of Mad River Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F.; he and his good wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN LEUTY, butcher and tallow chandler, Springfield. John Leuty is a sturdy, whole-souled Englishman, hailing from Murton-Cum Grafton, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1808, coming to Springfield in 1832, previous to his departure, however, being united in marriage with Miss Mary Anderson, which occurred on April 14, 1832, at Masham, in Yorkshire; by this union there was but one child, a son, named John, whom they lost. By Mr. Leuty's second marriage to Miss Sarah Grant (Jan. 7, 1839), he has had a large family of ten sons and two daughters, one-half of which number have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Leuty's living children mentioned in order of their ages, are: George, born Jan. 8, 1843; Henry, born Feb. 1, 1845; William Houseman, born June 25, 1850; Sarah Jane, born August 14, 1856; Albert Livingston, born March 6, 1860; and James Lewis, born July 10, 1862. All the sons, save the youngest, are associated with their father in business, Henry and William being partners. Sarah Jane married Samuel Kilpatrick Oct. 18, 1875, and is the mother of a son and a daughter. Three of Mr. Leuty's sons were in the army; John was a member of Capt. Spark's Company of the 45th O. V. I., and died at Urbana since the war; Henry was one of T. Kilby Smith's regiment of zouaves, of the 54th O. V. I., and George belonged to the "Squirrel Hunters," so well remembered as an organization having its origination in the alarm created by the approach of John Morgan and his threatened invasion of Ohio. Mr. Leuty learned his trade with John and William Williamson, of Masham, Eng., from the age of 14 to 21. He married in 1832, after which he emigrated to America, spent one night in Springfield on his way to Dayton, where he worked in various capacities. Returning to Springfield in March, 1833, he worked for William Middlebrook, awhile afterward forming a coparntnership with William Grant, who subsequently became his brother-in-law, and this partnership continued for a quarter of a century. After its dissolution he established business alone, taking in his sons as they got old enough, until it has become quite a family affair. Now at advanced age, he and Mrs. Leuty live in comfort in their pleasant home, 252 West Columbia street, surrounded by a large, interesting and harmonious family; they are a cordial, whole-souled couple, and most highly respected by all who know them. He is a member of Ephraim Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., and of the leading temperance organization; he has no brothers or sisters but two half-brothers by the family name of Houseman.

JACOB B. LISLE, foreman of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly's machine works; is a son of Lemuel Lisle, who was one of the pioneers of Ohio; he was a native of North Carolina, but went to New Orleans about the time the war of 1812 began, and there enlisted for eighteen months and came North and joined the forces under Gen. Harrison; was at the battle of Lower Sandusky and identified with other operations of the army in Northwestern Ohio; after the close of the war he went to Pennsylvania, and there married Anna Dearinger, in 1816, soon after came to Ohio by Pittsburgh and coming down the river to Portsmouth, then to the vicinity of Chillicothe, where he resided until 1829, in which year he pushed on to the frontier locating near the source of the Miami, in Logan County, then an almost unbroken wilderness. There the subject of this sketch was born, in 1830, and reared amid the scenes and incidents of pioneer life; his youth was spent in the usual way of farmers' sons; after he became of age he entered a machine shop in Urbana as an apprentice, in which he served the usual three years and worked in the same shop as a hand six years; subsequently worked in the Leffel works here; in 1865, he became a partner in a plow works at Urbana, but sold out the following year and returned to Springfield and took charge of E. P. Beckel's water wheel works, where he remained until the spring of 1869, when he accepted the position of foreman of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly's shops, which he has since continued to hold, being pre-eminently fitted by his experience, skill and ability to assume the responsibilities consequent upon so extensive a charge; he has enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence of his employers and the respect of the men under his charge; he is a gentleman of good general information and respected as a citizen; his residence is No. 97 West High street, and is a neat, commodious property which, by its furnishings, indicate refinement and comfort. He married July 2, 1857, Alma J. Cochran; she is a native of Union County; her parents were James and Elizabeth (Reed) Cochran; both the Cochran and the Reed families were among the earliest of the Big Darby settlers. This union has been blessed with three sons—Justice D., Lemuel B. and Howard C.; the first named is just arriving at majority, and is now attending medical lectures at Philadelphia.

A. O. LONGSTREET, deceased. Dr. A. O. Longstreet, the eminent physician and beloved citizen, although twelve months ago taken from among his family and friends to his eternal home, occupied so conspicuous a position in his profession, and was so highly respected in this community, that failure to make at least passing mention of his brief though enviable career here, would be little short of an injustice to his many late friends and admirers. Dr. Longstreet graduated as a homœopathic physician in Philadelphia; came here from Monroe, Butler Co., in 1868. In 1869, married Miss Marian Parsons, who came to Springfield in childhood. The circumstances of the Doctor's death were remarkable and particularly sad. While attending a case of diphtheria, he in some way got a little of the diphtherial poison in one of his fingers, from which he died in three days. His death was a great shock to the community, whose love and confidence he enjoyed in so great a degree. The Doctor was 36 when he died, in the full prime of vigorous manhood. He was an exceedingly handsome and prepossessing man, over six feet high, well proportioned, and of commanding presence. Leaves a young and highly esteemed wife and four daughters, who occupy the old homestead.

JOHN LUDLOW, banker, Springfield. This gentleman is a true representative of a pioneer family, who are so well known that the name is familiar to all, and his life has been of that energetic stamp that is characteristic of the first settlers, who have contributed the best years of their lives to the development of Clark County. His father, Cooper Ludlow, was a native of New Jersey born June 11, 1783, and was married in 1803, to Miss Elizabeth Reeder, daugh-

John A. Wagnart

PIKE TP.

Mary J. Margvart

PIKE TP.

ter of Jacob Reeder, of Reading, Ohio, and, in 1804, they, accompanied by the Reeder family, came to the Mad River country, settling about three miles west of where Springfield is located, where they established a tannery close to what is now the second crossing of the D. & S. Railroad. Here were born their children—Ellen, Mary, Stephen, John and Jacob, the latter of whom died in infancy, and, in 1813, Mrs. Ludlow also passed away. In 1815, Cooper was again married to Miss Elizabeth Layton, daughter of Joseph Layton, to whom were born the following children: Joseph, Jason, Silas, Abram, George, Cornelius, James, Catharine and William; all but three of the children being yet living; and, in 1832, Cooper Ludlow died aged 55. He was the nephew of Israel Ludlow, one of the founders of Cincinnati, and his father, John Ludlow, came from New Jersey to Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1790, and was the first Sheriff of that county. The subject of this sketch was born in this county Dec. 8, 1810, and his education was obtained in the log schoolhouse of the primitive days, and, upon reaching maturity, he chose the business of a druggist in preference to other pursuits, and was for a number of years in the employ of Moses M. Hinkle, his pharmaceutical education being completed while in the employ of Goodwin & Ashton, of Cincinnati, and was afterward engaged with Dr. W. A. Needham, of Springfield. After the death of Dr. Needham, he became associated in business with Cyrus T. Ward for many years; afterward forming a partnership with Joseph Wheldon, whose interest, after a time, he purchased, and continued the business alone, his experience as a druggist extending over a period of more than thirty years. In 1851, he was elected a Director of the Springfield Bank, and, upon the death of Oliver Clark, became its President, a position which he has continued to fill up to the present time; in 1864, the name was changed to the First National Bank of Springfield, with a capital of $300,000, the stock being subsequently raised to $400,000, and to-day it has on hand $123,000 of surplus, and undivided profits. Mr. Ludlow was married, Aug. 31, 1835, to Miss Elmina Getman, daughter of Frederick and Mary Getman, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., of which county Mrs. Ludlow is a native, and of this union three children were born, viz., Ellen, the wife of Asa S. Bushnell; Frederick, who resides in California; and Charles, the successor of his father in the drug business, in Springfield. Politically, Mr. Ludlow was a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay in 1832, and, on the formation of the Republican party, he joined its standard and still clings to its principles; he has no official aspirations, but feels proud of the distinction of having for fourteen years held the office of Treasurer of the Clark County Bible Society, devoting much time to this cause, and for forty years he has been a member of the Episcopal Church, of which denomination his wife is also a consistent adherent, and both are in the enjoyment of good health and vigorous old age. Mr. Ludlow was one of the projectors of Fern Cliff Cemetery, was one of its first Directors, and has been President of the Board of Trustees since its organization; he was well acquainted with all the pioneers of Clark County, John Daugherty, David Lowry, Griffith Foos, John Humphreys, Maddox Fisher and many others, whose names will appear in the history of Clark County; he furnished the Clark County Historical Society a number of his personal reminiscences of the early history of the county and city of Springfield, which papers are now on file with the Historical Society of Cleveland, and his assistance in furnishing data for the present work has been invaluable. He is noted for his liberality for charitable purposes, and has ever been foremost in using his means for the development of the business interests of the city; kind and obliging in his manners, his course in life has been such that he scarcely ever had an enemy, and his warmest friends are those who know him best. The home of Mr. Ludlow is just outside the city limits in an elegant residence of the Elizabethian style of architecture, his grounds being equal

in beauty to any in the city, and here the aged couple happy in the enjoyment of each other's society, are journeying down the hillside of life hand-in-hand, loving and trusting each other, while the lingering sunset of old age casts its shadows back o'er long years fruitful of good and usefulness.

JAMES C. LYON, hay dealer, Springfield; is a grandson of one of the first settlers of Ohio. His grandfather, James Lyon, was one of the party who landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788; he afterward purchased different tracts of land, some being a part of the present city of Cincinnati, and a considerable part of Walnut Hills, where he lived many years, being 86 at his death. His homestead has passed down to his children and grandchildren, and James C. now owns an interest in the same homestead, and has the original deed from John Cleve Symmes to his grandfather, the purchase price being 11 cents per acre, and also a copy of his discharge papers showing him to have been a Captain of Artificers in the Revolutionary war, and to have served during four years of that struggle. Mr. Lyon's father was the second of four sons. He was a Baptist minister, well and favorably known throughout all of Southwestern Ohio; was the first missionary appointed by the Baptist State Convention, and his name is still reverently spoken, and his memory kindly cherished by the children of his day now grown old. The subject of this sketch was the only son of a family of five children; one of his sisters is dead and the other three are residents of the vicinity of Cincinnati. James C. was born on Walnut Hills and resided on and farmed the old homestead until 1870, when he removed to a farm in the vicinity of Springfield. In 1878, he removed to the city in order to give his children the advantages of the city schools. Since coming to Springfield, he has been engaged in buying and baling hay, which he sells to the retailers. His wife was Amanda Dunseth, and is also a native of Hamilton County. They were married in 1855, and have four children—Flora (now Mrs. Edward Barrett), Minnie, Carrie and Harvey C. Their residence, No. 74 Scott street, is a neat, commodious house. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are members of the Trinity Baptist Church, They are plain hospitable people, and have an interesting family.

THOMAS F. McGREW, cashier, Springfield. Thomas F. McGrew was born in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, April 15, A. D. 1817, and, in Jan. 7, A. D. 1856, removed to and settled in the city of Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio. Mr. McGrew, now is and has been the Cashier of the Mad River National Bank since its organization in the year 1865.

MELVINA M. McCLINTICK, Springfield; she is the widow of John McClintick, deceased; she lives on Mill Creek farm, three miles southwest of the city of Springfield. Mr. McC. was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 28, 1802; he came to Ohio in 1829, and settled in Columbus, where he followed "wagoning," transporting merchandise from place to place. He drove the team of horses in 1840, referred to in the history of Harmony Township. Mrs. McC. is a daughter of Joseph V. and Roxia (Savage) Melvin, and was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Jan. 26, 1821. Was married to Mr. McC. July 4, 1841, and in January, 1842, they removed to Clark Co., Ohio, and settled on the above-mentioned farm. He died Aug. 31, 1869, respected by all who knew him. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and came to Ohio in 1811, and settled in Madison County. Her mother was a native of Vermont, and came (with her parents) to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Champaign County, near the headwaters of the "Little Darby." Of Mr. and Mrs. McC.'s nine children, eight are still living, viz., John O., Edwin R., Roxia E., Eliza T. and Amanda M. (who have taken unto themselves wives and husbands respectively, and have left the parental roof), Samuel J., Mollie E. and William G. are still at home with their mother. John O. was a member of the 44th O. V. I., and while in

the service received two wounds. The first one at the battle of Lewisburg, and the other at the battle of Liberty, W. Va.

ALEXANDER McCREIGHT, farmer; P. O. Springfield; is also connected with the Malleable Iron Works of Springfield, but devotes his attention more particularly to the farm. His parents, Alexander and Anna C. (Culbertson) McCreight, came to Ohio in 1841, located on the farm (now in the possession of the heirs), where they lived until their death, the father departing this life Aug. 27, 1849, and the mother Jan. 21, 1867. They were admirable characters, and highly esteemed by all who knew them. In their church relations they were Presbyterians. Politically, Republicans. Of their seven children, viz., James W., Anna Duncan, Jane S., Elizabeth, Robert C., John A. and Alexander, but three are now living; John, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia; Alexander and his sister Anna, on the homestead farm, which is beautifully located just beyond the city limits on North Limestone street. Anna was married, March 21, 1848, to John R. Blount, with whom she lived happily but eighteen short months, when that dread destroyer—cholera—removed him from her, leaving her and their only child to mourn his loss.

WILLIAM McCUDDY, dealer in stoves and tinware, Springfield. This is one of the old reliable business houses of the city, the business having been established prior to 1837, by Mr. C. Cavileer, deceased. Mr. McCuddy is a native of Clark County, born Oct. 20, 1828; is a son of William and Catharine (Kizer) McCuddy. William was a Kentuckian by birth, but came to this county when a young man; his wife was a native of this county, a daughter of Philip Kizer, who came from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, at an early day and settled in German Township. He made the trip with his family and outfit with ox teams, cutting the road most of the way from Columbus. He entered and owned a large tract of land including the site of the present town of Tremont, and built a flour-mill, which was the first constructed in that vicinity. He was an officer in the militia in the war of 1812, and belonged to the better and more thrifty class of pioneers. Raised a large family, most of whom are deceased or moved to other States. Mr. McCuddy's father was a tanner by trade, and had a yard and carried on the business in Springfield a number of years; subsequently sold out and purchased a farm in Harmony Township, to which he removed, and, in addition to his farming, conducted a tannery on his farm. The subject of this sketch learned the house-carpenter's trade when a boy, and subsequently carried on business here a number of years, but, on account of injuries, abandoned his trade, and was afterward engaged in the lumber trade here about ten years. Then became connected with A. Cavileer (since deceased), in his present business. Since the decease of his partner, in 1879, he has continued the business alone. His stock of stoves includes all desirable styles, and his reliability, with the well known reputation of the house, secures a large trade. He makes a specialty of tin spouting, employs experienced workmen, and is doing a large business in this line. He married, in 1855, Miss Rachel, daughter of Charles Cavileer, who was one of the most enterprising business men of early days, whose residence was at the northwest corner of East High and Spring streets, where his widow, now 85 years of age, with her three unmarried daughters, now resides. From this union Mr. McCuddy has one son—William H., who is now assisting in the store. It will be seen that both Mr. and Mrs. McCuddy are descendants of prominent pioneer families, and Mr. McCuddy is an active business man and enterprising citizen, and takes pleasure in assisting to secure a history of the events and circumstances with which his ancestors were connected.

PHINEAS P. MAST, agricultural implement manufacturer, Springfield. To do justice to P. P. Mast's position in this city and his relation to its people and interests, would require more space than we can devote to one person. The

events of his life, briefly stated in their chronological order, are as follows: He was born Jan. 3, 1825, in Lancaster Co., Penn., and came to Ohio in 1830. He had four brothers and three sisters; of the brothers, Joseph K., John E. and Ephraim M. are living near Urbana on the old family homestead; Isaac N. died Nov. 1, 1871, of an illness, the origin of which is attributable to exposure while in the army during the civil war. In 1850, on the anniversary of his birthday, Mr. Mast married Miss Anna M. Kirkpatrick, and after the death of his brother Isaac, he adopted his three daughters, Belle, Lizzie N. and Florence. Mr. Mast remained with his father on the farm until he attained his majority, except when absent at school. He taught school one winter and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating in 1849, having in the meantime given especial attention to the scientific and Biblical courses. The year after graduating, he married, as has been stated. The six years prior to his coming to Springfield, in 1856, were spent partly on the farm and partly trading in grain and various sorts of produce. After locating in Springfield, he formed a copartnership with John H. Thomas in the winter of 1856 and 1857, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, which continued until the fall of 1871, when he bought Mr. Thomas' interest, and organized the joint-stock company of P. P. Mast & Co., now grown to be a power among similar institutions; a detailed description of which will be found in the historical part of this work. Five years ago, he founded another branch for the manufacture of wind engines, pumps, lawn mowers and plows, under the name of Mast, Foos & Co. On June 1, 1879, he, in connection with J. S. Crowell and T. J. Kirkpatrick (his nephew), bought out the *Farm and Fireside* interest, subscription list and good will from his manufacturing firm, and thus inaugurated under the name of P. P. Mast & Co. (P. P. M., capitalist; J. S. Crowell, manager; T. J. K., editor), a semi-monthly agricultural journal, that under Mr. Crowell's peculiar and energetic management, has grown to be the most extensively read and circulated agricultural journal in the United States, a detailed description of which will be found in its proper place. Two years since, he visited California, and while West made several mining investments, some in new, undeveloped mines, and others in mines that had been worked but imperfectly. In three of the latter, the "Bandarita," "Martin & Walling's," and "Bower Cave," he is putting a great deal of dead work for the purpose of much more thorough development; for example, in one he is making a tunnel of 1,550 feet. These mines are in the Colterville District, Mariposa Co., Cal., and promise rich yields. Mr. M. is and has been for years thoroughly identified and intimately associated with all of Springfield's best interests. The history of Clark County without adequate mention of him would be like the play of "Hamlet" with "Hamlet" omitted. When we say Springfield's best interests, "best" is meant in its fullest sense—its manufacturing, banking and church interests; its Government improvement and general progress; and is a member of the City Council from his ward. He has always practiced and advocated temperance, and been the mainstay of Methodism in the city. He recently started a subscription for a new (Fourth) Methodist Church (St. Paul's), with $10,000. The edifice is nearly completed, and will far exceed any other of the twenty-five churches of Springfield in its appearance, capacity, finish, style, architectural beauty and appointments, and in this enterprise he is the father and controlling spirit. Mr. Mast is also the originator and supporter of another most laudable Christian enterprise, that has doubtless accomplished more real good in a direction greatly out of the reach of the church proper, than any other similar institution in Springfield. We allude to Grace Chapel, on the West Side, established eight years ago, somewhat under the auspices of the Central Church, but not at all sectarian in the distribution of its benefits. Mr. Mast's father died on the old farm, in February,

1881, at the ripe age of 87. His mother died in February, 1880; and the subject of this sketch, although 55, shows few signs of advancing years, save gray hair and beard, and with a frank, open, pleasing countenance and clear eye, is a living illustration of a temperate, well-ordered life.

JOHN T. MAY, shoemaker and toll-gate keeper, Springfield. John T. May, son of James and Jane (Terrode) May, was born in Springfield, this county, Oct. 13, 1827; he lived at home attending school until 14 years of age, when he began the trade of boot and shoe making, and has worked at said trade ever since; and during all that time there has never been a week that he was out of work. In 1862, he moved to his present residence to take charge of the toll-gate on the Springfield and Urbana Pike, and has faithfully and honorably discharged said duty to all concerned, and will no doubt continue to do so. He was married, Nov. 7, 1852, to Margaret Hammond, daughter of William and Nancy (Rayner) Hammond. They have had seven children, three of whom are living, viz., Charles O., Effie A. and Irene. Charles was married, Dec. 2, 1880, to Ada Seifers. Mr. May's parents were both born and raised and were married on the Guernsey Island, which is located in the English Channel. They came to America in 1816, and to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1817, where they lived the remainder of their natural lives. The mother departed this life in 1864, and the father in 1866. Mrs. May (John T.'s wife), was born in England Sept. 20, 1828; came to America with her parents in 1830, and to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1832. Mr. May was Director of the Clark County Infirmary four successive years. He has lived a good, congenial life, always looking at the bright side of everything. His father was a cooper by trade, and carried on business in Springfield.

JAMES MEENACH, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He is the son of William and Sarah (Barr) Meenach, and was born in this county in 1809. His father lived to the advanced age of 89 years, and his mother to 84 years. The Meenachs were originally from Scotland, and the Barrs from Ireland. James lived with his parents until 21 years old, when he was married to Harriet, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Wolfe. She is a sister of Samuel Wolfe. Immediately after his marriage, he rented a farm and began for himself. They had born unto them four children—William H., Joseph J., James Milton and Sarah E. William was a member of the 176th O. V. I., and died in 1866, of disease contracted in the army. James died quite young. Joseph, at the age of 18 years, enlisted in the 94th O. V. I., and was taken prisoner in Kentucky; after about one month's imprisonment, he was paroled and afterward discharged on account of his health; and when the 100-days men were called out, re-enlisted and served with them. He was married, on Christmas Day, 1877, to Louisa Butler, daughter of William G. and Elizabeth (Miller) Butler. They have two children—both girls. Sarah E. was married, on Christmas Day, 1878, to William H. Butler, brother of Joseph's wife. William Meenach, the father of James, located in this county in the spring of 1807. He served in the war of 1812, and received one-quarter section of land for his services.

JOHN C. MILLER, Probate Judge, Springfield. Judge Miller comes of a pioneer family; is a son of Reuben Miller, who came to Clark County in 1812, he then being a boy of 15 years of age, with his father, Rev. Robert Miller, who was a pioneer local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and known over a large region of country, his residence being in Moorefield Township, where he owned a section of land, and where Reuben grew to manhood, and married Mary, daughter of Samuel Hedges, of Berkeley Co., Va.; she left her parents in Virginia and came to Champaign County with her brother, Jonas Hedges, who settled just over the line in Champaign County and adjoined Mr. Miller's land in this county; after their marriage, Mr. Miller

farmed and taught school for a time, and subsequently became a county officer and removed to Springfield, where he continued to fill important offices for several years, as will be seen by reference to the body of this work, and continued to reside in Springfield until 1875, when, his wife having deceased Jan. 2, he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and resided with his only surviving daughter, Mrs. R. B. Ogden, until his decease, which occurred Oct. 3, 1879; his remains were brought to Springfield and interred in Fern Cliff Cemetery. He had a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter survive—D. B. Miller, M. D., of Covington, Ky.; John C.; Commander J. N. Miller, of the United States Navy; and Henry R. and Mrs. R. B. Ogden, of Keokuk, Iowa. The subject of this sketch was born in Springfield April 13, 1834; he received rudimentary training in the district school, and finished his school days at the Ohio Conference High School; learned the printer's art, and, at 18 began the study of law, under the direction of the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger; was admitted to practice in April, 1855, and, in the fall of the same year, having spent the spring and summer in the West looking up a location, commenced the practice of his profession in Springfield. In 1861, he was elected Mayor of the city, and in the fall of the same year was elected Prosecutor for Clark County, and held the latter office five years; was City Solicitor from 1869 to 1876, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of Probate Judge, to which he had been elected the previous October, and which he continues to discharge with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He married, Oct. 4, 1860, Miss Marianna T., daughter of James R. Hoglen, of Dayton; from this union have been born two children—Robert J. and Ella C.

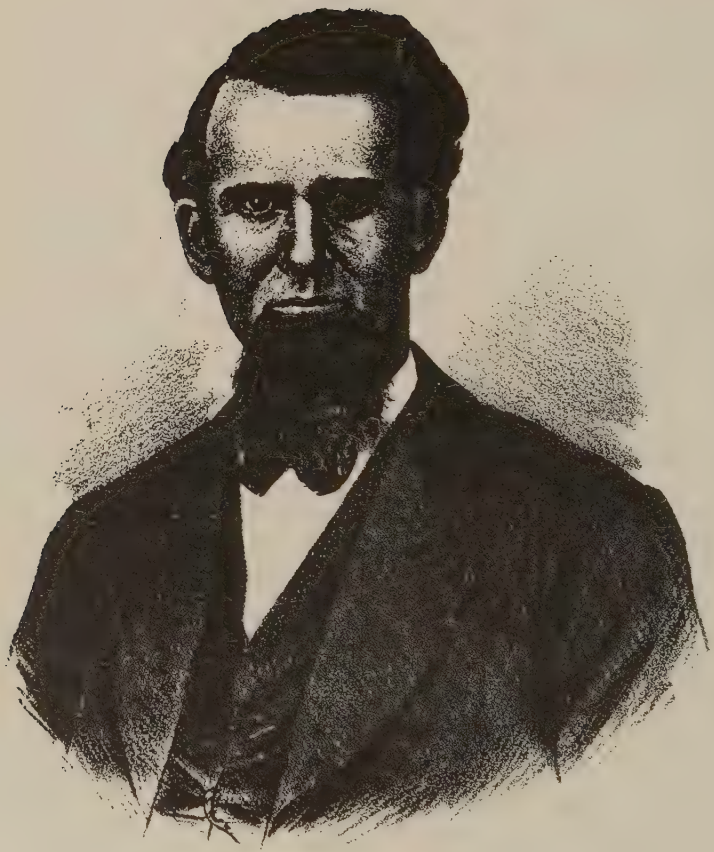
JOSEPH N. MILLER, United States Navy; son of Reuben Miller, and grandson of Rev. Robert Miller, pioneers of Clark County; was born in Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1836; after passing the required examination, was appointed an Acting Midshipman at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 1, 1851; in February, 1852, was advanced one year, and was graduated No. 3 of his class in June, 1854, having made two summer cruises in the practice ship Preble, in 1852 and 1853; from Sept. 1, 1854, to Sept. 20, 1856, served on board the United States flag-ship Independence, in the Pacific Squadron; Nov. 22, 1856, passed his final examination, and was warranted as a Passed Midshipman in the navy; from Feb. 20, 1857, to Oct. 26, 1858, was an assistant in the department of Ethics and English Studies at the Naval Academy; was warranted as Master in the navy Jan. 22, 1858; from Nov. 2, 1858, to Sept. 24, 1860, served on board the United States ship Preble in the Paraguay expedition, and in the Home Squadron; assisted in the capture of the steamers Gen. Miramon and Marquis de la Habana, off Vera Cruz, Mexico, on March 6, 1860; was commissioned as Lieutenant in the navy Feb. 19, 1860; was assistant in the department of Ethics and English Studies at the Naval Academy from October, 1860, until the breaking-out of the rebellion in April, 1861, when he was detached and ordered to the brig Perry, fitting out in New York; the vessel was employed on the blockade, and captured the privateer Savannah, off Charleston, June 3, 1861; the Savannah was the first privateer captured in the war; in November, 1861, was transferred to the United States steamer Cambridge as Executive Officer, and was in the action when the Cumberland and Congress were destroyed by the Merrimac, on March 12, 1862; in May, 1862, was transferred to the practice ship John Adams, and in August was detached, on application, for active service; was commissioned as a Lieutenant Commander in the navy July 16, 1862; from September, 1862, to June, 1863, served on board the ironclad Passaic as Executive Officer, and was present at the naval attack on Ft. McAllister March 3, 1863, and the attack on Ft. Sumter April 7, 1863; in June, 1863, was assigned to duty with Admiral Gregory in New York, superin-

tending the construction of ironclads; in September, 1863, was ordered as Executive Officer of the United States steamer Sacramento, and in November was transferred to the ironclad Sangamon, on the blockade off Charleston; in April, 1864, was transferred to the command of the ironclad Nahant, and in May, 1864, was engaged in an attack on Ft. Sumter; in July, 1864, was detached from the Nahant and granted sick leave; in August, 1864, was ordered to the ironclad steamer Monadnock, and was present in both attacks on Ft. Fisher, Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and Jan. 13, 14 and 15, 1865; in February, 1865, was detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Naval Academy as head of the department of Seamanship; commanded the practice ship Marion during the summer cruise of 1865; was detached from the Marion on Sept. 30, 1865, and was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy as head of the department of Ethics and English Studies; in September, 1867, was detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the United States steamer Powhatan, South Pacific Squadron; served in that vessel in the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico until Jan. 5, 1870, when he was detached and placed on leave; was commissioned as a Commander in the United States Navy Jan. 25, 1870; was ordered on duty at the New York Navy Yard in February, 1870, and in April, 1870, was detached and ordered to the South Pacific Squadron as Chief of Staff; in February, 1871, was assigned to the command of the United States steamer Ossifer, in addition to the duties as Chief of Staff; in December, 1872, was detached from the Ossifer, and placed on waiting orders; in January, 1873, was ordered as Executive Officer of the naval station at New London, and in February, 1873, was transferred to the Hydrographic Office at Washington as Assistant Hydrographer; in November, 1873, was ordered to command the ironclad Ajax, which joined the fleet at Key West, assembled in anticipation of difficulty with Spain; in June, 1874, was detached from the Ajax and again assigned to duty as Assistant Hydrographer; in August, 1875, was detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to command the United States steamer Tuscarora; ran a line of deep sea soundings with that vessel from the Sandwich Islands to Fiji Islands and Australia; in September, 1876, was detached from the Tuscarora and placed on leave; in December, 1876, was ordered as Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; in March, 1877, was detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered as Inspector of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, which embraces Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior; on Oct. 1, 1880, was detached from lighthouse duty and ordered on special duty at the Naval Department, Washington, D. C., and is at present on that duty. Commander Miller was promoted to a Captaincy in May, 1881.

ROSS MITCHELL, retired manufacturer, Springfield. The subject of this sketch is one of the most remarkable instances of self-made men; he has, by his own talents and his personal industry, become one of the most wealthy and influential of our citizens; has, by mere integrity of character and skillfulness in labor, risen from poverty to wealth—from obscurity to prominence. He is the son of James B. and Cynthia (Gowdy) Mitchell; born Nov. 14, 1824, in Landisburg, Perry Co., Penn.; he came with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, in May, 1836; in 1838, he came to what is now called Woodbury, in this county; in February, 1840, to Medway; in February, 1849, to Hertzler's; in 1852, to Springfield; in September, 1854, to Lagonda, where he became assistant book keeper, and, two years after, bookkeeper in the Lagonda Works; he then became a special partner, and, after two years, a regular partner. After twenty-six years' connection with the establishment, he retired, in November, 1880, in order to devote himself more especially and personally to his large personal estate and works of benevolence. Mr. Mitchell was blessed with what Milton so justly pronounces "heaven's last, best gift to man"—a good wife. He was married,

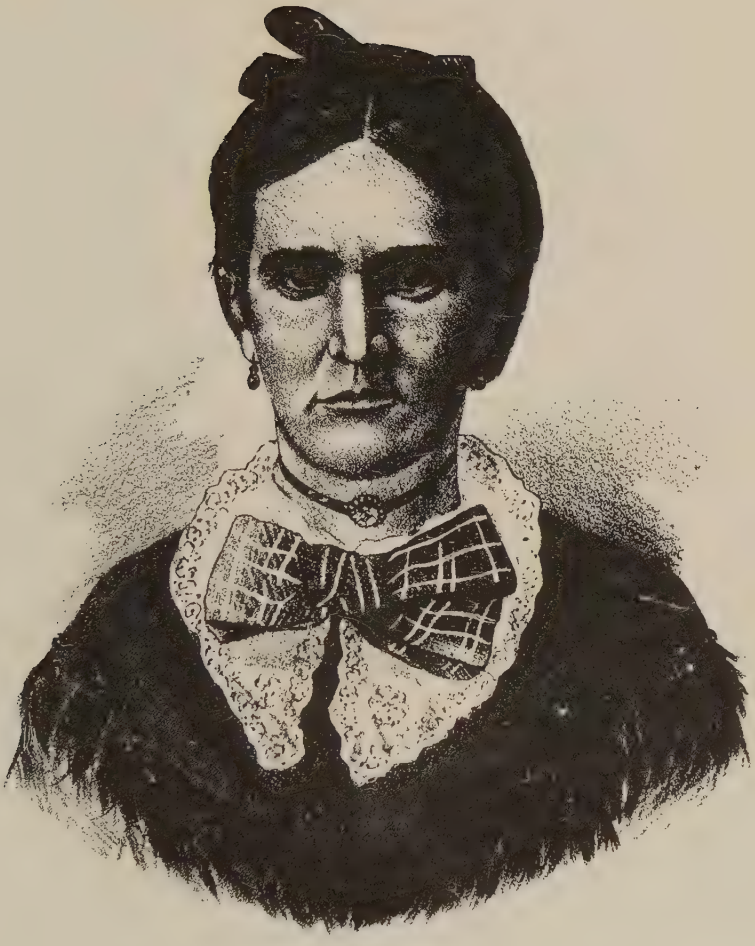
Oct. 7, 1852, to Catherine Ann Miller, daughter of Casper and Susan (Wirt) Miller. Mrs. Mitchell was born Feb. 20, 1827, in Dauphin Co., Penn., and died Sept. 12, 1878; they had five children, all girls, of whom the eldest and youngest are deceased. Mrs. Mitchell had gained a high place in the estimation of the community; her good sense and modesty, her clear understanding and generous temper, were manifest alike in all the vicissitudes of her life; poverty could not repress nor wealth corrupt her noble disposition; actively engaged in every good work, it was remarked by all that the only change observable in her was an increase of benevolent action in proportion to the increase of her means for doing good. Ross was the oldest of eight children, and, at the age of 12 years, the support of mother and four children dependent upon his efforts; his first $78, worked for and saved, were lost by the breaking of a bank; but he and his brother James would save a little from year to year and put it on interest until they could put $1,500 in a farm in Indiana. Thus has he risen from small beginnings to the possession of ample means, by honest skill and faithful labor—by the use of a keen intellect and the power of a fixed habit of industry. But the best of all is that, as he did not, like the multitude of men, abandon himself in the midst of want and opposing forces, so he does not, now that he possesses power, concentrate all upon himself—does not apply his accumulated means to self-gratification, but to the benefit of others, to the welfare of mankind; he is one of those who connect with the most vivid self-consciousness the most complete sense of the existence of others, the most thorough conviction of the claims of God and his fellow-men; he has devoted himself to the most decided efforts for the amelioration of the condition and the improvement of the moral and spiritual character of man, for the benefit of society in church and state; he not only appropriates liberally of his means, but he gives also his personal attention to works of beneficence, laboring with mind and heart, with tongue and hand, to be helpful to man; deprived of an education, yet, by extensive and careful reading and by the diligent use of a fine library, he has acquired much knowledge and become an effective practical teacher and speaker; and all who are associated with him in beneficent enterprises will admire the manner in which he devotes the skill and experience acquired in secular business to the formation and execution of wise plans, as well as the clearness of understanding and the integrity of purpose which characterize his actions. May he find many to sympathize with him in his noble purposes, and may the community long enjoy the blessing of so useful a life!

J. DOUGLASS MOLER, City Civil Engineer, Springfield. John D. Moler has been City Engineer of Springfield for fifteen years—a period covering its best growth and most rapid expansion—which is of itself a sufficient commentary upon his thorough efficiency and capability in his profession. Mr. Moler is 45 years old, having been born July 8, 1836, six miles from Springfield, on the National road. On the very day after attaining his majority, he commenced life in the right way by marrying Miss Ella A. Dushane, of Logan County, but originally from Pennsylvania, who, after bearing him two sons and journeying through twenty-three years of life with him, was taken from him by the hand of Providence in March of last year. Their first son, William, is teaching in the State Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio, and the second, Harry, is a farmer in Logan Co., Ohio. Mr. Moler was ten years in the United States military service, in the Provost Marshal's office at Columbus, Ohio, then raised Co. E, of the 184th O. V. I., their principal service being the guarding of the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Moler is now busily engaged drafting plans for projected city water works, which are urgently needed by reason of the rapid growth of the city, and, as proposed, they will not only be a great acquisition to the city, but are to be of sufficient extent and capacity to



W. R. Rector

(DECEASED)



Eliza J Richards

meet the demand that a greatly augmented population will make on its resources. Mr. Moler is tall in stature, intelligent-looking, deliberate, humorous, genial, and a man you would naturally trust without other guaranty than his appearance and manners.

W. S. MOORE, general life insurance agent, Springfield. Col. William S. Moore, although a new-comer to Springfield, is to a certain extent representative because of his energy and enterprise, and his varied career entitles him to unstinted personal mention. He was born in Richmond, Va., May 17, 1846, where his mother still resides; his father has been dead two years; he has an older brother, Josiah L., who is a wholesale grocery merchant in Richmond, Va., and a twin brother, J. C. Moore, doing a dry goods business in Baltimore. The Colonel took a full course at the University of Virginia, and, going to New York Oct. 11, 1865, he entered the establishment of A. T. Stewart as salesman, remaining seven months; was then for one year Inspector of the Dry Dock & East Broadway Railroad, after which he spent considerable time traveling, and on his return went to Kansas City, Mo., there representing the old Atlas Life Insurance Company of St. Louis about five years; he then went to Pittsburgh, where he represented the United States Life, continuing in this interest about five years; from there to Cleveland one year as special agent for the company, then returned to New York, after which he made a visit home to Virginia. On the 9th of September, 1879, he went to Cincinnati in the interest of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, under L. C. Hopkins, General Agent. He came to Dayton, Ohio, in March, 1880, where, meeting Mr. D. F. Harbaugh, Special Agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, he took a contract to represent this company as General Agent for Clark, Champaign, Darke, Logan, Miami and Shelby Counties, with headquarters at Springfield, since which time he has done a remarkably fine business, aggregating in the twelve months over $400,000 of insurance, and among his larger policy-holders are Ross Mitchell, $40,000; John H. Thomas, $25,000; W. S. Thomas, $25,000; Joseph W. Thomas, $25,000; Charles E. Thomas, $25,000; Edward Wren, $10,000; Clifton M. Nichols, $10,000—all of Springfield, and George A. Weaver and Lemuel Weaver, of Urbana, the former for $20,000 and the latter for $10,000; besides his $400,000 in the Equitable, he has placed in other companies about $20,000, which the Equitable could not conveniently take. In harmony with the excellent taste that is characteristic of the Equitable in all its branches and departments, Col. Moore has one of the most complete and city-like offices in Springfield, located in the northeast corner of the new Bookwalter Block, and has been doing the bulk of the life insurance in this section. The Colonel is well adapted for his business, and his wonderful success since coming to Springfield demonstrates that he is a man of push and energy, who is determined to be second to none in his line.

GEORGE W. MOORE, physician and surgeon, Springfield. Dr. Moore deserves a more extended biography, as he has a splendid war record, as well as a history of professional life. He was born in Ohio in 1831, and his parents, John and Mercy (Rolfe) Moore, who were among the first settlers in Huron County, in 1822; Indians were numerous in that day; in fact, more Indians than white men. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom lived to adult age. Dr. Moore was reared on a farm, and was educated in the public schools until he was 18 years of age, when he commenced the study of medicine, under the tutelage of Dr. John Osborne, of Bowling Green; in 1859, he attended medical lectures in Cleveland, Ohio; in 1862, he volunteered in the Federal army, in Co. G, 111th O. V. I.; he recruited part of this company, and went into service as Lieutenant; he did duty the first year in Kentucky, engaging in many active skirmishes; he was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster in

1863, and received a Captain's commission in 1864, serving in that position until the close of the war. He finished his medical course at Cleveland in 1866 and 1867, practicing his profession afterward near Toledo, and afterward at Ashtabula, from which point he removed to Springfield in 1873; he is now one of the leading physicians of Springfield, and recently has associated in partnership Dr. Allen H. Vance, who is a graduate of the classical course of 1876 in the Western Reserve College, and is also a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College, class of 1879, and of Pulte Medical College of 1880; he is also a graduate of the Opthalmological College of Cincinnati, Ohio; he will make a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. Dr. Moore was wedded to Miss Mary E. Love in 1855; two children were the results of the union—Clara and Della. The elder daughter, Clara, was united in marriage to Dr. Allen H. Vance Sept. 22, 1880, carrying with them the best wishes of the entire circle of their acquaintances. The daughters are both graduates of the Springfield Female Seminary. The Doctor enjoys an excellent business among the first families of Springfield, and is certainly worthy of the confidence of the community.

STEWARD A. MORROW, ice and coal dealer, Springfield; is one of the active young business men of Springfield. He was born in Champaign County in 1849; is a son of Daniel and Matilda (Whitehead) Morrow, who were early residents of that county; the family removed to Springfield in 1852, and have resided here since. The subject of this sketch began a business life when quite young; has been an ice-dealer here for the past twelve years, and, three years since, opened a coal-yard, which he has since operated in connection with the ice trade; his office and yard are located on South Limestone street, near the C., S. & C. R. R. crossing; his general acquaintance and business energy have already secured a large trade, which is increasing. He married, in 1872, Miss Lizzie Resh, of Dayton, by whom he has three children.

JAMES MURPHY, merchant, Springfield. Mr. Murphy, one of the oldest dry goods merchants of Springfield, is a son of Daniel and Margaret Murphy, and was born in Adams Co., Penn., March 1, 1803; when about 14 years old, he began as clerk in a hardware store, and when 18 years old entered a dry-goods establishment in Pennsylvania, continuing as clerk there until 1844, when he came to Springfield, Ohio, and established the dry goods trade, which he has maintained with increasing success from the beginning; in 1855, he took as partner his brother, William R. (who has lived for a number of years and is now living in Pittsburgh, Penn.), and since then the firm has been known as Murphy Bros., and lately his son, James W., has been added to the firm; therefore, the members who comprise the firm now are James, William R. and James W. The store, since its first start, has been located in different parts of the city; in December, 1880, they took possession of their large and commodious room on the corner of High and Limestone streets. James was married, July 4, 1844, to Nancy McConnell, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 1, 1818; of their four children—James W., George, Jennie and Annie—but two are now living, viz., James W. and Jennie. Mrs. Murphy's brother, George McConnell, who was at one time a clerk in Mr. Murphy's store (he also carried on harness and saddle making in Enon, this county), went to Australia in 1853, and has never been heard from since. Among the many business men of Springfield, none have borne a higher reputation of honor than Mr. James Murphy.

ELIAB MYERS, physician and surgeon, Springfield. Dr. Myers was born and reared in the county, and is worthy of representation among her sons, whose biographical sketches do honor to her history; his parents, Jacob N. and Mary C. (Miller) Myers, were natives of Pennsylvania—Mrs. Myers of York and Jacob of Lancaster County; they emigrated to Clark County in 1837, and

settled in the small village of Springfield; his occupations were various, being mostly engaged in the milling interests, but, since 1856, has carried on the manufacture of spoke and felloes on a large scale, until his death, which occurred in 1866; Mrs. Myers is living on a farm near the village of Dialton. Their children living are named respectively Sarah J., Rebecca, John, Jacob, Annie C., our subject and Alice Ida. Dr. Myers began his medical education in 1869, under the tutelage of Dr. Raper Rector, of Northampton, and graduated March 1, 1873, at the Ohio Medical College, the oldest college in Ohio. In 1873, he was wedded to Miss Annetta, daughter of Dr. A. A. and Maggie Baker, of Northampton; they have one son living—John Elwood, born Oct. 7, 1877. Drs. Baker and Myers formed a partnership in 1880, and are now doing a nice business in Springfield. He practiced first in Northampton, afterward at Fairfield, Greene Co. He was Master of Osborne Lodge, No. 416, A., F. & A. M., and is a bright and prominent Mason, and a gentleman in every sense of the word; he is also a member of Mad River Lodge, 246, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs, and is now Past Grand in the Order.

JAMES NEILL, of the firm of Neill & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in boots and shoes, Springfield. Mr. Neill is a native of Chester Co., Penn., born May 9, 1829; his early youth was spent on a farm. At 16 years of age, he began to learn the shoemaker's trade in Rockville, in his native county, and, after completing his apprenticeship, worked there as a journeyman some two years, then went to Philadelphia, where he was employed eight years as foreman in the cutting department of a large wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing firm. In 1854, he came West and located at Springfield, and has since been identified with the boot and shoe trade of this city, with the exception of a short interval, when he was employed as a traveling salesman in the same line. During the ten years previous to the formation of the firm of which he is now a member, he was foreman of the manufacturing department of Reifsnider & Brother of this city. It will thus be seen that the greater part of Mr. Neill's life thus far has been spent in connection with his trade, and he has thus had unusual experience and opportunity to learn all the intricacies of manufacturing, and the special wants of the people of this vicinity, which accounts in part for the marked success of his present firm. He married, in 1856, Mary E., daughter of Jeremiah and Catharine Harris, who were residents of this city. Her father is now deceased, but her mother still resides here, being quite advanced in years. This union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom are living, two sons and three daughters, viz., Frank, George, Mattie, Nettie and Annie, all of whom are members of the family household.

JAMES W. NELSON, M. D., physician, Springfield. Dr. Nelson was born in the city of Springfield August, 1850. When about 5 years old, he moved to Lagonda with his parents; he received his primary education in the school of said village, and remembers well the old woolen factory, grist and saw mills which have several years since passed away, and given place to the large manufacturing establishments of Warder & Co. At the age of 12 years, he began to work in said shops, where he worked four years; when, on the removal of his parents into Springfield, he entered the employ of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, and worked in what is now known as the "old Champion shop," where he worked three years, when he returned to Lagonda, and began working for Warder, Mitchell & Co., with whom he worked one year. Then after a short sojourn in Hamilton Co., Ohio, returned to Springfield. About this time his mother was very anxious he should go to school. He was reluctant to start, thinking, like a great many other young men, "that he was too old to go to school." But, after considerable persuasion, attended a private school taught by Mr. Morton. After attending this school one term, went to Wittenberg

College, taking a select course; and then read medicine with Dr. Buckingham, of Springfield. During the winter of 1874–75, he took the first course of lectures in the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He was married, in April, 1875, to Mary Mowatt, and during that year removed to Illinois, where he began the practice of medicine. In January, 1876, at the request of his wife and mother, returned to Springfield, Ohio, and, in the spring of that year, moved to Clifton and opened an office, where he remained about one year, when he returned to Lagonda, the place of his boyhood days, where he is at present practicing his profession in connection with his drug store. During the winter of 1877–78, he attended the Medical College of Columbus, where he received his diploma. He is a member in good standing; also P. G. of Ephraim Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F. Mr. Nelson so far has been successful in his practice, and is a young man of honor and good moral habits.

R. T. NELSON, editor, Springfield. Mr. Nelson was born in Springfield and graduated in the high school here in 1873, and entered Wittenberg College same year, in which he graduated in 1876; he then began working in the *Daily Gazette* office of this city, and, at the end of one year, entered upon the duties of editor, which position he has filled very creditably. His father, James H. Nelson, was born in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, March 11, 1827, and, in 1836, moved to this county with his parents. They located on a farm six miles east of Springfield, and, in 1842, moved to this city. James worked on the farm until 20 years of age, when he began the carpenter trade, at which he worked some three years, when he entered the Pitts machine shops of this city; here he remained one year. After some changing around, working awhile in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1853, engaged with Warder, Mitchell & Co. After working with them one year as bench hand, he was promoted to the position of foreman of the wood shop, where he is still engaged. He was married, Nov. 26, 1849, to Mary Ann Thackray, daughter of Robert and Maria Thackray. She was born in Bramley, England, Jan. 22, 1832, and emigrated to America with her mother in August, 1842, coming direct to Springfield to join the father, who had come the year before to secure a home for his family. William Nelson, the father of James, served in the war of 1812. He died in this city in 1872, his wife, Margaret Fletcher, having died two years before. James started in life a poor boy, and by his industry and integrity has not only provided well for his family, giving to each one excellent opportunities to secure an education, but has accumulated considerable property

C. M. NICHOLS, editor of Springfield *Republic*. This gentleman has been for a quarter of a century prominently identified with every movement having for its object the moral and material welfare of the community, and such has been his zeal and activity in behalf of every good cause and in the promotion of the interests and growth of Springfield, that it has justly been said that to few other men is the city more largely indebted for its rapid progress and wide reputation. As editor of the Springfield *Republic* he has used the columns of that paper, with the skill of an accomplished writer, to spread the fame of Springfield and its great industrial enterprises, with a degree of success which the marked prosperity of the city clearly attests. Every project which aims at the advancement of the public interest in any way, if not originated by him, as many such projects have been, is sure to seek and readily obtain his efficient co-operation. C. M. Nichols was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 14, 1830, and was the eldest son of Wiseman Clagget and Firilla (Cass) Nichols, he being a native of Thetford, Vt., and his wife of Stratford, N. H.; and the grandson of Jonathan and Triphemia (Sackett) Nichols, the former of Boston, Mass., and the latter of Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn. Mr. Nichols was a resident of Mayville, N. Y., from 1837 to 1840; of Portland, N. Y., from 1840 to

1848; of Oberlin, Ohio, from 1848 to 1852, in which year he went to Cincinnati, coming to Springfield in April, 1854, where he has ever since resided. Though wholly free from sectarian bitterness, Mr. Nichols has throughout his whole life taken an active and leading part in religious movements, in the advocacy of temperance principles, and in behalf of popular education. As a Sunday school worker, he is widely known, being called to the Presidency of the Ohio Sunday School Union, as a result of his untiring labors and recognized usefulness in that field, and, in June, 1880, he represented the Union and the Congregational Association of Ohio, at the Raikes Centennial meeting held at London, England. To a cultivated mind, rare talent, a familiar knowledge and keenly appreciative taste in literature, he adds such qualities, as a worthy citizen, good neighbor and personal friend, as have secured for him the warm esteem of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, is one of the few old residents now residing here. He was born in England in 1802; came to the United States in 1831, and located in Springfield, and has been a resident of this vicinity ever since. He worked at his trade until the past few years, since which, having laid by a competency, he has lived a retired life, residing at his residence corner of Jefferson and Mechanic streets. He married, Jan. 12, 1834, Jane Morris, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Millhollin) Morris, both of whom were natives of Bath Co., Va., and pioneer residents of German Township. Mr. Morris perhaps resided longer in this county than any other citizen, having come here when a young man, and resided on the farm, in Section 25, until his death, which occurred Dec. 9, 1877, his age being 92 years and 5 days. He raised a family of six children, four of whom are living Rev. Thomas, now a resident of North Carolina; Rev. Richard, of Bethel Township; and Mrs. Nichols and a maiden sister, Sarah M.; the latter resides at the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have journeyed together, sharing life's burdens for upward of forty years. They have raised a family of six children Margaret A. (now deceased); Mrs. Henry B. Grove; Sarah J., wife of Rev. William Long; Mary Ellen, now Mrs. Charles Smith; William F., now a resident of the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala.; Isabel Frances, now Mrs. David B. Christie; and Laura M. One died in infancy.

NOTE—Mr. Nicholson died in June, 1881, since the foregoing was written. —ED.

J. C. OLDHAM, dentist, Springfield. The name of Oldham has been associated with the dental profession of Springfield for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Oldham's father, M. M. Oldham, whose wife was Calista Taft, removed to Springfield from Cambridge, this State, in 1853, and successfully practiced here until within the past few years, his health failing, he has spent the most of his time in the South, leaving the business almost entirely to his son J. C., who has been a partner with him since 1874. The subject of this sketch was born in Cambridge in 1846, and came with his parents to Springfield in 1853. Having a natural taste for the profession, he improved the opportunities afforded by his father's office and practice, and, when but 15 years of age, was able to make artificial sets. In 1864, although but 17 years of age, he enlisted in the 153d O. N. G., and experienced the hardships of army life in the field. After which, in addition to the instructions received from his father, he took a regular course and graduated at the Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, and subsequently practiced for a time in the office of his cousin William Taft, a well-known and successful dentist of the Queen City. Since 1874, he has been a partner with his father. Having the advantage of a thorough knowledge of his profession, and the latest and best improvements in tools and material, and having a natural taste for and pride in his work, he has now a

valuable reputation for first-class work, and, being well and favorably known, enjoys a liberal patronage. He is a member of the State Dental Association, and also of the Mississippi Valley Dental Society. He married, in 1877, Miss Josephine, daughter of Joseph L. Morris, who is closely related to the Longworths, of Cincinnati, and formerly resided there, but is now a resident of Springfield.

DANIEL OTSTOT, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Daniel Otstot is one of the oldest of Clark's old citizens, hailing from the last century; born Aug. 27, 1795, in York Co., Penn.; four years after which, his parents moved to Lancaster, Penn., where he was raised. From 1811 to 1835, he worked at the trade of wagon-making; then farmed eighteen months, coming to Ohio in the fall of 1836; to Columbus, where he visited his brother, and, in the spring of 1837, came to Clark County. In 1818, he married Hannah Dushane, who died in 1861. Of their ten children (five of either sex), five sons and two daughters are living, two having died in infancy, and one, Mrs. William Bunyan, Sept. 23, 1877. Of the two surviving daughters, Mrs. J. W. Randall was so unfortunate as to lose all five of her children, and Miss Sallie C. Otstot resides with her father. Of his five sons, the first, John Dushane, is a pattern-maker here; Adam Hunter, a carpenter; Alfred Walraven, a packer and shipper in Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly's shops; Thomas Miller, a farmer in Butler County; and William Torbert, a farmer on the home place, in this county, which Mr. O. cleared up and established in 1837, working it until 1866, when he moved to Springfield, having since then lived in retirement at his quiet home, No. 81 South Center street, with his daughter, Miss Sallie C. Otstot, who is the loved companion of his declining years. Notwithstanding his advanced years, Mr. Otstot is in full possession of his faculties, and some physical feebleness is the only indication of his accumulated years, and no observer or acquaintance would think of taking him for over 65 or 70 at the farthest. His family is a Methodist one, and Mr. O. and daughter are earnest and devoted members of the Central and High Street Methodist Churches respectively. Having done his full part in life and full of honorable years, Mr. Otstot is now ready for the call of the Master, with those cheering words, "well done, good and faithful servant," etc., etc. William Torbert Otstot was three years a member of Co. I, 44th O. V. I., and returning home, re-enlisted in the 8th Cavalry, remaining in this service until the close of the war.

WILLIAM T. OTSTOT, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. O. is the son of Daniel and Hannah (Dushane) Otstot, and was born Dec. 16, 1837, on the farm where he now lives, in the old house which stood near his present residence. He has always lived on the farm excepting while in the army. He enlisted, in 1861, in the 44th O. V. I., and served in said regiment until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He was in every battle in which said regiment was engaged, and never received a wound. He was married, Jan. 2, 1868, to Mary A. Willis, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Shanks) Willis. They had born unto them three children—Nellie Willis, born Feb. 9, 1870; Walter W., Dec. 16, 1873; Harry M., Dec. 15, 1877; Walter, died Jan. 20, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Otstot are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and live consistent lives in accordance with the teachings of said church. Mr. O. is a man of true gentlemanly principles, and Mrs. O. is a noble-hearted lady, who knows well how to make home cheerful and pleasant. Mr. O.'s parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1837 and located in this county. Mrs. O.'s father was born in England, and emigrated to America in 1837. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania.

ALGERNON I. PAIGE, farmer: P. O. Springfield. Mr. P. was born in Springfield May 18, 1817. At the age of 16, he entered his father's store as

clerk, and followed clerking until 24 years old, when he began his present occupation—farming. He was married, in 1842, to Jane, daughter of Levi and Isabella (Swartz) Anderson. They have had seven children—Laura E. (deceased), Isabella, Sarah J., Mary A., Ira A., John B. and William H. Mr. Paige's father was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this county and settled in Springfield in 1812. Mrs. Paige was born June 19, 1819, in Chillicothe, Ohio. Her father was born in Virginia in 1790, and came with his parents to Ohio and settled in Chillicothe about the year 1800.

JOHN W. PARSONS, Treasurer, Springfield. Mr. Parsons is a native of Springfield. His father, Israel Parsons, removed from Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1831, and settled in Springfield. He still resides here, being now in the 81st year of his age; his wife, who was Ann C. Cox, having died Dec. 26, 1879, at 70 years of age. The subject of this sketch was born July 25, 1838, and has been a resident of this city all his life. When 14 years of age, he engaged as "message boy," and subsequently learned telegraphy, and continued as operator until 1864, when he became manager of the Western Union office in Springfield, which position he still holds. He served in the United States Telegraph Corps from May, 1861, to the spring of 1863; was a member of the City Council in 1868. In October, 1876, he was elected Treasurer of Clark County, and was re-elected in 1878. He is a member of Clark Lodge, No. 101, Springfield Chapter, No. 48, and Springfield Council, No. 17; also of the Palestine Commandery, No. 33; in each of which he has been the presiding officer and is now presiding in the Commandery. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Lida, daughter of William Enoch. His residence is No. 106 Yellow Spring street. They have two children.

WILLIAM C. PEEL, of the firm of Peel & Elster, manufacturers of dash moldings, neck yokes, clothes wringers, etc., Springfield. Mr. Peel is a native of Germany, born Feb. 21, 1843. His parents came to the United States in 1846, and located in Dayton, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of carriage trimmer, and followed that as a business some sixteen years. He came to Springfield in the fall of 1864, and has resided here, with the exception of the years 1870 and 1871, when he was engaged with Mr. Elster, his present partner, at Hillsboro, Highland Co. The present firm was formed in 1873, and has since continued, now being located at 78 South Limestone street. Mr. Peel is the inventor of the form of moldings which they manufacture, and which has a very large and general sale, not being confined even to this continent. This firm also has a half interest in the Springfield Novelty Works, whose work is done in the same building with Peel & Elster. They manufacture "Way's eccentric mill pick," and the "Universal tap wrench." It will thus be seen that Mr. Peel is the head of a kind of novelty machine-shop where a variety of small but important articles of universal use are manufactured. The success of this firm but confirms what any observing visitor will see at once, that Mr. Peel possesses the peculiar qualifications so necessary to secure success in such an establishment. With quick perception, rapidity of thought and action, and a natural mechanical mind, he gives the same attention to the perfection of details in the construction of a "wringer" or "wrench" that a master mechanic would in constructing a locomotive. Mr. Peel's residence is at the southwest corner of Factory and Pleasant streets. He married, in 1866, Miss Viola L., daughter of John A. Shannon, deceased, who was formerly a carriage manufacturer of this city. They have one child living—a daughter—Ida May.

JOHN PEARSON, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. P. was born in Yorkshire, England, July 23, 1827, and is the son of John and Mary Pearson. He emigrated to America in 1850; landed in New York, and came direct to Spring-

field. Mr. Pearson not belonging to the aristocracy of England, his opportunities for attending school were very much limited. Therefore he appreciates very highly the "free school system" of the United States. He lived with his parents until 14 years old, when he hired out to work on a farm at 50 shillings (about $12 in United States money) per year. He continued to work on the farm until he came to America. About one year after his arrival here, he kept a boarding house for the men who were making the Columbus & Springfield Railroad, now a branch of the C., S. & C. After running the boarding house about one year, he rented a farm for a term of four years. When his lease expired, he moved to Illinois and purchased a farm, but, not liking the climate there, sold out and came back to Clark Co., Ohio, and bought a farm of 82 acres. He added to it until now he owns some 1,400 acres of splendid land. He was married, in England, Dec. 15, 1849, to Sarah, daughter of John and Anna Burnley. Of their eight children, five are still living, viz., Martha Ann, Mary Ellen, Eliza Ann, George E. and James B. Mrs. Pearson's mother and one sister died on the ocean while coming to America. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson started in life with no fortune except good characters and good health, and have accumulated a part of their present fortune by their own labor, and a part they have inherited. Mr. Pearson and daughter Mollie visited his native home this last summer. They enjoyed their trip very much, and was well entertained, but Mr. P. prefers America to England. Two of the daughters are at present attending school at the "Springfield Female Seminary." Mr. and Mrs. Pearson in their younger days worked very hard, but now they take the world easier. They have a beautiful home where they live, situated one mile east of Springfield, on the Charleston Pike.

WILLIAM PERRIN, farmer; P. O., Springfield. This well-known and respected farmer was born in a log cabin in Springfield Township, Jan. 22, 1815, and is the son of John and Amelia (Ingram) Perrin, natives of Washington Co., Md., both of whom were born in the year 1778, and were the parents of six children, as follows: Edward (deceased), Joseph I. (deceased), John, William, Minerva E., and Emery (deceased). In 1806, he and family came to Springfield, and he bought the whole of Sec. 3, upon which was a log cabin and a small clearing, but by constant industry he added much to his first purchase, and at his death owned over 1,200 acres of land; he died Dec. 16, 1848, his wife having passed away June 8, 1847. William grew up under the parental roof, receiving but a limited education and making farming his life vocation; he was married March 25, 1849, to Dorothy Sturgeon, daughter of Jeremiah and Phœbe Sturgeon, natives of Ireland, where Mrs. Perrin was also born, coming to America when she was about 20 years of age. Of this union was born one son, John E., Oct. 4, 1850, who graduated in 1868 at Gundry & Hollingsworth's Commercial College of Springfield, and who now resides at the homestead. Mrs. Perrin was a member of the United Presbyterian Church all her life, and died firm in that faith Oct. 27, 1878, dying as she had lived, an humble and devoted follower of Christ. Mr. Perrin lived in the cabin of his birth until about 1849, at which time he moved to the place where he now resides, and, having remodeled the house, has now one of the handsomest houses of Springfield Township; he has always been industrious and saving, and is the owner of 550 acres of first-class land; to public benefits and improvements he has ever been friendly, and in the affairs of his native county has always taken a deep interest; politically a Republican, he was a stanch upholder of the Union in the rebellion, and has ever been known as an obliging neighbor, an honest man, and a useful, enterprising citizen.

JOHN PERRIN, farmer; P. O. Springfield. John Perrin is the son of John Perrin, and was born on April 15, 1812, on the site of his present pretty

Joseph L. Richards

PIKE TP.

home. which was then occupied by much ruder and plainer quarters: he had four brothers and two sisters, of whom only one brother and sister survive. Of his brothers, Ed and Joseph are no more, and William is a farmer in this neighborhood. In March, 1853, he married Miss Mary D. Roush, a native of Virginia. John Perrin, Sr., died in December, 1848, only surviving his wife eighteen months. Mr. Perrin has no uncles living; his family consists of five daughters and one son, all yet single and living at the paternal home; he has always been a farmer, and is one of those frank, open, plain, upright men, the best samples of which are found among the tillers of the soil; he supported the war freely financially. and in this, as in other matters, never shirked what he supposed to be his duty; he built his present handsome two-story brick residence in 1870, and is in very comfortable circumstances in life, and hale and hearty at 69 years.

LEWIS PETRE, farmer; P. O. Springfield; he is the son of Ludwick and Elizabeth (Summers) Petre, and was born in Boonsboro, August 20, 1808, at the foot of South Mountain, Md.; his father and mother died when he (Lewis) was but 4 years old, when he was placed under the care of a guardian; said guardian, in accordance with the law of Maryland at that time, sent him to learn a trade; his boss being a tyrannical man, and not liking the trade (that of cabinet-making), at the end of six months, with the aid of his uncle and sisters, he ran off and went to Virginia, but soon returned and began the trade of boot making, at which he worked until he came to Ohio, and to Springfield, traveling all the way on foot, arriving here Nov. 6, 1830; he worked at his trade here until 1842, when he moved to his present home, having bought the farm some years previous. Mr. Petre started for himself without a cent of money, and has, by his own exertions, risen to his present condition: he was married April 17, 1851, to Angeline Printz; six children have been born to them, viz.: Andrew J., Frances E. (deceased), Mollie E., Lewis D., Laird V. and Charles H. Mr. Petre's father was born Jan. 13, 1765, and died April 15, 1811; his mother was born Nov. 22, 1775, and died Dec. 16, 1812. Mrs. Petre is the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Printz, and was born Sept. 22, 1820; her parents were among the early settlers of this county; her mother died Jan. 19, 1862, and her father May 18, 1864. We should have stated before that Lewis, in 1832, sold out here and went back to Maryland with the intention of remaining, but not liking his native home as well as this county, he returned here the same year.

QUINCY A. PETTS, County Auditor, Springfield; is a son of Dr. John and Phœbe (Howe) Petts; he was a native of Massachusetts and she of New Hampshire; they came from Kansas to Clark County in 1860, and he has since resided in Springfield, being retired, and now in the 86th year of his age, his wife having died here in 1877. The subject of this sketch was born in Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., April 25, 1841; located in Springfield in the spring of 1860; served three months in the 2d O. V. I., during which he partook in the famous first Bull Run battle; he was a member of the Champion Hotel Company which built the Lagonda House, of which company he was for several years President, and is now a director; he was also connected with the Agricultural Society as director; was associate editor of the *Daily Republic* from 1864 to 1871; was editor of *Leffel's Mechanical News* from 1871 to November, 1875; was elected Auditor of Clark County in October, 1875, re-elected in 1877, and is a candidate on the Republican ticket for the same office in the approaching election; is a member of Springfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Royal Arcanum order. He was married in 1863 to Miss Lavinia, daughter of William Grant, an old resident of Springfield. From this union have been born three daughters, two of whom are living.

S. L. PIERCE, retired woolen manufacturer, Springfield; one of the oldest living residents of Clark County; his father, Gilbert Pierce, was one of the pioneers of this county, having removed here from New Hampshire about 1810, settled in the vicinity of South Charleston, and subsequently became a large land owner, and continued to reside in this county until his decease. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm with his parents during his youth, and in early manhood learned the trade of tanner, but followed it only a short time; then became connected with his brother Rufus in a fulling and carding mill, which gradually developed into a manufactory of woolens; his brother died a few years after their partnership was formed, and S. L. purchased the widow's interest and continued the business, until failing health compelled him to withdraw from active business. Mr. Pierce has been a resident of Clark County seventy years, forty of which he was actively identified with the business of Springfield; his residence property, at the southeast corner of High and East streets, he purchased about forty years ago. It then contained about 30 acres and included the woolen mill; it now contains about 6 acres. About ten years since, he built his present handsome residence on the site of the previous dwelling, so he has resided on the same site for nearly forty years, and is now in feeble health, spending the remnant of his days amid the scenes and surroundings which remind him of the memories of a half-century gone by. He has been twice married; his first wife was Margaret, daughter of Robison Fletcher, who was also one of the early residents of Madison Township; she died in 1862, having borne him nine children, six of whom are now living. Two sons, Jefferson and Madison, are residents of Indiana; another son, Franklin M., and Mrs. N. T. Sprague are residents of Vermont; another daughter, Mrs. George Canfield, resides in London, Madison Co., this State, and Sallie C. is a grown daughter at home. Mr. Pierce's present wife, *nee* Emaline Benedict, of Cincinnati, is a native of Maine, a cheerful, kind-hearted lady, and remarkably active for her age (70).

CHARLES H. PIERCE, news depot, books, stationery and wall paper, Springfield. Mr. Charles Pierce cast his lot with the people of this city just a quarter of a century ago, and his life and present honorable position here in business and public esteem are an apt illustration of what industry, energy and honest effort will do. Commencing as a paper carrier, Mr. Pierce has advanced steadily in business to his present position of leading bookseller and stationer. Mr. Pierce was a participant in the late unpleasantness—taking part in the Tennessee campaign under Burnside, as Orderly Sergeant, in the 129th O. V. I., serving for a period of nine months, of which service the siege of Cumberland Gap was a prominent event. Mr. Pierce at once impresses you as being an earnest, sincere man, genuine in his feelings and sentiments, and his excellent reputation in the community fully bears out this favorable impression. Mr. Pierce married Miss Maria T. French sixteen years ago, and his family consists of two boys and one girl, and he is yet in the prime of vigorous manhood, with excellent prospects ahead.

WILLIAM PIMLOTT, coal dealer, Springfield. William Pimlott was born in Derbyshire, Eng., Jan. 22, 1843; emigrated to America in 1863, and located in Syracuse, N. Y., where he lived some three years, when he removed to Brockport, N. Y., to take charge of the large reaper and mowing manufacturing establishment of Johnson, Untley & Co., as foreman. After superintending said establishment some two years, he came to Springfield, Ohio, and engaged with Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly as foreman of the cutter-bar department, with whom he remained ten years. He then established a paint factory on South Limestone street, which he carried on one year and then sold out; he then opened a coal office on High street, in connection with his interests in the

mines; at the end of eighteen months he sold his interest in the coal trade in Springfield to E. S. Kelly, whom he had taken into partnership; he then opened his present office on Limestone street. When Mr. Pimlott first engaged in the coal trade in Springfield, his sales were about two car loads per week; his trade has increased until now it amounts to one hundred car loads per week; for the year 1880 his sales aggregated $100,000; he owns a one-half interest in two coal mines in Jackson Co., Ohio, one on the Ohio Southern (formerly Springfield Southern) railroad, and the other on the Dayton & Southeastern. The aggregate capacity of these mines is about twenty-five car loads daily. While Mr. Pimlott had charge of the Brockport establishment, he invented an automatic governor for self-raking reapers, which proved to be very useful for Johnson, Untley & Co.'s machines, but they refusing to pay for the benefit derived from this improvement, Mr. Pimlott sold the patent to Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly. He also invented an improvement which was applied to self-raking reapers, that enables the driver to change the position of the rake to suit either tall or short grain, without stopping the machine. This he sold to Whiteley & Co. also. Mr. Pimlott is a member of Clark Lodge, F. & A. M. and a member of Springfield Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.; he was married in 1862 to Mary Ann Taylor, to whom three children were born. This wife died June, 1870. He was again married in 1871, this time to Ada M. Gardner, daughter of Robert Gardner, of Springfield, Ohio. With this union there are four children. Mr. Pimlott's parents came to America in 1865; his father died in 1870; his mother is still living. While Mr. Pimlott is yet a young man, he ranks among the most active business men of Springfield.

W. H. PRETZMAN, baker and confectioner, Springfield. Mr. Pretzman is truly a unique character, and of a type rarely met with, and if "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," Mr. W. H. Pretzman's election is sure. He was born in Hagerstown, Md., and came to Springfield twenty-five years ago and established himself in the bakery business, which he has followed through various vicissitudes up to the present time, now doing the leading business in that line. Mr. Pretzman married Miss Anna T. Barcafer in 1829; he has a family of one boy and three girls, all bright children, but one of his daughters, little Fannie, is particularly interesting and unusually intelligent and universally beloved. Mr. Pretzman was the baker for four regiments of Banks' Brigade in 1862, and went through the Shenandoah Valley campaign, having vivid recollections of some of the hot contests with "Stonewall Jackson;" he was taken prisoner in battle, thrown into Libby Prison, where he dragged out five weary months; then he again plied his vocation with the army in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. In 1865, he established a bakery on the site of the present Black's Opera House, removing in 1867 to his present location, in which he has done thirteen years' of thriving business, assisted by his excellent wife, and from an humble commencement on borrowed money, Mr. and Mrs. Pretzman have advanced to a most comfortable position in life, having acquired among several other nice properties, a charming home, and their business is a permanent and assured success. This worthy couple are both conspicuous for their unostentatious charities. Mr. Pretzman is known by all as a prominent temperance reformer, being one of the Executive Committee of the Murphy Club. None needing food, pecuniary assistance, or encouragement ever appeal in vain to him; he is a member in good standing of Springfield Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., of the Lutheran Church, and takes a leading part in all charitable enterprises.

BENJAMIN F. PRINCE, Professor, Springfield. Benjamin F. Prince, A. M., Professor in Wittenberg College, was born Dec. 12, 1840, in Champaign Co., Ohio. His ancestors came to this country about the middle of the last cen

tury, and were settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania; his grandfathers, Christian Norman and Adam Prince, with their wives, settled in the forests of Champaign County, the one in 1805, the other in 1809. Both were prosperous farmers and succeeded in gaining a competency for themselves and their children. His father was William Prince, born in Kentucky in 1807, and his mother, Sarah Nauman, born in Ohio in 1809; they were married June 29, 1827. William Prince became a successful farmer and a man of influence in the community in which he lived; he died in 1848; his widow departed this life Jan. 12, 1881. Benjamin F. was the fifth of six children who grew to maturity; he was brought up to the labors of the farm, and received his early education in the district school; in 1860, he entered the Preparatory Department of Wittenberg College; he graduated from this institution in 1865, and at the opening of the next session he proceeded to the study of theology; in the spring of 1866, he was appointed Tutor in said institution; in 1869, Principal of Preparatory Department and Assistant Professor of Greek; in 1873, Professor of Natural History, and in 1878, Professor of Greek and History, which position he now holds. In 1869, he was married to Ella Sanderson, of Springfield, Ohio. Miss Sanderson was the daughter of T. P. Sanderson, a lawyer of Philadelphia, editor of the *Daily News* of that city; in 1861, chief clerk to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and afterward Colonel in the regular army. Miss Sanderson received her education in the schools of Philadelphia, and in the Springfield Seminary, from which she graduated in 1866.

T. J. PRINGLE, attorney at law, Springfield. T. J. Pringle is a native of Clark County, being born one mile west of South Charleston in 1838, coming from a family of old pioneers; his grandfather was among the early settlers of Ohio from Kentucky; both of his parents are living, each of them having almost reached threescore and ten. In 1856, he entered Oberlin College, leaving after reaching the senior class, in 1857; returning to Springfield he read law with Messrs. Shellabarger & Goode, and in 1864 was admitted to the bar; in 1870, he improved his condition in life by sharing his name and fortunes with Miss Poague, of Greene County. Their family consists of two daughters and one son. Mr. Pringle was Prosecuting Attorney for a period of over seven years, just prior to 1873, during which incumbency he prosecuted two important and memorable cases; first, that of the burglars' thus terminating what was known as the "burglars' reign" here, to which the people had been subjected for some four years, by a sworn band of twenty-five or thirty men, comprising on its infamous roll the names of the scions of some of Springfield's best families; the second case alluded to was that of a defaulting Treasurer in 1873, who was short to the city nearly $100,000, about $40,000 of which was recovered. On July 12, 1875, Mr. Pringle formed a law copartnership with Mr. Shellabarger (with whom he commenced reading law ten years previous), under the name of Shellabarger & Pringle, which partnership continued until Mr. Shellabarger left Springfield four years later. Mr. Pringle is an urbane gentleman of rather distinguished appearance and dignified bearing; speaks tersely and to the point, vigorous in debate, and is what might be termed a solid lawyer in the sense that one would say a solid business man; he would impress a jury less by brilliant oratory and pathos than by clean-cut, sledge-hammer argument, and a confidence in the integrity of the man. His practice has been successful, and is large and profitable. Mr. Pringle is a hale man, with superior powers of endurance, and his and Mrs. Pringle's ancestors were rather remarkable for longevity. Mr. Pringle's home on High street (No. 344) is a handsome one, and his well-directed professional efforts have been substantially rewarded by exceedingly comfortable (if not luxurious) circumstances in life. In 1879, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate, and is at present a member of that body.

MRS. ATHALINDA PRINTZ, Springfield. Mrs. Printz is the widow of Peter Printz, deceased; she lives in a fine large brick house on the old homestead farm, located four miles south of Springfield, between the Clifton and Yellow Spring Pikes; she is the daughter of John and Margaret (McBeth) Kelley, and was born in this county Aug. 23, 1822. Mr. Printz was born in Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 7, 1811; he came to Ohio and to Clark County with his parents in 1815 and settled on the above-mentioned farm. Peter and Athalinda were married March 23, 1841; eleven children were born to them, viz., Isaiah C., Mary M., Sarah O. (deceased), Silas W., William G., Oliver K. (deceased), Daniel L. (deceased), Ruth Ann, P. Franklin, Emma J. and J. Eugene. Isaiah was married, May 22, 1866, to Harriet Courson; Mary was married, April 9, 1879, to Fletcher Rine: Silas was married, April 3, 1879, to Charlotte Jenkins; Ruth was married, Oct. 14, 1880, to Samuel Bollman. Mr. Printz lived with his parents on the home farm during their life-time, and after their death retained the farm, paying the rest of the heirs their share in money. Mrs. Printz's father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of Ohio; Athalinda was left an orphan when 3 years old by the death of her father. The Kellys were among the first settlers of this county. Mrs. Printz is one of those good, motherly women, who never ceases to look after the cares of her children; her sons, Frank and John, carry on the farm.

DANIEL C. PUTNAM, of the firm of Andrews, Wise & Putnam. Mr. Putnam, like the other members of this firm, is a native of Massachusetts; he was born in Fitchburg March 10, 1844; his youth was spent on a farm and in attending school. On his 18th birthday, he enlisted in the army (his father having objected to his enlisting previously), and, leaving the high school, joined the 25th Mass. V. I., of which his uncle, Edwin Upton, was Colonel, and he served as a member of that regimennt until the regiment was mustered out in August, 1865. After returning from the army, he went to Keene, N. H., where his father owned a tract of timber land, and he was engaged in lumbering there until the spring of 1867, when he came West. After prospecting considerable and finding nothing in particular, and being determined to stay in the West, he engaged with a contractor then building a gravel road into this city, and shoveled gravel about three months; in the meantime, having become acquainted with Rice & Co., he came into Springfield the fall of 1868, and was in the employ of that firm about a year, after which he determined to complete the education which his enlistment had broken off; by teaching and attending school as opportunity offered, he graduated at Worthington in June, 1874; he was Superintendent of the Yellow Springs Schools, at the same time teacher of the high school, and was engaged in teaching and study until January, 1876, when he became a member of the firm of Wilson, Wise & Putnam, and he has since been connected with this establishment as a member of the different firms who have succeeded each other, and he now has special charge of the accounting department. Mr. Putnam married, Dec. 15, 1875, Miss Kate E. Urner; she was born in Cincinnati, and came with her parents to this city in 1867. The issue of this union has been three children, only one of whom, Helen Clifford, is living. It will be seen Mr. Putnam has come to his present circumstances by persevering through severe experiences, and is therefore a self-made man; he is now in the prime of life—thorough and competent in business, and affable and respected in society; he is a member of the High Street M. E. Church, in which he is a Steward, and is identified with the different departments of church activities; he is also identified with the educational interests of the city, being a member of the Board of Education; he is also a member of the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, his membership being at Yellow Springs.

CHARLES RABBITTS, retired woolen manufacturer, Springfield. Mr.

Charles Rabbitts' open, frank countenance and hearty manner are his passport to the immediate confidence and respect of his merest acquaintance—and of how few can this be truly said! Mr. Rabbitt is a man of true worth, and an ornament to any community; his life has been an even one, the following being a brief chronological outline of it. Mr. Rabbitts is of English birth and parentage, having been born in Wiltshire, England, on Sept. 7, 1820, hence just 60 years old; his family came to this country in 1832, settling in Cuyahoga County; in 1843, Mr. Rabbitts moved to Newark, Ohio, and embarked in woolen manufacture, and in 1847 established the same industry here, in copartnership with Mr. L. H. Olds, from which Mr. Olds retired about 1852. On the 3d of May, 1849, Mr. Rabbitts consummated a matrimonial alliance with Miss Margaret Robison, the result of which union has been four sons and two daughters (one son being dead), all as yet single; one of the former is James H. Rabbitts, of the prominent law firm of Keifer, White & Rabbitts. Mr. Rabbitts retired from active business in 1875, having, up to his retirement, done the leading business in the line of woolen manufactures, and given a decided impetus to that industry. Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitts have been for many years members of and thoroughly identified with the interests and prosperity of the Second Presbyterian Church. Springfield has produced no better men than Rabbitts & Olds, and no community has need of better.

I. B. RAWLINS, lumber-dealer, Springfield. Mr. Rawlins has been a resident of Springfield for the past quarter of a century, during which time he has resided in Springfield excepting about four years, when he resided on a farm near here, and has been identified with different business interests, although always owning a farm, and much of the time actively engaged in agriculture. In 1875, he engaged in the lumber trade here, operating a mill in connection, which business he still continues. He is a native of Delaware, born in 1809, but his parents removed to Ross Co., Ohio, in 1810, and he resided there previous to becoming a resident of this county; he was raised on a farm, and what education he received was obtained in the log schoolhouses of pioneer days; when of proper age, he learned the potter's art, which trade he followed until he had laid by enough for a start, then bought a farm, and, by improving and selling, soon placed himself among the successful men. He married Mary A. Hotsenpiller; she was a native of Ross County; they have three children living—George C., who is now County Prosecutor; Albert M., now a member of the firm of I. B. Rawlins & Son; and Mattie. Mr. Rawlins comes of pioneer and patriotic stock; his father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender. His wife is a granddaughter of Ferdinand Seigel, who was a surgeon during the Revolution, and two of his sons were in the late war; the oldest, Charles F., gave his life as a sacrifice for his country, and, though several of Mr. Rawlins' relations were residents of the South at the beginning of the war, all remained true and loyal citizens.

JOHN REDDISH, farmer; P. O. Springfield; resides three miles southeast of Springfield, where he is beautifully located near the Springfield Southern Railroad. He was born Oct. 3, 1827, in this county, near what is now known as "Fletcher Chapel." He has always lived at his present residence, except about eight years. He read medicine in the office of Dr. Kay, of Springfield, and graduated at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1863; was married to Elizabeth Vicory Oct. 2, 1866. His father, Nathan Reddish, was born in Somerset Co., Md., Dec. 26, 1783, and came to Ohio some time between 1803 and 1808 and engaged in the tanning business near Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio. He was married, in 1808 or 1809, to Matilda Miller. In 1810, he moved to what is now Clark County, and settled on the northeast quarter of Sec. 14, adjoining the quarter on which our subject now lives; here

he opened a tan-yard. In 1812, he was called out to guard the frontier against the Indians, and was stationed at what was known as "Zane's Block-house," in what is now Logan Co., Ohio, his wife and two children remaining alone in a log cabin for one month; in August, 1815, he bought of Thomas Patton 112 acres (of the quarter where John now resides) for $312; here he operated another tannery, and carried on the trade of tanner and currier until 1834, and then farming till his death, July 7, 1853. In 1817, his wife died, leaving five children; in 1818, he was again married, this time to Mary McCleve, who lived but a short time after her marriage; and in November, 1826, he was again united in marriage, taking for his third wife Mrs. Harriet Oxtoby Loomis; with this union three children were born, John now being the only surviving child. The mother of John was born in Yorkshire, England, Feb. 26, 1792, and died April 7, 1874; in 1803, she came with her father, Henry Oxtoby, to the United States, and settled at Geneva, N. Y., where she married John Loomis, who was mortally wounded by an Indian while scouting. after the battle of Queenstown Heights, Canada; he was one of the few who volunteered to go over from Lewiston to hold the ground already taken; he died and was buried at Lewiston in October, 1812; by this marriage, two daughters were born; one died in New York; the other, Mrs. Elizabeth Newlove, is still living. In the fall of 1814, Harriet came to Ohio with her father, who, with his family, settled near Fletcher Church, this county, where she lived until her marriage with Nathan Reddish.

JUDSON REDMOND, miller, Springfield; proprietor of the Junction Mills, situated five miles east of Springfield, near Harmony, where he is doing an extensive business; he is the second son of Peter and Sarah (Curtiss) Redmond, and was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1824, where he lived with his parents until 18 years of age; he then began the trade of wagon-making, at which he worked two years, then one year at carpentering. At the age of 21 years, he left his native State and came to Ohio, locating in Lucas County; here he began the trade of millwright, which he followed some ten years; after living two years in said county, he moved to West Libery, Logan Co., where he remained about five years, when he rented a mill near Bellefontaine and began his first work as miller; but, having a wide experience in millwrighting, he was well prepared to execute every branch of the trade; he continued milling in three different mills, when he purchased a farm in Logan County, and. after farming it for two years, traded the farm for the Stony Creek Mills, which he sold after running the same a short time, and purchased the mills he now owns. He was married, Oct. 10, 1847, to Harriet Hinman, daughter of Justice and Ruth (Buell) Hinman; their issue has been six children- Francis, Edgar I., Sarah O., Clara E., Inez I. and Harry G.; Francis died when but 10 months old; the others grew to manhood and womanhood. Edgar was married, in November, 1872, to Maria Meade, and at his death left a wife and two children; Clara was married, Oct. 10, 1874, to Frank Gillett; she, too, has gone to the spirit land, leaving one child; Sarah Orella was married, March 4, 1875, to Samuel Taylor, proprietor of Taylor's Mills; Inez was married, Nov. 26, 1877, to Edmond H. Ogden. When Mr. Redmond began business for himself, at the age of 21, he had only $20, but, by his perseverance and integrity, and his good wife's encouragement and help, he has accumulated property to the value of $20,000. He and his wife united themselves with the Baptist Church in 1871, and since then have lived consistent lives, in harmony with the teachings of that denomination. In politics, he has always been a stanch Republican. Mrs. Redmond was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1829; when she was 6 years old, her parents moved to Michigan, where her father died, when she returned to New York, where she remained until her marriage to Mr. Redmond.

MARGARET (KESLER) REID Springfield; widow of James Reid, deceased, who was born Sept. 8, 1785, died 1857; when James was a young man, his father sold the farm in Virginia, receiving Continental money as pay, preparatory to his coming to Ohio; but, about the time they were ready to start, he took sick and died, which deferred their coming. Mrs. Reid, being left a widow, with nine children—seven boys and two girls—was at a loss what to do, keeping the money until she would determine whether to come to Ohio or remain in Virginia; during the time, the Revolutionary war closed, and the money became worthless, leaving them destitute, having sold everything but their team, and, in 1802, two of the boys came to Ohio, locating in Springfield; during that year, they pre-empted the farm now owned by Margaret and her children; on this farm they, during the summer, raised a crop and erected a cabin, and in the fall went back to Virginia, and returned to this county with the rest of the family. In 1846, James was married to Margaret Kesler, the subject of our sketch; she was born in Bavaria, Europe, in 1819; her mother died in 1831, and in 1833 her father, with Margaret and her two brothers, emigrated to America, coming direct to Springfield; they were shipwrecked on the ocean, losing everything they had except the clothes they had on; the wreck was occasioned by the Captain of the ship, in company with others, being down below drinking wine, and not paying attention to the direction the ship was going, and ran on a sand-bank. To Margaret and James four children have been born—William J. (who died young), George H., James A. and Sarah J. George was married, Jan. 4, 1870, to Eunice E., daughter of Silas and Margaret Byrd; they have one child—Sarah J.—and live with his mother on the farm; George is an active, enterprising young man, of excellent character. James A. was married, Oct. 11, 1877, to Harriet A., daughter of John and Mary Oxtoby; they live on the farm, in sight of his mother's house; he is also an energetic young man, of good habits. Mrs. Reid, although 61 years old, is in excellent health, and is almost as active as when a young girl, and devotes great care to her daughter, Sarah, who is helpless, being afflicted with rheumatism.

JOHN A. REIFSNIDER, boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer, Springfield. John A. Reifsnider was born in Newville, Cumberland Co., Penn., on Jan. 18, 1834; he had two brothers and five sisters, of whom one brother and four sisters are living. He came of a long-lived family, his father and mother dying at the ages of 65 and 71 respectively, and one of his aunts attained the remarkable age of 102 years. Mr. Reifsnider learned his trade with his brother, at Reading, Penn., from 1849 to 1854, coming to Springfield in 1854, where he worked at the bench until 1861. In the meantime, Sept. 5, 1855, he married Eliza J. Sprague, of Springfield. About one month prior to the breaking-out of the war, he bought out a small establishment one door east of his present location; he was joined in business, in 1863, by his brother, H. R., the firm name being Reifsnider & Bro., continuing until Oct. 8, 1879, when his brother died; on the 22d of the same month, our subject bought the interest of his brother's estate. Mr. Reifsnider's only military experience was with the well-known "Squirrel-hunters." Of his six children, two of either sex survive—Charles S. and Frank M., both being in business with their father; and his daughters, Ida and Hesper, are respectively 18 and 16 years old. He is a self-made man, being early thrown on his own resources, and never had any assistance from friends; he is one of those genial men who have a smile and pleasant word for all, and has a host of friends. Mr. Reifsnider is eminently a man of societies, being an active and worthy member of the following bodies: Clark Lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M.; Springfield Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M.; Springfield Council, No. 17, R. & S. M.; Palestine Commandery, No. 33, K. T.; Moncrieffe Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.; Uniform Rank, No. 6, K. of P., of which he is Lieu-

tenant Commander, and has been Past Master of Clark Lodge, F. & A. M., and Thrice Illustrious Master of Springfield Council of Royal and Select Masters; also Past Captain General of Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar.

HENRY REYNOLDS, farmer; P. O. Springfield. When Mr. Reynolds was 16 years old, he began the trade of molding and burning brick, at which he worked about forty years, but for the last ten years has devoted his attention chiefly to farming. He was born in Montgomery Co., Va., Jan. 20, 1816, and came to Ohio with his parents in the fall of 1826; they settled near what is now Plattsburg, this county, where they lived one year, and then moved to Green Township, where they lived until their deaths. His father, William Reynolds, died in 1857, and his mother, Elizabeth (Tuggle) Reynolds, died in 1864. In 1845, Henry purchased 80 acres of his present farm, and in 1856 bought 40 acres more; he moved to where he now lives in 1855. He was married, Dec. 29, 1840, to Julia Ann McKinney, daughter of John and Rachel (Shaw) McKinney. Mrs. Reynolds was born in this county July 20, 1820, and died Sept. 24, 1878. They had six children, viz., Nancy, Olive, William W., John H., Elizabeth and Rachael J. Nancy was married, Dec. 29, 1875, to John Warren; Olive was married, Dec. 30, 1867, to Thomas Hill; William was married, March 30, 1876, to Mary A. Pilcher; John was married, Sept. 28, 1876, to Sarah Ballentine; John is at present practicing medicine in Lawrenceville, this county. Mr. Reynolds lives in the southeastern part of this township; he is a generous, wholesouled man, possessed of true Virginian hospitality.

SAMUEL RHODES, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. Samuel Rhodes is one of eight children—seven sons and one daughter—of Jacob and Barbara Rhodes, of Lancaster Co., Penn., and was born in Chambersburg, Penn., on Nov. 11, 1812; his ancestors on his mother's side were from Holland; he lost his father while only 17, and, the family circumstances being very limited, he began the battle of life alone and unaided at even that early age, and his present comfortable situation in life is an indication of how successfully he has fought that battle. On Dec. 12, 1833, a few weeks after the memorable shower of stars, he married Miss Elizabeth Slevick, of his native county, at the family home, and farmed six years, then worked at the trade, of which St. Crispin is the Patron Saint, six years, then, in October of 1845, he moved with his family to Springfield, which has since been his home; here he farmed until 1862, when, having secured a comfortable competency, he built his present cozy home, 169 South Yellow Springs street, and retired from further active exertions. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes' children, mentioned in the order of their ages, are: Mrs. Amanda Stewart, living in Nebraska; Samuel S., living in Indianapolis; Cyrus C., at Bradford, Penn.; Hiram H., here; and Mrs. Hattie E. Raymond, in Franklin, Penn. It may be mentioned as remarkable that not only did Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes raise all their children, but that three sons and two sons-in-law were three years in the Union army, and returned home whole. Their youngest son, Hiram, is foreman in the paint-shop of P. P. Mast & Co., and lives in his own house, next door to his parents; he married Miss Ella Shorey on Dec. 22, 1871, and has one boy, who was 3 years old in September last. Mr. Rhodes was a member of the Board of Equalization for eleven years, and is now an Infirmary Director; he is an earnest member and one of the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, a recent colonization from the Central Church; an unpretentious, honest and highly respected citizen, and one about whom only pleasant things are said.

MARTIN L. RICE, of the firm of James Neill & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in boots and shoes, Springfield. Mr. Rice has been identified with the growth and business of Springfield for nearly twenty years. He is a native of Worcester Co., Mass., born Dec. 2, 1824; he was one of five sons, whose

father, believing every young man should have a trade, had each one apprenticed at a proper age. Martin L. was apprenticed to a baker, and afterward became associated with his father, Anson Rice, who was a merchant, and the Postmaster at Northboro, Mass.; he remained in business there about fifteen years, then came West and located at Springfield; he was connected with the Yellow Springs Agricultural Works, and one of four who lost $70,000 by the fire which destroyed the works in March, 1860, after which he became connected with the Lagonda Agricultural Works, and continued there about five years, during which important progress was made. In 1865, he retired, and became interested in merchandising, Rice & Co. being successors to W. S. Field & Co. in the business now conducted by Andrews, Wise & Putnam. After a very successful career of about ten years, he sold out and became connected with the management and construction of the now Springfield Southern Railway, with which he continued to be actively interested about three years; in the meantime, he had purchased and become sole proprietor of the "Springfield Curved Elbow," which he still continues to manufacture with marked success. By reason of his connection with this patent, he became the defendant in the case known as that of Price vs. Rice, one of the most tedious, as it was the most persistently prosecuted and firmly defended, suits known to the courts of Clark County; after three trials in the Court of Common Pleas, and a hearing by appeal in the District Court, Mr. Rice triumphed, and, though the litigation cost him a good-sized fortune in money, and more in annoyance, he defeated what he then considered and what he now considers a very carefully planned and ably executed attempt to levy blackmail under cover of a claim for indebtedness. In 1879, he purchased the stock of the assignee and succeeded to the business of W. A. Hance, and has since conducted a large and flourishing trade in boots and shoes, at No. 38 East Main street, under the firm name of James Neill & Co.. It will thus be seen Mr. Rice's life has been an unusually active one; in fact, he has earned the reputation of being indefatigable in business. He belongs to a family remarkable for their activity and capacity; his oldest brother, John A. Rice, now of the Tremont House, Chicago, has acquired distinction as a hotel manager; another brother, Myron G., now deceased, was prominent in railroad circles; Charles A. has been connected with the management of the United States & Canada Express Company for the past thirty years; and the youngest brother, Solon W., has been identified with the mining interests at Gold Hill, Nev., for the past fifteen years. Mr. Rice began life for himself as an apprentice, and has worked his way by a life of intense activity, and, though he has suffered losses, has accumulated a considerable estate, and now owns a number of valuable pieces of city property, including that occupied by the firms of which he is the financial and managing head; his residence, on Center street, corner of Mulberry, is a fine property; the building, having cost him $17,000, is a model of convenience and beauty. Mr Rice has been a member of the Republic Printing Company since its organization, and is a public-spirited citizen, generous toward all worthy charities and enterprises of public benefit. His wife, nee Miss Maynard, is a daughter of Calvin and Judith Maynard, of Marlboro, Mass., and a sister of James F. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard, Skinner & Co., wholesale grocers of Boston, Mass.; her first husband, Stephen W. Eager, also of Marlboro, Mass., deceased only three months after their marriage; her marriage with Mr. Rice was celebrated in Boylston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1846; this union has been blessed with four children —three daughters and a son; the son died in infancy; two daughters, Emily M. and Addie M., are still at home; the other daughter is the wife of J. C. Brecht, who resides in Springfield, and is the well-known and reliable conductor of the "Short Line" accommodation between here and Cincinnati, he having held that

position from the date of the first train (July 3, 1872) to the present time; his record, in the language of one of the railroad officials, may be summed up in three words, viz., sobriety, honesty, industry. In 1858, Mr. Rice was made a Mason at Marlboro, Mass., and has ever since taken a deep interest in the Masonic fraternity, having been for twenty-one years a member of Clark Lodge. No. 101, of Springfield. In politics, he was a Whig, and, since the organization of the Republican party, has been voting that ticket, having been always opposed to slavery and in favor of all men being free and equal.

HARRISON RICE, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. The father of this gentleman was Edward Rice, a native of Massachusetts, who was there married to Lucy Pool, daughter of William and Lois Pool, natives of that State, the family moving to Vermont with Mr. Rice shortly after his marriage. In 1809, they concluded to come to Ohio, and, upon reaching the head of navigation on the Allegheny River, they built a pine log raft, upon which they descended the Allegheny to the Ohio, thence down the Ohio to Cincinnati, where they remained until 1812, when they came in wagons to Clark County, settling in the western part of Harmony Township, south of the present village of Harmony. Here Harrison was born, Oct. 8, 1823, being the sixth in a family of ten children, as follows: Polly, the widow of Alansan Chamberlain, of Indiana; Asa, deceased; Malinda, the deceased wife of L. B. Sprague; Sarah, wife of Darius Sprague; Eliza (deceased), Harrison, Alonzo, Celoma (wife of Robert B. Minnich, of Piqua), Henry C. and William. In 1838, Edward Rice sold his farm in Harmony Township and purchased property south of Springfield, upon which a portion of the city now stands, most of it yet belonging to his heirs. He died Jan. 10, 1843, his wife surviving him many years, dying Oct. 22, 1877. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and, Aug. 24, 1846, he was married to Amelia Goudy, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (McBeth) Goudy, pioneers of Green Township, who afterward settled on Sec. 19, on the southern line of Springfield Township, where Mrs. Rice was born Aug. 21, 1826. Seven children have been born of this union, as follows: Althia M., the wife of George M. Whitcomb; Elizabeth, the wife of Mathew Stewart; Myra, who graduated at the Springfield High School in June, 1878; Edward, a graduate of Van Sickle's Business College of Springfield, receiving his diploma in April, 1872; and Forrest, who will graduate this year from the high school. Mr. Rice came with his parents, in 1838, to the property where he now resides, and farmed the land upon which the southeastern portion of the city is built. Politically, a Republican; a man of honest principles and unswerving integrity, quiet and unassuming in his manners, he well deserves a place in the pages of this book.

WILLIAM RICE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Rice lives on a beautiful farm three and a half miles southeast of the city of Springfield; his fine house, good barn and other modern improvements are indications of a tidy and thriving farmer; he engages quite extensively in raising fine hogs of the Poland-China breed. He was born in this county Feb. 17, 1833, and is the son of Edward and Lucy (Pool) Rice; his parents were natives of Vermont and came to this county in an early day. William was married, Jan. 3, 1856, to Matilda Goudy, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (McBeth) Goudy; her parents were also early settlers of this county, coming here in 1826, and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Rice; they have six children, viz., Lillie M., Laura O., William E., Harry A., Claud F. and Zella B. Mr. Rice has followed farming all his life, preferring it to any other trade; he began working for himself at the age of 10 years, with no fortune but his good name, and, by perseverance and good management, has accumulated quite a fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Rice stand high in the estimation of their neighbors, and enjoy their home and family.

HENRY CLAY RICE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Rice lives just beyond the city limits on the south, where he owns 25 acres of beautiful land, which he has laid off into lots; said plat contains ninety-five very desirable building sites, and is called by its founder Riceville; it contains three streets, viz., Henry, Clay and Rice. Mr. Rice was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio Sept. 25, 1830; he is a son of Edward and Lucy Rice. When 14 years of age, he began the trade of saddle and harness making, at which he worked some three years, but, on account of poor health, was obliged to seek different employment; hence he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked six years, and since then has devoted his time chiefly to farming. He was married, Aug. 12, 1855, to Sarah S. Dean; their children are Ida Belle, Edward A. and Harry C.; Ida was married, Nov. 27, 1879, to Willis Little; Edward was married, Nov. 24, 1880, to Alice Pool. Mr. Rice is a man of good moral character, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and possessed with a warm, genial spirit, which prompts him to many acts of kindness; although a sober, industrious man, yet he loves a day of recreation, and still keeps up the practice of taking a deer and wild turkey hunt once a year.

ALONZO RICE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He was born in Harmony Township, this county, July 8, 1825; is a brother of Henry C., and lives on an adjoining 25 acres to Henry; their land is a part of the farm purchased by their father. When Alonzo was 17 years old, he served two years as an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade in Springfield, and then two years as journeyman, when he took a half-interest in a shop, and, at he end of one year, started a shop for himself, which he carried on some two years; he then removed to New Moorefield, this county, where he lived three years, working at his trade, when he returned to Springfield, and, after working at his trade for a short time, he concluded to quit blacksmithing, which he did, and since then has been a farmer. He was married, June 22, 1847, to Mary E. Alt, sister of George and Daniel Alt; they have five children, all living—Adam L., who was married, Oct. 20, 1870, to Florence E. Monahan; Lucy J., who was married, Nov. 10, 1870, to Caleb Bird; Maria E., who was married, Sept. 25, 1872, to Charles M. Toland; Mary Belle, who was married, Dec. 20, 1877, to Wesley McDonald; and Charles A. The four who are married live in sight of their parents, and Charles is still at home. Mr. Rice was a member of the Sons of Temperance for several years, and is a strong advocate on the side of temperance. Politically, he casts his vote with the Republican party, and among his fellow-men is regarded as an honorable, upright citizen.

J. W. RINEHART, deceased. James Workman Rinehart was born December 16, 1827, in Waynesburg, Greene County., Pennsylvania; was one of nine children, his father, Jesse Rinehart, being of German ancestry; he was educated at Waynesburg College, after leaving which, at 19, he commenced his business career as a dry-goods merchant in his native town. In 1852, he came to Springfield and established a hardware business, which he continued for nine years. In 1861, he transferred his business to Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until 1866; returning to Springfield, he commenced the manufacture of furniture, in which he did not continue long; becoming dissatisfied, he bought Mr. John Petts' interest in the agricultural manufacturing firm of Petts & McConnell, to which firm he added great strength by the accession of his means and business ability; he was a scrupulous, just, accurate and exact man. Mr. Rinehart was twice married; first, to Miss Caroline M. Pennock, of his native town, who died leaving two children—Joe Workman and Lucy; the former died Dec. 24, 1876, aged 17, and the latter is the wife of Joseph D. Little, of Springfield, Ohio. His second wife, who survives him, is a daughter of F. E. D. McGinley, a journalist of La Fayette, Ind.; she has three beautiful

and interesting daughters—Emeline, Jessie Earle and Florence, the eldest of whom is attending the Springfield Young Ladies' Seminary. Mrs. Rinehart and daughters reside in the palatial family mansion on High street. Mr. Rinehart's death occurred at Springfield in 1876; the firm, as it was constituted at his death—Rinehart, Ballard & Co.—is still conducted under the same name, Mrs. Rinehart and Mrs. C. P. Ballard (who is also widowed) retaining their interests. The names of Rinehart and Ballard are inseparably connected with Springfield's best interests.

THOMAS ROBERTS, boiler works, Springfield; is a native of Ohio, born in Knox County in 1844. Although but 17 years of age, he was among those who answered the first call for troops in 1861, and, after serving three months, re-enlisted for three years and served the full term in the 4th O. V. I. After his return from the army, he began work as an apprentice in a boiler-shop in Mt. Vernon, and subsequently worked at his trade there a number of years. He came to Springfield in 1870, and was employed by Thompson & Kingsbury; after about six months, Mr. Roberts bought out his employers, and has since conducted business for himself, being associated part of the time with his brother, who is now proprietor of boiler works on Washington street. Mr. Roberts has thus risen, by his energy and industry, from an employe to the head of an important industry, manufacturing the Victory corn-grinder at his machine-shops, on Bridge street, between Spring and Gallagher, and doing a large business in the manufacture of boilers at the Leffel works. Mr. Roberts married Miss Eliza South, of Mt. Vernon; they have five children—three sons and two daughters.

B. F. ROBERTS, boiler works, Springfield; is a native of Ohio, born in Mt. Vernon in 1848. He learned his trade at C. & G. Cooper's boiler and engine works, and came to Springfield in 1869, and worked at his trade here a short time, then began business for himself with his brother Thomas; shortly after they started the works on Washington street, his brother withdrew, since which he has continued the business alone; he is now manufacturing all the boilers for the Common Sense Engine Company, and doing a thorough business. He married, in 1872, Alice Teagarden, of Mt. Vernon; they have two children living and two deceased. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an industrious, useful citizen.

WILLIAM RODGERS, banker, Springfield. Mr. Rodgers is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1809. He came to Springfield when a young man, in 1832, and engaged in merchandising, being a partner with Peter Murray, who was then a prominent and successful merchant here, and Mr. Rodgers has since been identified with the business interests of Springfield. After several years of merchandising, he sold out and retired from business on account of his failing health, but bought a tract of wild land north of the city, the clearing and partial improving of which he supervised. In 1851, he became connected with the banking interests of Springfield as a constituent member of the company who organized the Springfield (now First National) Bank, of which he has been a Director since its organization. Mr. Rodgers is a quiet, unostentatious, but enterprising and useful citizen. He married, in 1841, Miss Sarah Harrison. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Trustee. His residence is a handsome property on North Limestone street, where they have resided since 1843.

JOHN H. RODGERS, M. D., physician, Springfield; is a native of Springfield, a son of Dr. Robert Rodgers; the latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed from Cumberland County, in 1832, to Portsmouth, Ohio, and came to Springfield the following year, where he practiced medicine until about 1873, when his health began failing, and his decease occurred in February,

1880. Dr. Rodgers was one of the early physicians of Clark County, and, for a period of forty years, was a leading physician of Springfield. He married Miss Effie Harrison, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and survives her husband, now residing at the old home residence, northeast corner of North Limestone and North streets. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom six are living, all residents of Springfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Springfield in 1834; was educated at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and is also a graduate of the Medical Deparment of the University of Pennsylvania. He began the practice of his profession in Springfield in 1856; in the fall of 1861, he entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon of the 44th O. V. I.; after eighteen months' service in this position, he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon and assigned to the 104th O. V. I., in which he served until January, 1865, when he returned to Springfield and resumed practice, and has since continued, and is now one of the leading physicians of the city.

RICHARD HENRY RODGERS, manufacturer of grain-drills and cider-mills, Springfield. Mr. Richard Henry Rodgers was born in Springfield on the 23d of September, 1836, and has been a life-time resident of the place; he has three brothers and two sisters, and of the former, Dr. John H. Rodgers, a prominent physician of Springfield, is the oldest. Our subject's twin brother, Isaac W., is of the firm of L. Patric & Co., of this city, manufacturers of hot-air furnaces, and the other brother, James G., is in the First National Bank of Springfield. In 1866, Mr. Rodgers married Miss Alice Kilgore, who has borne him two sons and one daughter. His mother is still spared to her sons, but their father died Feb. 14, 1880, a victim of softening of the brain. Mr. Rodgers' career has been somewhat varied, but uniformly successful; when quite young, he attended Wittenberg College, but left at 17, before reaching the higher classes; he entered Brown & Co.'s drug-store, remaining two years, after which he was a year or two in the office of the Sandusky Railroad, from which he went into the Clark County Bank, of which his uncle was Cashier, and there he remained until the bank changed hands, about 1857; after this event, he went to St. Louis, doing for one year a wholesale and retail carpet business; returning to Springfield, he entered the County Treasurer's office, acting five years in the capacity of Deputy County Treasurer; while yet in this office, he bought an interest in a bookstore, the firm being Ransom & Rodgers; Ransom going to the army, he conducted the business until Ransom's return, when he bought his partner's interest, becoming sole proprietor, Mr. Ransom going to Cincinnati. Mr. Rodgers continued the book business until 1867, when he bought an interest in the firm of Jewell & Ludlow, which, in 1872, became the present firm of Thomas (Joseph W. and C. E.), Ludlow (Abram R.) & Rodgers. They manufacture, under special patents, agricultural articles for which there is a constant and increasing demand, and, having all the business they can handle, the firm's prosperity has been marked and pronounced, and their future bids fair to be even better, if possible. Mr. Rodgers is an excellent type of the modern business man; has clear-cut, iron-gray features, very prepossessing appearance and pleasant address; his family and self are Presbyterians, and he takes lively interest in the North Side Chapel.

WILLIAM ALLEN ROGERS, deceased, was a distinguished lawyer and Judge, was born Dec. 13, 1809, in Dauphin Co., Penn.; his father, Robert Rogers, was a farmer and miller; his maternal grandfather, William Allen, was a Colonel in the army of the Revolution, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of White Plains. The subject of this sketch received his primary education at the common schools, and, after a preparatory course of study, entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.; after graduating at this

institution, he studied law with Judge Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, and, on the completion of his studies, was admitted to the bar in that city. In the fall of 1834, he removed to Ohio, settling at Springfield; he first entered into partnership with Gen. Anthony, and, after practicing his profession with him for a year or so, he commenced the practice alone; he was very successful in his profession, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1839, he was sent as a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; he took an active part in the political campaign of 1840, and was a popular and effective speaker; he was an earnest anti-slavery man, but, subsequently, took no active part in politics, until 1848, when he co-operated with the Free-Soil party. In October, 1851, he was elected, under the new constitution, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Third Subdivision of the Second Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Clark, Greene, Warren and Clinton; in 1855, he resigned his office, on account of failing health, and, on the 25th of May of the same year, he died, at his house in Springfield. While upon the bench, he displayed a profound knowledge of jurisprudence, and this, with his urbanity and impartiality, won for him the confidence and admiration of the bar. On Sept. 6, 1837, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of George Smith, of College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio, originally from Dorsetshire, England; from this union were born six children—three sons and three daughters, all of whom, with their mother, survived him. Judge Rogers was distinguished for his public spirit, zealously participating in whatever was calculated to promote the welfare of the community and ameliorate the condition of the poor and unfortunate; he took a special interest in deserving young men who were ambitious to success in the legal profession, and never failed to render them any assistance in his power: the Hon. R. A. Harrison, now of Columbus, Ohio, was one of his students; on Mr. Harrison's admission to the bar, he located in London, Madison Co., Ohio, where Judge Rogers had a good practice; he immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Harrison for business in that county, the partnership continuing until Judge Rogers was called to the bench; Judge White, now of the Supreme Court, also studied law with him; on Judge White's admission to the bar, he was taken into partnership by Judge Rogers, and this firm also continued until the latter went upon the bench. Judge Rogers was endowed with a brilliant intellect and with remarkable powers of analysis; he possessed a sparkling wit, was a logician of high order, and his eloquence was rich and impressive; these qualities made him an effective advocate and formidable antagonist in any case which he espoused; he was a man of broad culture, and of liberal and comprehensive views; he was not only distinguished for his professional learning, but also well versed in the sciences and in general literature, and he had a high appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art. The writer of this sketch, who was intimately associated with him, never knew a man of a nobler and a more generous nature; of him it can be truly said that, as a Judge, as a lawyer and as a man, he was without fear and without reproach.

E. S. S. ROUSE, dealer in boots and shoes, Springfield; is a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum County in 1828; the greater part of his youth was spent on a farm in Knox County. When about 21 years of age, he engaged as salesman in a general merchandise store in Mt. Vernon. He first embarked in business on his own account as a boot and shoe dealer, in 1855, in Mt. Vernon, where he continued until 1862, then removed to Mansfield, where he continued the same line of trade until 1865, then sold out and purchased a farm in Ashland County, which he sold in 1868, then removed to Springfield, where he has since been engaged in business in his chosen line, boots and shoes; his store is located at No. 26 South Market street. Mr. Rouse carries a large stock, and is

doing a thriving trade. He married, in 1850, Miss Melissa J. Oglevee, daughter of Hugh Oglevee, and a cousin of State Auditor J. F. Oglevee; this union has been blessed with three sons, two of whom are living—Olin O., in the store with his father; and Wylie J., an accomplished stenographer, now engaged as amanuensis at the Farmer's Friend Works at Dayton. Mr. Rouse's father was a pioneer settler of Muskingum County, and a soldier of the war of 1812; he now resides at Mt. Vernon, being in his 85th year, having been born in New York State in February, 1795. Mr. Rouse is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, a member of the High Street M. E. Church, in which organization he has been for a number of years Treasurer, and a member of the Board of Trustees.

FRANK CAREY RUNYAN, dentist, Springfield. Dr. Frank C. Runyan is a native of this county, being born in Pleasant Township in 1838, and comes of two of the oldest families of this section, Carey being the family name on his mother's side, and they came from New Jersey; his paternal ancestry were from Virginia. His grandfather opened the first tailor-shop in Springfield. Dr. Runyan is, to a great extent, self-made; he worked on the farm until he was 20, near Catawba, then traveled, prospecting and trading, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, for a few years, after which he attended the Ohio College of Dentistry in Cincinnati, graduating in 1872; came to Springfield, practiced his profession ten years in copartnership with Dr. Phillips, and for the last eight years he has practiced alone, being the leading man in his profession in this city. On Nov. 5, 1874, he took a partner for life, in Miss Georgie W. Drury, of this city, whose family are from Maine; they have a son of 18 months, and a daughter of 3 years. Dr. Runyan's parents are both living, his father being now 68 and his mother 60 years of age. The Doctor is a man of pleasant and prepossessing manners.

L. E. RUSSELL, physician and surgeon, Springfield. We are proud of this means of perpetuating the name of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch—Dr. L. E. Russell. He was born in Burton, Ohio, and from his 16th year has made his own way in the world. His first term of tuition was taken in Hiram College, at the close of which he received the highest recommendations from its President, J. M. Atwater; he afterward studied law, and also commenced the study of medicine, his superior mental powers giving him an impetus that rapidly distanced his competitors. In 1871 and 1872, he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating with honor in February, 1872, in the class accorded the praise of the different Professors as having attained the most thorough medical knowledge of any in the history of the college, extending over a period of almost half a century. Sept. 28, 1874, in the District Court of Mahoning County, Ohio, Dr. Russell was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice as attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery. He preferred the practice of medicine to legal lore, and his high attainments admirably fitted him for the practice of medicine and surgery. After practicing three years in Trumbull Co., Ohio, he came to Springfield in 1870, and a partnership was formed with Dr. J. T. McLaughlin. These gentlemen have gained a reputation equaling any physicians in the West during their partnership, and the most important cases of surgery in the city, and many cases elsewhere, have been operated upon by Drs. Russell and McLaughlin, and cures have been effected that have for years baffled the physicians of the county. Too much, then, cannot be said in praise of those who deserve it, and this is certainly well-merited. In 1879, Dr. Russell was elected President of the Ohio State Medical Association—the first time this important office has been held by any except "pioneers" in medicine, thus adding additional luster to his already bright record. His success is due entirely to his own exertions, and his fame as

a skillful surgeon is being rapidly extended. It is important, then, that the record of such men be preserved, and that the citizens of Clark County feel proud of one who will surely rank high among the most expert surgeons in Ohio. Springfield has many things in which to take pride—her manufactories, her schools, her churches, her prosperity, and, lastly, the many noble men who are represented in the biographical part of this work.

WILLIAM N. SCHAEFFER, insurance and brokerage, Springfield; one of the old substantial residents of Springfield; he is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Center County in 1805. His parents emigrated to this State in 1815, locating in Germantown, Montgomery Co., where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. He married, in 1829, Susanna, daughter of Rev. Thomas Winters, and remained there "keeping tavern" until 1837, when he removed to Dayton, and was proprietor of the "Mansion House" about two years; then removed to Lebanon, and kept the Mansion House of Lebanon until 1845, when he removed to Springfield. Here he engaged in the manufacture of candles, which he continued until 1858, when coal oil superseded him. The following season was spent in Tennessee in the tree trade. Subsequently he sold out his property interests, and engaged in insurance and brokerage, which he still continues. He has three children living; two sons are in business here, and the other, a daughter, Mrs. Catharine Williams, also living here. Mr. Schaeffer is one of the prominent old residents of Springfield, and, although now in his 76th year, is still active, and with the exception of a slight defect in hearing, is in full possession of all his faculties, and does a considerable business in his line. For the last fifteen or twenty years, he has not kept house, but resided with his son, Charles H., who is a leading grocer of this city. His place of business, No. 51 East Main street, is one of the pioneer stands, and now the oldest grocery stand in Springfield. He was connected with the business of this establishment sixteen years; first, as clerk, then as partner, and for fourteen years past has been sole proprietor. He married, in 1865, Frances A., daughter of Lawrence Knepfly, one of the early residents of Springfield, a jeweler by trade, and a prominent Mason. This union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living. His wife died in April, 1879.

PETER A. SCHINDLER, undertaker, Springfield; is a native of Maryland: was born in Frederick County in 1820. In his younger days, he had considerable reputation as a teacher of vocal music, and was engaged in that profession several years in Maryland. In 1850, his wife having died, he came West and located in Springfield, and taught music throughout the surrounding country. In 1852, he engaged in the furniture trade here, as a member of the firm of P. A. Schindler & Co., who were manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers, this being among the first manufacturing establishments of importance in Springfield. Mr. Schindler continued in this business until 1871, after which he was variously engaged until 1873, when he entered in a partnership with J. L. Coleman, which partnership still exists. Their place of business is the northeast corner of Main and Fisher streets. They are supplied with elegant hearses, and a large stock of burial caskets of various designs, and are in readiness to attend to all calls promptly. Mr. Schindler is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and has been the trusted Superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that denomination, which is second to the largest school in the State. He married the second time Mrs. Caroline (Routzan) Keller, the widow of Dr. Ezra Keller, the founder and first President of Wittenberg College. She was also a native of Maryland, and in her youth a playmate of Mr. Schindler. They have one son Charles—who is proprietor of a bookstore on West Main street. Mrs. Schindler has a daughter by her first husband, who is also a member of the household.

REV. JOHN M. SCHUCHARDT, Rector of St. Bernard's Church, Springfield. We present our readers a brief sketch of Rev. John Schuchardt, who, by reason of his position, is endeared to so many of the inhabitants of Springfield. He was born in Paterborn, Germany, in 1831: he commenced his studies in Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, and entered the high school at that city while in his 12th year; he graduated in Cologne in his 21st year: he afterward graduated in the academy at Muenster, having attended this institution three years. He then attended, and afterward graduated in the academy at Bonn, and, to complete his theological education, went to the academy of St. Sulpice, in Paris. Upon his return home, he cared for his parents, who were both ill for one year, when he was drafted into the Prussian army, and had a taste of soldier life for eighteen months. Therefore he has seen hardships, as well as the brighter sides of life. By reason of his superior fitness, he was during this time graduated to the position of 2d Lieutenant. His term of service expired in 1860, and the death of his parents, and also of his brother and sister soon afterward, so changed the current of his thoughts, that he determined to emigrate to America, which was at once acted upon; in the fall of 1860 he landed in New York. Having friends in Cincinnati, Ohio, he paid them a visit, and while there took charge of a school. By the advice of his confessor, he returned to St. Mary's University at Baltimore, where he was ordained Priest by Archbishop Spaulding, in 1864. In 1866, he went to Kentucky, and was placed in charge of a circuit "consisting of four counties," as a traveling missionary. This was arduous work, but our reverend father bore it uncomplainingly. In October, 1869, he was appointed by Archbishop Purcell to the charge of St. Bernard's in Springfield, where he is now stationed, and by his geniality and friendship has endeared himself to the people of this city, both old and young. Through his efforts, the church and school buildings were erected, and a cemetery purchased. The education of the children of his charge is well cared for, and his name will ever be remembered with kindness by those who so often have listened to his ministrations. His education is the equal, perhaps, of any man in our county, and he is one of the most able theologians in the city. His light will ever shine, and the principles inculcated by him ever be a monument to his memory.

MISS SUSAN SINTZ, Springfield; she is the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Creitz) Sintz. She lives three miles northwest of Springfield, on the farm which her father entered. In 1858, the year he died, he was preparing material for a new house. Susan, being an energetic lady, pushed the work to completion, erecting a beautiful brick mansion, in which she resides. Peter was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Clark (then Champaign) Co., Ohio, in 1802. Elizabeth, a native of Virginia, came here (with her sister, Mrs. George Croft) about the same time. In 1803, the same year that Mr. Sintz entered his farm, he built a log cabin (which is still standing), in which he lived until his death. The first preaching that was had in that part of the county by the Methodists was held in this cabin, and the first person converted and to profess religion in that neighborhood was also in that cabin. His name was Jeremiah Sims. When Mr. S. first settled in this county, the Indians were very numerous, and sometimes quarrelsome. On several occasions, Mr. and Mrs. S. were compelled to sleep in the woods. Mrs. S. would sit in the saddle, on the horse, all night, with her babe in her arms. They shared the "ups" and "downs" of pioneer life. Peter worked for Robert Rennick in the mill, and, in 1826, built the first flour-mill. He afterward erected two other flour-mills and three saw-mills. Of Peter and Elizabeth's seven children, but four are now living, viz., Mrs. Margaret Leffel, Mrs. Martin Snyder, Peter and Susan.

JACOB SEITZ, grain and coal dealer, Springfield. Almost a half century has passed since the subject of this sketch came to Ohio. His parents, Henry

and Mary Seitz, emigrating from Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1831, settling near the village of Springfield, which at that time was only a small hamlet. Henry purchased a farm one and a half miles from town, and engaged in agriculture until his death, which occurred a few years later. His children were six in number — Andrew, Isaac, Elizabeth, Henry, Jacob and Catharine; two are deceased — Catharine and Isaac. All were born in Pennsylvania, but have been associated with this county since their coming, and are still residents except Henry, who emigrated to Kansas in 1870, living previously in Coles Co., Ill. As we wish to speak at this time particularly of Jacob, who, by reason of his business tact, is one of our self-made men, we may premise by saying that he worked by the month for the money that was the nucleus around which capital gathered through his industry and natural aptitude for business. His education was all gained before he left Pennsylvania, at which time he was 12 years of age, being born in December, 1818. Notwithstanding the lack of education, he has always been a remarkably fortunate business man, his perceptive faculties being largely above the average. In 1840, he commenced the milling and distilling business in this county, and during the past forty years, has been continually engaged at these occupations. In 1847, his marriage to Miss Mary A., daughter of Daniel Stineberger, Esq., was celebrated, and, in 1851, a partnership was formed in the mill and distillery between Jacob and Mr. Stineberger, the firm name being Stineberger & Seitz. This was continued until 1855, when Mr. Seitz disposed of his interest and came to Springfield, and has been connected with her business interests ever since. They were parents of three children—Theodore H., Olive E. and Laura B. Theodore was 21 years of age at the time of his death. Olive is the wife of Charles Anthony, a son of one of the first settlers in the county, and whose sketch will be of great interest. Charles Anthony is now engaged in the grain business with his father-in-law. Mr. Seitz was elected County Commissioner in 1869, and also served as Alderman one term. His modesty has always been a bar to his having official positions, he being much averse to public life. As a man, his life has been characterized by those traits which ennoble and give confidence to the people— always foremost in enterprise, and liberal in every sense of the word. He purchased the St. James Hotel in 1865, and has since made large additions to and otherwise improved it, making it first-class in its accommodations. He is still owner of 260 acres of highly-improved land, his love for agriculture making this almost a necessity, his circumstances warranting his retirement from business, but his active spirit rebels at the idea of idleness. He has been a friend to the needy, and is one of whom Springfield may feel proud.

J. H. SERFF, Springfield; was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 29, 1838, and is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hoke) Serff, natives of that State, he having been a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Philip, having served in the Revolution. Mr. Serff grew up and was educated in the "Keystone State," and in 1862, enlisted in Capt. Sano's Independent Cavalry Company, re-enlisting in 1863 in the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving under Sherman until the war closed, and being one of the escort which received Johnston's surrender. In 1866, he came to Springfield, where he carried on the hardware store for about eleven years, and, in 1871, opened a millinery establishment, in which he is at present engaged. He was married, in 1869, to Louia M. Worthington, a native of Springfield, to whom have been born two children, both now deceased. Mr. Serff and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church. He is District Secretary of the State Sabbath School Union, and a member of the Executive Committee. Politically, a Republican. He is considered one of the progressive, enterprising business men of Springfield, and has many warm friends.

HENRY M. SHEPHERD, clothier, Springfield; is a native of this part of Ohio: born in Champaign County in 1826. When about 14 years of age, Mr. Shepherd began his commercial career as clerk, and was engaged at intervals in different towns in this part of the State. In March, 1847, he came to Springfield and became connected with the Foos' as a clerk, and has since resided here. In 1852, he became a member of the firm of Foos, Norton & Shepherd, and continued to be connected with some of the Foos brothers in business here until 1872, after which he conducted a merchant tailor's and clothier's establishment until 1876; was then out of mercantile business until 1879, when he formed the present partnership of Shepherd & Hart, and they have since conducted the clothing trade at No. 23 East Main street, both having practical experience. Messrs. Shepherd & Hart are prepared to and do conduct a first-class business. They carry a complete stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and by special arrangements are agents for one of the most extensive manufacturing firms of the East, where they send orders for special custom work. Mr. Shepherd has not only been actively connected with the business of the city, but has also been identified with public enterprises; was one of the constituent members of the company whose enterprise secured Fern Cliff Cemetery; and he has been the trusted and efficient clerk of the company since 1876. He married, in 1852, Miss Margaret J., daughter of Levi Rinehart, deceased, a prominent citizen of his day. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have a family of three children. Their residence is No. 181 East High street.

JOHN S. SHEWALTER, City Clerk, Springfield; is a native of Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Arabella (Aby) Shewalter, were natives of Virginia, but removed to Ohio about 1837; subsequently returned to Virginia; then removed to Tennessee, where they resided until the rebellion caused a breaking up of the family to some extent. The father died at the home of his sister in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1864. The mother still survives, and now resides in this city with her son, who is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Clermont County April 14, 1838, and accompanied his parents to Virginia and Tennessee, where he was "conscripted" for service in the Confederate army in the fall of 1862, but before he was secured, he left with a company for Kentucky, who made their way over the mountains into the Union line, which they reached at Richmond, Ky., in December, where most of their number enlisted in the United States service; but John S., knowing the extreme risk if he should be taken prisoner, kept on North until he arrived in Springfield, where he has since resided with the exception of about eight months' service in the 58th O. V. I. He is father was a miller, and he learned milling with him, and also learned the trade of molder. After his return from the army, he returned to Tennessee, but found everything in such chaotic condition that after eleven months' stay, he returned to Springfield, and was employed here as molder. In January, 1870, at an especial election, he was elected City Clerk, and re-elected at each successive contest since. He is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the I. O. O. F.; of the latter, he has been a representative to the State Grand Lodge, and was a visitor to the Grand Lodge of the United States held at Indianapolis in 1875. He married, in 1868, Miss Margaret E. Garey; her decease occurred in 1877. Two children survive her—a daughter and a son. Mr. Shewalter married again in 1878; his second wife being Miss Ann W. Chenowaith, of Pickaway County; from this marriage has been born one child—a daughter.

JOHN A. SHIPMAN, Postmaster, Springfield; is a native of Clark County; a son of Clark and Ruth (Ambler) Shipman. Mr. Shipman, Sr., was a native of Elizabeth, N. J., and removed when a boy with his father's family to Kentucky. Having an elder brother residing in Springfield, he came here in 1815,

and resided here until his decease in 1828. Ruth is the daughter of John and Annie Ambler. Mr. Ambler was a native of New Jersey; came to Springfield in 1808, and was a prominent citizen during his lifetime. He was Treasurer and Auditor of Clark County in early days, and his daughter, Ruth Shipman, now in her 81st year, relates how her father used the kitchen for his office and the upper part of the cupboard for a safe. The subject of this sketch was born in Springfield in 1829. When 15 years of age, he engaged as an apprentice in a furniture factory. After serving the usual three years, he purchased an establishment and conducted that business until the spring of 1861. Then sold out, but remained with the firm as Superintendent until 1875. In 1876, he received the appointment of Postmaster at Springfield, which position he still holds to the evident satisfaction of a majority of the community. He was a member of the City Council several terms, and Chairman of the Finance Committee a number of years, and is thoroughly identified with the growth of Springfield. He married Fanny, daughter of William Grant, Sr., whose biography also appears in this work. From this union there are three children—Anna, Warren and Earl. Mr. Shipman is entirely a self-made man, having commenced the battle of life at 15, with a widowed mother to support; learned his trade, and by energy, industry and careful management, succeeded in securing a competence. He has now a number of residences and other valuable property besides. His home is No. 150 West Main street, where he has erected a fine brick dwelling of modern design on the same lot, and adjoining the little brick built by his grandfather Ambler, more than threescore years ago.

LEWIS SKILLINGS, deceased. The father of this deceased pioneer was born near Berlin, Prussia, in the year 1750, and was a soldier in the Hessian army, which the English Government purchased of the German States to aid in crushing American liberty, but, in 1776, he, with three others, deserted, rather than fight against a people struggling for freedom, narrowly escaping detection. Mr. Skillings moved farther away from the scene of conflict, settling in Maine, where he was married to Mary Blagdon, to whom were born the following children: Lewis, John, Charles, Hannah, Mary and two whose names are unknown. While working in the forest of his adopted State, he was killed by a limb of a tree falling upon his head, leaving a family of small children to the care of his widow and his eldest son Lewis, who was then but a small lad, yet faithfully did he discharge the trust, and by constant toil he cared and provided for the family until his 22d year, when he started for the Far West in search of his fortune, his mother surviving for many years, dying in 1857, aged 94. Lewis Skillings was born in Maine in 1789, and, in 1810, we find him at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in carrying produce, on flat-boats, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Soon afterward, he came to Clark County, and settled in the northeastern part of Green Township, moving thence across the line to Springfield Township, where his son Eben now resides. He was married to Ann Craig, daughter of John Craig, who was born near Onion River, Conn., March 29, 1792; came with her parents to Ohio in 1807, and the following spring settled in Harmony Township. Of this union seven children were born, viz., Mary, the deceased wife of James Laybourn, deceased; Hannah, the wife of Jonathan Mason, of Green Township; Sarah, the wife of Abel Laybourn, of Harmony Township; John, deceased; Lewis; Eben; and Wesley, deceased. It is unnecessary to speak of the privations and hardships undergone by Mr. Skillings and wife in their early married life; suffice to say, that theirs was the lot of every pioneer of the Mad River country, and nothing but the patience, pluck and energy, which it was their good fortune to possess, could have converted the country from a dense forest into one of the finest improved counties in the State. He and wife were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he

was a Class-leader in Fletcher Chapel for twenty years; his wife died June 15, 1866, and, in December, 1869, he also died, leaving to their children a handsome property, the result of industrious, economical habits, owning at the time of his death 300 acres of first-class land. In his will he left $20 per year for twenty years to Fletcher Chapel, and there in that same graveyard this honest, upright old couple, found their last resting-place on earth, leaving to their posterity a name and character above reproach.

EBEN SKILLINGS, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He lives in a fine, large house in the southeastern corner of Springfield Township. He is engaged quite extensively in farming, and pays some attention to the raising of fine stock. He is the son of Lewis and Anna (Craig) Skillings, and was born June 16, 1833, on the farm where he now lives. He was married on New Year's Day, 1857, to Susan Runyan, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Runyan. They had one child—Laura A., who was joined in wedlock, Jan. 14, 1875, to Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth. Susan departed this life in April, 1860. Mr. Skillings was again married, April 30, 1863, this time to Phœbe A., daughter of David and Susan (Smith) Paullin. Of this union five children have been born—Otis G., Susan L., Wesley, Sarah E. and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Skillings are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, which is located near where they live. Mr. S. has been one of the Trustees of said church over twenty years, and is still serving in said office. Mr. Skillings' father came to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Cincinnati, and moved from there to this county the same year, where he remained until death.

PETER SLACK, dealer in guns, pistols, etc. He was born in Peterborough, Eng., in 1820; came to America in 1850; after stopping in Cincinnati two years, he then came to Springfield and established his present business. When he was 15 years old, he began his apprenticeship of gunsmith, at which he served five years. At the end of that time, he opened a shop and carried on business ten years. Before leaving England, he was married, in 1849, to Maria Manton, to whom six children have been born, four of whom are still living, viz.: Alfred J., Charles M., Lucy M. (now Mrs. M. D. Johnson) and Laura A. When Mr. Slack arrived in Cincinnati, he had $100, and during his stay there he added another $100 to it, and with the $200 he began business here, and by close application to his trade and honorable dealing with all his customers, he has accumulated quite a handsome fortune; he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years, and at present is one of the Trustees of the Center Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city; he has held different official positions in said church for twenty years, and has always been a liberal and cheerful giver. Alfred was born in Cincinnati, November, 1852; learned his trade (that of gunsmith) with his father, having worked in the shop from his youth; in 1873, his father gave him a half interest in the store. He is a young man of good, moral habits and excellent character. He was married in 1875 to Miss Lydia Sparks, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Sparks, who were among the early settlers of this county. They have two children, viz.: Leona M. and Bertha M. He is Librarian of the Center Street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School. His wife was born in this city November, 1849. In 1879, besides doing a business of $20,000 in guns, pistols, ammunition, etc., they handled $26,000 worth of furs and $50,000 worth of wool.

JOHN J. SMITH, Justice of the Peace, Springfield. Mr. Smith was born April 25, 1837, in Wurtemberg, Germany; emigrated, with his parents, to America, in 1852; after stopping awhile in Erie, Penn., came to Ohio, and located in Salem, and while living there took a trip through this part of Ohio, and in passing through this city the general appearance of the place attracted his attention so much that he concluded to make Springfield his future home, and consequently moved here in 1858; in 1869, was elected to the City Council from

the Second Ward, and was re-elected in 1871 and 1873; he was elected Justice of the Peace for Springfield Township in 1873, and has been twice re-elected since to the same office. He has been twice married, first, in 1860, to Mary E. Hax, daughter of Theodore and Cathrine Hax. With this union three children were born. Mary died in 1874. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Stubbe, widow of William Stubbe (deceased), to whom he was married in 1876. Mr. Smith carried on a grocery and feed store in this city some thirteen years; he attended school from his fifth year of age until he sailed for America.

JOHN D. SMITH, book-binding and stationery, Springfield. John D. Smith was born seven miles from Chillicothe Dec. 6, 1821, hence is nearly three score years old, and does not look half a hundred; he had six brothers and five sisters, of whom only four brothers and two sisters survive; his parents moved to Millgrove, Warren Co., when he was only 2 years old; soon afterward, they came to Springfield, and Jan. 31, 1837, returned to Millgrove, coming back to Springfield in September, 1842. On Dec. 18, 1844, he married Rebecca Chrest, by whom he had five children, one son and four daughters, of whom they lost the son and one daughter. Of their daughters, Emma S. married E. T. Thomas, Mr. Smith's present partner in business; Alice B. married John Davidson in 1869, whom she lost March 1, 1877, and Carrie Lytle married Rodney F. Ludlow, in June, 1877. Having lost his wife in the fall of 1860, Mr. Smith, on Nov. 2, 1861, married his present wife, Miss Mary E. Woodrow, by whom he has no children. Mr. Smith has had little schooling, none after he was 11 years old. In about 1832 and 1833, he worked with Kills & Brichal, then with Morgan & Anthony; afterward worked on a farm, going to Lockport on rainy days to rule for John M. Seely. On coming to Springfield the second time, he worked with Mr. Baker about eighteen months, taking instructions in book-binding and blank-book making, after which, in September, 1844, he started on his own account, his business changes being many from that time to the present. He opened in what is known as "Trapper's Corner," there continuing sixteen years, having, part of the time his brother for partner; in 1850, he also conducted a boarding-house, merging it into a hotel, upon selling out his book-binding business in the fall of 1860; in 1862, he sold his hotel business to H. F. Willis; worked from March to September, 1862, for E. L. Barrett, then rented from Hastings, and again, with Barrett, on one-half division of profits, to July, 1865. Then he again worked with Hastings on the basis of an interest, until Jan. 20, 1879, since which time he has been doing business as at present, under the name of J. D. Smith & Co., the company being his son-in-law, E. T. Thomas. He did Hastings' work, as of old, until the 15th of October. Mr. Smith now does the leading business in this line, and has all he and a full force of hands can do in new and enlarged quarters, corner of Main and Limestone streets. He is a member in good standing of Springfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and member of the Royal Arcanum of Springfield, and one of Springfield's energetic and reliable citizens.

ANDREW SMITH, farmer and bee-keeper; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Smith lives one mile south of Springfield, on the Selma pike, where he devotes his attention to farming and the bee culture; he has at present an apiary of some seventy colonies; he has paid special attention to the culture of bees for the past twelve years, and is thoroughly conversant with all the minutiæ pertaining to the care of bees; he also makes a specialty of rearing Italian Queen bees, which he keeps both for his own use and for sale, and any one wishing to purchase either colonies of bees or Italian Queens will do well to call on Mr. Smith. You will not only find him a perfect gentleman, but honorable in his dealings. He was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, April 8, 1833, moved to Greene Co., Ohio, in 1837, with his parents, William H. and Maria A. (Vaughn) Smith.

Andrew remained in said county until his removal to this county, in 1875; he was married April 12, 1855, to Rachael Baker, by whom four children were born—William E., Jacob M., John A. (deceased), and Mary J. Rachael was the daughter of Nayl and Huldah (Mills) Baker; she departed this life in 1865. The Millses were among the first settlers of Greene Co., Ohio. Mr. Smith was again married in 1866; this time to Mrs. Maria J. Baker, daughter of Lewis R. and Elizabeth Pardue, also the widow of Anthony Baker (deceased). Mr. Smith's father was born in Ross Co., Ohio, and his mother in Virginia. Andrew served during the 100 days' service in the late rebellion, in the 154th O. V. I., and at the close of said service re-enlisted in the 110th O. V. I., and served to the end of the war; he was in Gen. Grant's army at the surrender of Gen. Lee.

CHARLES SMITH, carpenter, Springfield. Among the young men of Springfield, mention may be made of Charles Smith, son of Peter and Jane Smith; he was born in Pike Township, Clark Co., Aug. 4, 1852; his attention was devoted to his studies and the duties of the farm until he arrived at the age of 21 years, at which time he commenced an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, and has given it his attention until the present. On Nov. 23, 1876, he married Miss Florence Ream, daughter of Jesse and Adline Ream, by whom he had born to him two children, viz.: Gertrude, born Oct. 4, 1877, and Dearwood, born Feb. 16, 1879. He resided in Pike Township until Sept. 15, 1880, when he moved to Springfield; he and his wife are both members in good standing of the German Reformed Church.

GEORGE SPENCE, attorney at law, Springfield; is a native of Clark County and a representative of that class of men who have come up by their own exertions, from hard-working pioneer families, and he now occupies a leading position in this community; he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Wones) Spence, who emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., about 1816, and was located at Cincinnati about two years, being engaged in the farming line; in the meantime had entered land in Pike Township, this county, to which he removed his family about 1818; he was an active, energetic man, raised a family of thirteen children, eight of whom were sons; he kept a store, dealt in stock, and carried on different business operations in connection with his farm, and became possessed of a large farm, which he handsomely improved; his death occurred in 1847, and his wife died in 1853. The subject of this sketch was born in Pike Township, May 22, 1828. By dint of energy and perseverance, he managed to obtain a fair education during his early youth, and being of a mathematical turn, at 17 he secured the position of Assistant County Surveyor, which he held several years; during the fall of 1845, he was severely injured by being caught in the "tumbling shaft" of a thresher horse-power, from which he has never fully recovered; he taught school the following winter and began to read Blackstone with a view to securing a profession which would not require much manual labor, for which he was unfitted; the following year, he attended the spring term of the Springfield high school and continued his studies, teaching at intervals, and attending a course at Gundey & Bacon's Commercial Business and Law College at Cincinnati in the fall of 1847; afterward he read law in the office of Rogers & White, and was finally admitted to practice in the spring of 1850; in 1851, he opened a law office, where he has since continued to practice his profession. Mr. Spence has been identified with the growth and history of this city and county for upward of thirty years; took an active and leading part in establishing the street railway, and was a member of Council seven years. Mr. Spence is a Democrat in politics and thoroughly identified with his party in his city, county and State; he was a member of the Charleston Convention, in 1860, and the candidate of his party for State Treasurer in 1865; he mar

ried, July 3, 1855, Miss E. Jane Edmonson, of Dayton, who is related to the Bayard Taylor family, and is a lady of rare accomplishments. She has a well-earned reputation as a botanist, and has a large collection of skeletonized leaves and plants, which includes many rare specimens from different parts of the globe. From this union two children have been born; one son, George E., now a young man, survives. Mr. Spence's energy is a marked characteristic, and to this trait is largely due the success to which he has attained, in spite of his early disadvantages. In addition to his practice, which has been large for years past, he is recognized as one of the leading criminal lawyers of this portion of Ohio, and in the selection of juries, and pleading before a jury, he is considered almost invincible; his outside business has been extensive, and in 1862 he bought 40 acres of land west of the city, which he platted and improved, and this is now known as Spence's Addition to Springfield; his residence is a part of this tract, fronts on High street, and is a handsome suburban property and pleasant home.

SAMUEL SPRECHER, D. D. LL. D., Professor of Systematic Theology, Springfield. We point with pride to this sketch, although so brief in detail; it represents the correct busy life of one of Wittenberg's oldest professors; one who has bravely stood at his post for thirty-two consecutive years; by his careful training, many of the noble young men, graduates of this institution, were developed in the philosophcal and theological branches and have made their names and reputations such as becomes those who have been educated carefully, by one who understands fully the requirements of all pertaining to this system, and through them additional luster has been thrown about our friend, Dr. Sprecher. His parents, Philip and Mary Sprecher, were born in Pennsylvania, and their parents were natives of Germany. Philip and Mary Sprecher were parents of twelve children, of whom Dr. Sprecher is the youngest. He was born in Washington Co., Md., Dec. 28, 1810; his father was a farmer, but fortunately for his son (the status of education being very low in the neighborhood), a schoolhouse was built on his father's farm; here the rudiments of an English education were gained; his desire for knowledge increased with his years, and many books were purchased with the spoils of the chase (he being an expert at trapping); at the age of 16, he engaged in the mercantile business; at 19, commenced an academic course, also a theological course in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Penn. His first charge was Harrisburg, Penn., extending over a period of four years; in 1841, he took charge of Frey's Academy, at Middletown, Penn.; from 1843 to 1849, was Pastor of a church in Chambersburg, Penn.; June 1, 1849, he was elected President of Wittenberg College, and also assigned Professor of Theology and Mental Philosophy, which were continued until 1874, when he resigned the Presidency and continued his Professorship in the same department until 1880; he is now Professor of Systematic Theology, and is the publisher of a treatise on the groundwork of Lutheran Theology, that is acknowledged by critics to be one of the best works of the kind ever published; he is now engaged in the compilation of another equally interesting and valuable work, a system of theology. Generations hence will have words of praise for the mind that has made the obscure path of theology plain as the noonday sun. To Dr. Sprecher is due the thanks of the people of our common country, who, devoting a long lifetime to the needs of rightly understanding this matter, and his works will be read over and over again long years after his form has passed from earth, but the brightness of his mind will thus be preserved for ages. His marriage to Miss Catharine, daughter of Rev. J. George Smoker, D. D., of York, Penn., and sister of Rev. S. S. Smoker, D. D., Principal of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., was celebrated in 1836. Rev. J. G. Smoker was one of the most talented men of his day; his name was familiar to

every member of the Lutheran Church in the United States; he was also the author of a number of important theological works. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Sprecher were ten in number; two, George, the eldest, and Isabella, an infant, are deceased; Samuel P. has charge of a church in Oakland, Cal.; Mary O., wife of C. K. Shunk, of Cincinnati; G. A. Sprecher is a physician of Cincinnati; C. S. Sprecher is minister at Ashland, Ohio; Laura C., wife of Charles E. Lewis, of St. Louis, Mo.; Luther M. is also engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati; Elenora, wife of Frank P. Davidson, Principal of Northern Building Public Schools, Springfield, Ohio, and Edward, the youngest, is attending the school of pharmacy in Cincinnati, Ohio. The death of Mrs. Catharine Sprecher occurred Nov. 7, 1879; this was a severe blow to the doctor, from which he is yet not fully recovered; her presence was his greatest joy, and their lives were closely blended. We are glad to have an opportunity of perpetuating, in the history of this county, the name of one who has done so much for the youth of our land, who one and inseparably revere his name.

CLAUDIUS J. STEUART, clerk, Springfield. He was born in Springfield Dec. 20, 1863. Attended school until 11 years old, when he entered his father's store as clerk. He is a son of James D. and Alice Steuart. James D. is a son of Joseph C. and Nancy T. Steuart. He was born in Butler Co., Ohio, July 25, 1828; came to Clark County with his parents in 1834. They located three miles north of Springfield. In 1840, Joseph came and moved into town and opened a grocery on Main street, and continued the same until 1855. He was the first dealer that offered fresh oysters for sale in Springfield. His stock would consist of about two cans per week, and part of them would spoil before he could find sale for them, as the people then were not used to eating oysters. Joseph was a native of Pennsylvania; he died in 1876. His widow still survives him; she is now in her 73d year. Of their nine children, all are living. James D. clerked in his father's store from 1840 to 1850, when he went to California. He was with the troops in the engagement of Col. Ormsby against the Black-Snake and Flat-Head Indians. In 1860, he returned to Springfield and started a grocery, which he continued ever since. He was married, April 8, 1858, to Alice Baker, daughter of George and Elizabeth Baker. They have four boys and two girls living, having lost two by death. Mrs. Steuart was born in England in 1840; she came to America in 1847. James D. was a member of the City Council twelve years, and Infirmary Director seventeen years. His beautiful brick house on North Limestone street stands on the lot where Humphrey Nichols, the noted counterfeiter, had his shop, in which he made his counterfeit money. Mr. S. has in his possession one of the dollars (made by Nichols) dated 1801, which he (Steuart) found when he was preparing to build.

CHARLES STEWART, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Stewart is one of the large land owners of Springfield Township, and engages largely in raising and feeding stock. He is the fifth child and fourth son of John T. and Anna (Elder) Stewart, and was born in Green Township, this county, July 17, 1825. The most of the Stewart children are living at present in Green Township. Charles has always lived in this county, and moved to the farm where he now lives in 1865, and built the fine large house in which he now resides in 1871. He was married, Feb. 16, 1854, to Isabell Jane Nichelson, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Hammond) Nichelson. They had two children—John A. and Inez A. Inez died when quite young. Isabell, his wife died March 29, 1859. He was again married, March 23, 1865, this time to Jessie, daughter of John and Catharine (Blair) Mathewson. Catharine was born in Earl, Scotland, Oct. 27, 1844, and emigrated with her parents to America in 1852, and settled in Logan County, this State. With this union six children have been born—Annette, April 21, 1866; Catharine Ann, April 16, 1868; William M., July 20, 1870;

Mabel, Sept. 17, 1872; James B., Sept. 3, 1875, and died May 3, 1880; Jessie Belle, Nov. 13, 1878. John T. (the father of Charles) and his brother, Samuel Stewart, came from Pennsylvania in 1806, and entered the land now owned by the Stewart family. Samuel was Captain of a company in the war of 1812, and was among the prisoners who surrendered under Gen. Hull. The account of said surrender can be found in the history of Ohio, which appears in this book. Mr. Charles S., familiarly known as Charley Stewart, is a gentleman in every sense of the word. He is of a generous and noble spirit, and his good wife is a lady of inestimable character.

HENRY STICKNEY, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Lives five miles east of Springfield, on his beautiful farm called "Walnut Hill." He was born Nov. 26, 1821, in a log cabin that stood near his present home. He was married, Nov. 11, 1851, to Isabell J. Baird, daughter of William D. and Sarah Baird. Their only children, William, James and Sarah Jane, are still living at home with their parents. William takes great delight in the breeding of fine hogs, of which he has some very fine ones. To Mrs. S. belongs the credit of planning and arranging their beautiful and convenient home. Mr. and Mrs. S. have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1850. John Stickney, the father of Henry, was born in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1780, of poor parents, therefore had but few advantages and but few opportunities, excepting the privilege of obtaining a good trade. His father being a blacksmith, John was initiated as apprentice in his father's shop, when so small as to require a block to enable him to reach the bellows handle or strike at the anvil. He continued this apprenticeship, assisting his father in maintaining the family until 26 years of age, when he (John) was united in wedlock with Sarah Cook, of the neighboring village. John, with his trade, a good constitution, an indomitable will, and a fixed purpose, and his wife's willing hands and $300, set out to battle for a fortune. He began business, first in one shop; and after a little while in two shops, which stood some distance apart, working in each alternate days; walking from one to the other. Providence smiled upon their endeavors, and when having acquired sufficient money to carry them to the new world, they resolved to live no longer under kingly rule, but would embark for the land of the free, which they did in the spring of 1819, with their offspring—John, Harriet and George, also grandmother Cook, who was 80 years old. After a voyage of eleven weeks, they landed at New York, where they took the boat for Philadelphia, and then by wagon over the mountains to Wheeling, where they and another family purchased a flat-boat and proceeded down the Ohio River. On arriving at Cincinnati, they found teams (that had brought cheese to the city from Clark Co., Ohio), which conveyed them to Clark County, the long-desired haven. After a short rest, Mr. S. began to ply his trade in a low shanty, which stood over a mile from his home. As was the custom in England, he asked permission of his neighbors to walk to and from his shop across their fields, which excited a smile among them. In the spring of 1820, he bought 160 acres of land at $4 per acre, on which he built and occupied a house and shop the same year. Mr. S. now began to supply a need much felt in the neighborhood, that of axes, mattocks and irons for large breaking-plows. Also the iron work for flour and saw mills, which he wrought by hand. He furnished the iron work for three different mills on Beaver Creek, between the years 1823 and 1832. Said mills were destroyed by fire, and new ones have been erected in their stead. In the year 1835, Mr. S. bought 70 acres more land at $7 per acre; and, in 1836, 160 acres more of Humphrey Nichols, the noted counterfeiter. John and his wife Sarah by this time began to realize that they had failed the Scripture injunction. "Seek first the kingdom, etc.," but sought an earthly inheritance. So in 1837, they sought diligently to secure a

title to a better and more enduring inheritance, and identified themselves with the M. P. Society. Afterward for convenience to church, changed their membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and devoted the evening of life in preparing for that change which is certain to come to all mankind, which came to John Stickney March 6, 1850, and to Sarah, his wife, April 17, 1867, in the 84th year of her age. Of their children, but two are now living—Henry Stickney and Mrs. M. A. Whiteley.

FRANK P. STONE, civil engineer and County Surveyor, Springfield. Mr. Stone is the son and only child of Nathaniel F. Stone, who is a native of Vermont, and came to Ohio in 1828, and located in Dayton, where he married Francis G. Prentis, who was a native of New Hampshire. Subsequently Mr. Stone resided in Greene County, near the Clark County line, and, since 1850, has been a resident of this city, now in the 82d year of his age. His first wife died in 1834, when F. P. was but 18 months old, and Mr. Stone subsequently married Mrs. Maria Bates, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, a sketch of whose life appears in "Howe's Ohio Collections." Mr. Stone has been actively connected with the business of Springfield; was one of the constituent members of its first organization, of what is now the First National Bank, and is now and has since been a Director. He opened an agricultural and seed and iron store here in connection with W. S. Field in 1851. They were succeeded by Rice & Co. in 1864, since which he has been retired from active business pursuits. The subject of this sketch received a rudimentary education in the public school, and graduated at Urbana University. Springfield became his home in 1844, and has been since, although he was absent most of the time until 1866, having been engaged as engineer on different railroads and other important public enterprises. His first engineer work of public importance was in connection with the construction of the C., P. & I. (now a part of the Panhandle Line) in 1851. In 1857, he made the survey and located the Sioux City Railroad, and was engaged on similar work with other roads until 1862, when he entered the United States service in the same department and continued until the close of the war. In 1866, he was connected with the construction of the Union Pacific, after which, in the same year, he opened an office here in Springfield, and, although he has since operated on different lines of railroads, he has had an office here continuously. In 1878, he was appointed County Surveyor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chandler Robbins, Jr., and was elected to the same office the following year. He has been actively identified with the construction of each of the lines of railways now in Clark County, except the Springfield Southern, and is the present County Surveyor in connection with which by the employment of help, he does a considerable amount of civil engineering.

A. E. TAYLOR, Springfield; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, close to the city of Springfield, May 28, 1850, and is the son of Samuel and Nancy Taylor, natives of Maryland, who settled in this county in 1849, where his mother died in 1867, his father being now a resident of Enon. Mr. Taylor was reared in Clark County, and received his education in its public schools. In 1867, he began the profession of teaching, which he has since continued, being now Principal of the Western School of Springfield. He was married, Sept. 10, 1870, to Ada M. Gibbs, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom has been born five children. Mr. Taylor and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.; also the O. D. I. F. He is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, who attends strictly to his professional duties, being considered a thorough and efficient teacher, who is trusted and respected by all who know him.

C. C. TAYLOR, coal dealer, Springfield; was born in Trumbull County in 1833. His father was a carpenter and builder, and owned a farm near Brook-

field. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, and worked with his father a number of years. Studied architecture and drawing with J. C. Johnson, now State Architect. During the war, was engaged as photographic artist, and carried on an extensive business at Warren, Trumbull Co. In 1865, he came to Springfield and has since been engaged in the coal trade. He was the first to make an exclusive business of this trade in Springfield, and his success has been followed by the establishment of similar dealers. This firm, now Taylor, Hayden & Co., is situated on Limestone street, near the railroad depot. An idea of the extent of their trade may be known by the fact of their having paid as high as $60,000 freight on coal in one year. Mr. Taylor married, Jan. 2, 1856, Miss Mary J. Watkins. She was a resident of New York. From this union two sons were born, one of whom survives—Benton C., who is now book-keeper for the firm of Taylor, Hayden & Co. Mrs. Taylor died in 1866. In November, 1868, Mr. Taylor united in marriage with Miss Ella V. Clark, niece and ward of M. W. Fisher. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Council from the Sixth Ward; belongs to the Masonic fraternity; is a member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of its Board of Trustees; also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Springfield Female Seminary. A stanch and reliable temperance man, and thoroughly identified with the growth and progress of the city. His father was a pioneer of Trumbull County, and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The latter lived to see his 98th year. His mother's people were Quakers.

AARON TEEGARDEN, deceased. Dr. Aaron Teegarden was one of those men we do not soon forget—one whose strong points of character projected themselves, as it were, into the notice and memory of the public, without any apparent effort of his own. He is as fresh in the recollection of the Springfield of to-day as in the year of his death, which occurred Aug. 17, 1874. He was born in Columbia Co., Ohio, the 16th of July, 1808; came to Springfield in 1840, in the prime of vigorous manhood, where he met his wife, Thurza Watson, of this city, who was born here on May 6, 1820, and whom he married in 1843. The Doctor was raised on a farm; studied medicine in Mansfield, Ohio, graduating at a college at Worthington; he practiced awhile with his brother at Mansfield before coming to Springfield. Of six children, they were fortunate in raising all but one daughter; of these surviving five children, William Teegarden is a practicing physician, residing on his farm, two and a half miles from the city, on the Charleston Pike; the younger son, Watson, is in San Francisco, in business with his brother-in-law; is 16 years old, and has been to college and military schools; their oldest daughter is Mrs. Sallie Cummins, a minister's wife; the second is Mrs. George Arthur, and the third Mrs. Thurza Campbell, living in San Francisco; her husband is proprietor of the "Golden Age Flouring-Mills," and is a large exporter of wheat to China and other Eastern ports. Dr. Teegarden's family were originally from Pennsylvania, and his father was a minister. The Doctor's practice here was oppressively large, and his prosperity great; he was a man of gigantic proportions, being six feet four in height, and proportionate size, a commanding presence, and possessed of an iron constitution; his death resulted from a severe febrile attack of the typhoid nature. Of such extent was his practice that two horses barely sufficed him, besides his office practice; his presence in a sick room was hailed as the harbinger of speedy and sure recovery. His extensive and lucrative practice placed his family in the most comfortable circumstances, and Mrs. Teegarden, his most estimable widow, now lives in their comfortable home on West Main street, opposite her only sister, Mrs. Green, in whose society she spends much of her time; she is one of those ladies of the good old-school type—gentle, kind, refined and motherly, the true lady in every word and move-

ment; she enjoys excellent health, and appears ten years younger than her age would indicate.

ED IRVIN TENNANT, manufacturer, Springfield. His father, William B. Tennant, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Barr) Tennant, and was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 9, 1820; he came to Ohio and to Clark County with his parents in 1837; they located in what was then called New Boston, and now known as the "Clark-Shawnee Battle-Ground." David died in September, 1844, and Elizabeth in September, 1879. William taught his first school when he was 23 years old, and taught during the winter terms for twenty-two years, teaching seventeen successive years in one district, known as the Rockway School; during the summers, he followed stone and brick laying. He was married, April 29, 1849, to Salome Shellabarger, daughter of John and Julia A. (Neimand) Shellabarger; she was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 18, 1820, and came to Ohio and to Clark County with her parents in 1834, and settled on Donnels' Creek, in what is now Bethel Township; of William and Salome's five children, four are now living—Isaac N., Ed Irvin, Rebecca C. and Susan A. Irvin was born Sept. 5, 1851, and, when 16 years old, began the trade of blacksmith, at which he served an apprenticeship. He is proprietor of the wagon and blacksmith shops at Sugar Grove, one mile west of Springfield, where he carries on quite extensively the manufacture of spring wagons, etc.; he is also engaged in the sale of buggies, under the firm name of Tennant & Moses, West Main street, Springfield, where they keep a full line of first-class work. He is a Knight Templar, of Palestine Commandery, No. 33. Although a young man, yet he is active and energetic in business, and displays the judgment, in all his business transactions, of an old and experienced mind.

JOHN H. THOMAS, manufacturer of agricultural implements, Springfield. John Henry Thomas, in all that relates to the moral health, business prosperity, industrial progress and general advancement of Springfield, is unquestionably one of its foremost men, having been, ever since his advent in this city, thirty years ago, one of the few to whose enterprise, energy and public spirit the almost phenomenal growth and uniform business prosperity of the city is largely due. He was born in Middletown, Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 4, 1826, the son of Jacob Thomas of that place; Marshall College, Mercersburg, Penn., was his alma mater, from which he graduated in 1849; he commenced reading law with Hon. S. W. Andrews, of Columbus, Ohio, completing his course with the Hon. William White, of this city, to which he came in 1851; after two years' practice, he was the recipient of a flattering tribute to his popularity and hold upon the confidence and esteem of the public, by being chosen Recorder of Clark County, which was the more complimentary by reason of his then brief citizenship. At the close of his official term, he abandoned the law and politics, and engaged in what has proved his life work, commencing business under the firm name of Thomas & Mast, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, in 1857, under the disadvantages of small capital and limited resources, and in a year memorable as one of the periods of universal financial disaster and ruin, its masterly management from the outset carried it successfully through the commercial, industrial and financial chaos of that terrible year, and, in a few years, it had steadily, but rapidly and healthfully, advanced to the magnificent measure of $1,000,000 of annual sales, and the employment of several hundred hands. In the times which tried to the utmost the financial ability of the stanchest concerns, and the skill and nerve of their proprietors, when others were inert, paralyzed and dazed, by the almost universal ruin and shaking up of values, Mr. Thomas, with his able coadjutor and honored fellow-citizen, Mr. P. P. Mast, carried their establishment through with unimpaired credit, the stronger for the ordeal. Mr. Thomas remained at the head of this

house until 1872, withdrawing in that year, with the purpose of retiring from active business. His energetic nature and active habits of life, however, prompted him, after a rest of two years, to resume the business of manufacturing, associating with him his two sons, William S. and Findley B. Thomas; he accordingly established the present large establishment of John H. Thomas & Sons, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, chiefly of horse hay-rakes and steam engines; an idea of the volume of the business done by this firm may be had by reference to the industrial department of this work. On behalf of his two sons, the junior partners of the concern, Mr. Thomas purposes investing the entire future profits of the business in its extension. Aside from Mr. Thomas' private enterprise and its marked success, he has ever been a promoter of all public enterprises, improvements and advancement, and the city's welfare in every respect. He is a stockholder in three and a Director of one of the National Banks of the city, and connected generally now, as in the past, with nearly all its important corporations and industries, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee in the City Council, of which he was many years a member; he distinguished himself as an able financier, richly meriting the sobriquet, "watch-dog of the city treasury," and to his strong influence and efforts while in that position is greatly due the present healthy condition of the city's finances. Mr. Thomas' high position in the community is all the more creditable when viewed in connection with his political faith, he being an uncompromising Jeffersonian Democrat, in a community that is counted a Republican stronghold, almost all of his business associates and personal friends being "stalwart" Republicans. Although a modest and reserved man, who never projected his views or convictions in politics or religion into public notice, his political predilections have frequently caused him much personal inconvenience and annoyance, especially during the late war with the South, during which his loyalty was absurdly questioned by that thoughtless, unreasoning and arbitrary class of which every community is unfortunately largely composed. But, despite insult and the estrangement of friends and old associates, he stood firmly by his principles, his adherence to which the logic of events and subsequent experience have not shaken. His influence extended to State as well as local politics, he receiving, in 1868, the nomination to Congress from the Eighth District, and a higher tribute could not be paid him than the result of that election, in which he reduced a usual Republican majority of 3,000 to about 100. He has ever been a strong, active, able and effective advocate, in private and public life, of temperance, and it was upon the strength of his broad and practical views on this question that he was returned to the City Council in 1875. In all the relations of life, Mr. Thomas was ever deemed eminently reliable, and the exponent of the greatest firmness of purpose and integrity of motive, having an abundance of the quality vulgarly but appropriately called "backbone." His religious faith is Presbyterian, he being a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is also one of the most liberal supporters. The position of Mr. Thomas and family in social life, is of course of the best. In 1854, he married Mary, youngest daughter of the Hon. Jacob Bouser, of Chillicothe, their family consisting of two sons and two daughters. Mr. Thomas has three brothers living in Springfield, and also engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, viz., Joseph W., Charles E. and R. P. Thomas, of the firm of Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers, whose business is also very extensive. Although no necessity exists for further effort or devotion to business, being in excellent health and possessed, even yet, of much of his old-time ardor and energy, Mr. Thomas is to be found daily at his post, finding the greatest pleasure in the discharge of its duties.

WILLIAM SCOTT THOMPSON, stone masonry and stock farming; P. O. Springfield. William Scott Thompson is a representative Westerner one

of the best of them; sturdy, burly, frank, square, energetic, intelligent and liberal; his neighbors say of him, as they did of his father, "Thompson's word is as good as his bond." Mr. Thompson is in the very prime of life, having been born Sept. 25, 1832, in German Township, this county; his ancestors on both sides are English; his mother is still living, at 71; his father, well-known and loved by this community, passed away in February of this year. Christopher Thompson was President of the Lagonda National Bank (and the vacancy has not yet been filled); he was always prominent in the stone business (to which his son, William S. succeeded some years ago), and he it was who gave the first impetus to the Springfield lime business, which has grown to be so important an interest. Chris. Thompson commenced life in Springfield with four English sovereigns as his entire capital; his career was a most creditable one and his honor unimpeachable; but in paying just tribute to the father's memory we are forgetting the son. Mr. W. S. Thompson married Miss Matilda C. Layton, of Bethel Township, on April 24, 1860, and their family consists of two sons and one daughter. Mr. Thompson has, for years, done the greatest part of the stone contracting of Springfield, two-thirds of all being a moderate estimate. Among the buildings for which he has had the stone work contracts, way be mentioned, all the Champion Works buildings, Lagonda House, and the buildings adjoining and opposite the Second Presbyterian Church. The stone work is no inconsiderable part of a building here, as the soft, yielding nature of the soil requires very deep foundations. Mr. Thompson has been very successful, and lives in a handsome home of his own, surrounded by auxiliaries of refinement and culture.

RALPH S. THOMPSON, publisher and editor, Springfield. Mr. Thompson is the head of the journalistic enterprise known as the *Live Patron*, a Grange periodical; he was born on the 19th of December, 1847; raised in Illinois; came to Cincinnati July 29, 1873, and to Springfield March 1, 1876; on Oct. 15, 1872, he married Maggie Weed, of Greene Co., Ill. Mr. Thompson started life on a farm, but for the past dozen years has been connected with publishing enterprises. Mr. Thompson's weekly, the *Live Patron*, was commenced in January, 1875, by E. L. Barrett, as a monthly, and called the *Grange Visitor;* in November, 1876, he transferred it to T. H. Edwards & Co., who secured our subject as its manager, and in the fall of 1877 commenced the publication of the weekly *Live Patron*, continuing both publications until January, 1879, when they were consolidated into one with the present name; on March 1, 1879, Mr. Thompson bought out Edwards & Co., and the present circulation of the journal is now nearly ten thousand. Mr. Thompson and his journal are widely and favorably known.

ROBERT THOMSON, grocer, Springfield. Mr. Thomson is one of the old residents of Clark County: he was born in County Antrim, Ireland, near to the celebrated "Giant's Cause Way," in 1815; when 2 years of age his mother died, and he was raised by his maternal grandparents; came to the United States when a young man; first engaged as a clerk in Pittsburgh, but being related to John Maharg, then the principal pork operator of Cincinnati, he obtained a situation as shipping clerk with him, and came to Cincinnati early in the spring of 1837, and was at once placed at the river landing, then unpaved, and about six to eight inches deep with soft mud; this exposure was too much for his health, and the consequence a long spell of sickness; the following winter, having partially recovered his health, he came to Dayton, where he had obtained a situation as clerk with the then famous clothing man of Dayton, J. McPherson; was in Dayton in 1840, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, and the same fall married his first wife, Charlotte Patton, there. She was also of Scotch-Irish descent, but a native of Warren County,

this State, and belonged to a quite numerous family, of whom Mrs. Small, of this city, and Montgomery Patton, of Middletown, are the only surviving members. In the spring of 1841, Mr. Thomson removed to a farm in Pleasant, Valley, Mad River Township, this county, and has since been a resident of Clark County, except about two years, during which he resided at Kenton, Ohio. About 1849, he removed to Springfield, and soon after engaged in the grocery trade, and was quite successful, until failing health compelled him to retire; subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of tallow candles. "Thomson's Solidified Candles" are still remembered by the older people, and were then admitted to be the best tallow candles made; while engaged in this, he built the factory on West Main street, but coal oil having superseded his business, he closed out and quit the manufacture; he has been actively engaged in business here since 1850, with the exception of occasional short intervals, and has contributed a considerable amount toward public enterprises, among which we mention $2,000 toward building the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Narrow Gauge Railway; he was also one of the company which built the Lagonda House; he now resides in a handsome residence on South Market street, which he purchased about thirty years ago, and since materially improved. His first wife having died, he married, in 1875, Miss Elizabeth E. Faber, of Jackson, Mich.; she is a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Thomson has two children by his first wife —James B., a grocer of West Main street, and Annie E., now wife of H. B. Clarke, a farmer in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES A. TODD, Freight Agent, C., S. & C. R. R., Springfield; is a veteran railroad man and old resident of Springfield; he is a native of New Hampshire; was born July 19, 1834; lived on a farm until of age, and came to Springfield in 1856; he became connected with the railroad first as clerk in the freight office here of the C., S. & C. in 1857; in 1861, he received promotion to local agent at Osborne; in 1865, he relinquished this position to take the agency of the A. & G. W., at Reno, Penn., then the terminus in the oil regions of the Meadville Branch. This was a very important position, and involved great responsibility and no small amount of business capacity. In 1867, Mr. Todd became the successor of J. C. Buxton, as agent of the C., S. & C. at this point, and has since continued to hold this position, having charge of all the freight business at this end of the road; as indicative of the energy and enterprise of his management, when he took charge one horse did the work of moving cars; now two switch engines are kept busy, and the freight bills collected aggregate from $15,000 to $19,000 per month. Mr. Todd is also a member of the firm of Taylor, Hayden & Co., who are doing a large business in the coal trade. He married, in 1864, Miss Laura Brake, of Osborne; this union has been blessed with three children, a son and two daughters; the family now reside in a residence which he built at the northwest corner of High street and Lincoln avenue. Mr. Todd was elected Councilman from his (Fourth) ward at the late October election, and is thoroughly identified with the local interests of Springfield and Clark County.

JAMES L. TORBERT, deceased. The late Judge James L. Torbert was the eldest son of Lamb and Eliza Slack Torbert, of Bucks Co., Penn., where he was born in 1796, on the 22d of February (Washington's birthday); he was the recipient of a liberal classical education, Princeton being his *Alma Mater;* coming to this State in 1818, he was, for several years, engaged in educational duties in an academy at Lebanon, Ohio, assisting in the intellectual training and development of a number of young men, who have since achieved distinction, among whom may be mentioned, the distinguished astronomer, Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the founder of the Cincinnati Observatory, and author of several astronomical works and text books. Judge Torbert made his advent in Spring-

field in 1824, and being a fine linguist, devoted himself, during the first few years of his residence here, to giving instruction in the languages; having been admitted to the bar in the meantime, he became associated with Gen. Sampson Mason in a law copartnership; he was the successor of Joseph R. Swan, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Twelfth Judicial District, and filled most satisfactorily and ably, for several years, the office of Judge of Probate for Clark County. While Judge Torbert was a man of superior scholarly attainments and great literary tastes, he was modest, unobtrusive, and retiring; and with a remarkable gentleness and amiability of disposition, he united an immovable firmness and fidelity to his convictions, which were sincere and earnest on all subjects, whether religious, political, or domestic; he was found at an early date, battling with voice and pen, against oppression, especially as he believed it to exist in the institution of slavery, and at this period to take so advanced a position, indicated the possession of a rare order of courage. But the stern logic of events has demonstrated the correctness of his views and position on this important question. On the 31st of July, 1821, he married Hannah C., daughter of Dr. John C. Winans, of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, to whom were born eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters survived their father; his death occurred very suddenly, on the 15th of May, 1859, on board the steamboat Tecumseh, on the Mississippi River, near New Madrid, en route from New Orleans, whither, accompanied by his wife, he had gone to bring home their eldest son, who had been for some time ill in that city. The occasion of his funeral elicited marks of the highest esteem and sincerest affection from the whole community, and especially his late associates of the bar. That noble man, Gen. Sampson Mason, his quandam law partner, who has long since joined him on the other side, and who was well known to bestow none but sincerest praise, said of him on the occasion of the meeting of the Springfield bar, to pass resolutions of condolence and respect, that J. L. Torbert was "one whom no mode of praise could flatter." Springfield's past can boast no better, truer, or purer men than Judge James L. Torbert.

EDWARD P. TORBERT, County Clerk, Springfield. The present efficient Clerk of Clark Co., Ohio is a native of th county, born May 28, 1840, and is the son of Judge James L. and Hannah C. Torbert; he received his education at Wittenberg College, and afterward, for several years, was engaged in teaching; on the 1st of April, 1869, he was appointed United States Collector for the Fourth Division of the Seventh District of Ohio, which position he held until Jan. 1, 1873, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to which office he had been elected the previous October, and which he now fills; he has recently erected a handsome residence close to the old homestead, on North street, where he, with his sisters, resides. Mr. Torbert has made a good official, and by his kind and obliging disposition, has won many friends.

THEODORE TROUPE, druggist, Springfield; he was born in Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1853; he is a son of David and Julia Ann (Kemp) Troupe; he received his primary education in the town of his birth, and at the age of 15 years, came to the city of Springfield and entered the drug store of Ridenour & Coblentz as clerk, with whom he remained five years; during the five years, he recited regularly to Prof. Samuel Wheeler, who was conducting a private school at that time. Mr. Troupe was also a student at Wittenberg for a short time, and at the end of a two years' clerkship with Charles Ludlow, he became the successor of Ridenour & Coblentz, and carried on the drug business under the firm name of Troupe & Co., and in December, 1876, he sold a half interest to Mr. Jacobs, and since then the firm has been Troupe & Jacobs. He was united in marriage, April 25, 1876, to Miss Mary C.

Winger, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Winger, of Springfield; they have two lovely children, Harry W. and Olive. Mrs. Troupe was born Feb. 28, 1852, in the city of Springfield. Mr. Troupe's father is a native of Canada, born in 1802; his mother a native of Maryland. They settled in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1840, where they still reside. Our subject has been a member of the Champion City Guards, of the State Militia, since its organization in 1873, and in 1877, was appointed hospital steward, which position he still holds.

ZEBEDEE TUTTLE, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield; he is now one among the few pioneers who still remain to tell of the times and incidents of early days; he is the son of Sylvanus and Mary (Brown) Tuttle, and was born in Virginia, Dec. 15, 1800; his parents emigrated to Ohio in 1806, and rented a farm near what is now called Catawba Station, Champaign Co.; he remembers Simeon Kenton well, and frequently went, in company with his brother Caleb, to Mr. Kenton's mill, to get their grist of corn ground; he can relate many incidents about the Indians which come under his own observation, and on one occasion attended one of their dances, which took place near hi father's farm; at the age of 21, he began the trade of carpentering and house building; after working under instructions five years, he carried on the trade for himself some twenty years, when he quit his trade, and since then devoted his attention to farming until about five years ago; he divided his property between his two remaining children, who live in sight of each other, and with whom he has his home, occupying his time by reading and doing such work as suits him, being a man who has labored hard all his life, he is not contented now to simply do nothing. He was married, April 13, 1826, to Elizabeth Wolfe, sister of Samuel Wolfe, whose biography appears in this book; he and his good wife journeyed along together forty-eight years, when death called her home, March 3, 1874; they had born unto them four children—Henry S., who died Jan. 5, 1833; George W., who died in infancy; Julia A. and Albert. Julia was born May 5, 1834, and lived with her parents until her marriage with Jenkins Windowmaker, April 26, 1871; Albert was born May 20, 1840; he has always lived at home, being employed on the farm; he received his education at the district school; he was married, April 5, 1865, to Catharine Johnson, a lady of excellent character and noble aspirations; their only child, Albert, Jr., is at present a student at Wittenberg College, not studying for any profession, but storing his mind with useful knowledge, which he hopes will be of benefit to him in the future.

SYLVANUS TUTTLE, farmer; P. O. Springfield; he lives on the National road, four and a half miles east of Springfield; he is the son of John and Margaret (Prickett) Tuttle, and was born in this county Jan. 28, 1822. Sylvanus' father was a brother of Zebedee and Caleb Tuttle, and died in June, 1849, his wife following him in March, 1879. Sylvanus worked for his father until 20 years of age; he then began farming for himself; he was married, Dec. 16, 1841, to Jane D. Garlough, daughter of John and Anna (Patton) Garlough. Jane was born, Jan. 29, 1823; when 2 years old was left an orphan by the death of her mother; she lived with her grandmother until her marriage with Mr. Tuttle; six children have been born unto them, viz: Margaret Ann, John G. (who died when nine months old), James O., Marian, Tabitha J. and George H. Margaret was married, July, 1872, to Charles Holland, and James, Nov. 6, 1870, to Catharine Todd. Sylvanus' father served in the war of 1812, helping guard the frontier at McCarthy's Block-House and at Fort Recovery. The Tuttle family are noted for their integrity, and for their honorable and upright dealings.

JACOB TUTTLE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Tuttle lives in a fine, large and convenient house, four miles southeast of Springfield; his farm of

125 acres of land is under a high state of cultivation and is pleasantly located; the land is rolling; his barn and other outbuildings are of modern style, and supplied with many necessary conveniences. Mr. Tuttle is the eleventh child of John and Margaret Tuttle, and was born on the old homestead farm near where he now lives, Nov. 12, 1836; he was twin brother to David (deceased); he was married, Aug. 27, 1857, to Nancy L. Todd, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Garlough) Todd. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle commenced house-keeping at their present home soon after their marriage; of their seven children, viz.: Lelia, Nina E., Ada V. and Etta L. (twins), Fred, Clifford, and Louis D., but four, Lelia, Fred, Clifford and Louis, are now living. Lelia was married, Dec. 17, 1879, to John W. Larkins; they live in Greene County. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle are of a quiet nature, and take great comfort with their family; they are courteous and pleasant to all. Mr. Tuttle takes great delight in the improvement of his stock, believing that it is the best stock that pays the best. Mrs. Tuttle was born, Aug. 3, 1839; her parents were among the early settlers of this county, and ranked with the first families of the county. Jacob's father bought and settled on the farm now owned by David's heirs, in 1824, for $7 per acre. John and Margaret had fifteen children, viz.: Nicholas P., Catharine, Caleb, Sylvanus, George W., Tabitha J., James H., Mary, William, John J., Margaret A., David, Jacob, Isaac and Harvey H. The father, mother, and six of the children, Nicholas, Catharine, Caleb, Tabitha, William and David, have entered the spirit life; James lives in Indiana; Isaac in Green Township, this county, and Margaret in Union Co., Ohio, and the rest live in Springfield Township, this county.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. His farm of 152 acres is located in the southeastern part of Springfield Township; his house and other improvements on the farm show that he is a good, industrious farmer. He was born in this county in July, 1823; his schooling consisted of about two months each year until 14 years old; after that, the longest time he attended school any one year was eighteen days. He was married, Feb. 23, 1847, to Catherine A. Todd, daugther of James and Elizabeth Todd; the Todd family were among the early settlers of this county, coming here about a year after the Tuttle family. Their home has been blessed with five living children—Elizabeth E., John P. (who died in 1868), James T., William E. and Elma K. Mr. Tuttle has held the office of School Director for twelve years, and has always been an honorable, upright citizen; he and his good wife enjoy their beautiful home, and strive to train their children to live such lives that they will not dishonor the name of Tuttle. James T., their third child, is at present engaged in teaching the home school; he is a young man of excellent character, and not only has good ideas how a school should be taught, but puts his ideas into practice; he is President of the Clark County Teachers' Association; also a member of the F. & A. M.; he has a library of over two hundred volumes of the best authors; he has gained his education mostly from his library, by a close application to study; if he keeps on as he has started, he will no doubt some day stand at the head of his profession.

REV. HARVEY H. TUTTLE, minister, Springfield. Mr. Tuttle is the son of John and Margaret Tuttle, and was born in this county, Sept. 20, 1842; he worked for his father on the farm, attending the district school during the winter until 19 years old, when he enlisted in the 44th O. V. I., in the late rebellion, and was appointed Corporal of Company F; he was honorably discharged from the service, in December, 1862, on account of a wound received at Georgetown, Ky.; he was on picket duty, and in climbing a fence, his gun was accidentally discharged, blowing the third finger from his left hand, he having lost the first and second fingers of the same hand when but 2 years old; he

and one of his brothers were playing chop corn stalks, he holding them and his brother chopping them, when his brother made a miss-lick, severing the two fingers. In the spring of 1863, he entered Wittenberg College, from which he graduated in 1867, delivering the English Salutatory at the commencement exercises; in 1864, served in the army with the 100 days' men; in the fall of 1867, he entered the Newton Theological Seminary, near Boston, Mass., where he remained one year, and on account of his health, he was obliged to seek a more healthy climate, and in the fall of 1868, entered the Crozer Theological Seminary, near Philadelphia, Penn., where he graduated in 1870, his class being the first graduating class of that school; during the summer of 1867, he received license from the First Baptist Church of Springfield, this county, to enter the ministry, and was regularly ordained in 1870, and in October of that year began his pastorate of the Baptist Church at Bradford Junction, Miami Co., Ohio, where he remained nearly two years; and owing to poor health was obliged to stop preaching; since then has spent his time on his farm, preaching occasionally; he was married, June 14, 1870, to Laura J. Luse. (She is a sister of Mrs. W. H. Tuttle.) Mrs. Tuttle is a lady well suited for a minister's wife; she attends to her household cares with ease and grace. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have six children, Laura May, John Luse, Martha Bird, Adoniram Judson, Margaret Ann and Harvey Wallace. Mr. Tuttle is at present, temporarily, supplying the pastoral work of the First Baptist Church of the city of Springfield, expecting, if his health will permit, to again enter the ministry.

JOHN TUTTLE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Tuttle is the son of Nicholas P. and Mary (Nave) Tuttle, and was born in this county Aug. 19, 1853; he is the grandson of John and Margaret Tuttle; his father, Nicholas, settled on the farm now owned by David Crabill about the year 1839, where he lived until his death, July 6, 1858; his widow survived him seventeen years, her sons carrying on the farm until her death, in 1875, when the farm was sold. Of Nicholas and Mary's family there were seven children —two boys and five girls. The subject of this sketch was married, Oct. 14, 1875, to Melissa R., daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Stecher) Fatzinger; they have two children, viz., George N. and Charles F. John lived at home, working on the farm, until his marriage, when he moved to Lagonda and worked in the shops there some two years; he then moved to the farm where he now lives. He is a member of good standing of Ephraim Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F.; he is also a member of the M. E Church. Melissa, his wife, was born in this county June 4, 1853; she is a member of the U. B. Church; her parents settled in this county about the year 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle are hospitable and polite in their manners.

WILLIAM H. TUTTLE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Tuttle is one of the active, leading farmers of Springfield Township. He was born Aug. 2, 1838, in this county. He was married, Oct. 26, 1871, to Mary C. Luse, daughter of John and Martha A. Luse; their home is blessed with three loving children, viz., Fannie A., Carrie D. and Clarence J. Mr. Tuttle, although a young man, has been very successful; he began business with 125 acres of land, given him by his father, and, by his industry and integrity, has added to it until now he owns 600 acres of excellent land, and has expended $10,000 in improving his present home; he lives in a fine, large brick house, located two miles east of Springfield, on a beautiful eminence overlooking the village of Lagonda; his house is of the most improved plan, and is furnished with all the modern conveniences. Mr. Tuttle has been elected to several posts of honor; he is one of the Directors of the public school of his district, and looks after its interests with a watchful eye; he is one of the Directors of the Springfield & Clifton Pike, also Treasurer of the same; he has always followed farming, and has lived an honorable, upright life; although he has accumulated considerable

wealth, he is liberal, and takes an active part in the public improvements of the county. Mrs. Tuttle was born in this county Sept. 11, 1850; her parents were among the pioneers of this county, coming here as early as 1804. Caleb Tuttle, the father of William H., was born in Virginia May 14, 1799, and moved from there with his parents, to Ohio and to Clark County in 1806, and settled near where he now lives; Caleb was united in bonds of wedlock, March 21, 1822, to Mary Pricket. When the Tuttles settled in this county, it was yet a wilderness, and quite a number of Indians were still here. Caleb and Zebedee, the only two surviving children of the original family that came to this county, are truly pioneers, and have experienced the trials, hardships and pleasures of early pioneer life; they have witnessed the gradual growth of the county from a wilderness to its present beautiful and prosperous condition. May their names ever be honored as noble men. Caleb has voted at sixteen Presidential elections, beginning with James Monroe's second term, and casting his sixteenth vote for James A. Garfield.

MRS. SARAH M. TUTTLE, Springfield. Mrs. Tuttle is the widow of David Tuttle, deceased; also, sister of Mrs. George W. and Mrs. Jacob Tuttle. She was born Aug. 2, 1832; was married to David Tuttle March 20, 1862. David was killed, July 4, 1874, by falling off an excursion train on his way home from Columbus, where he had been to celebrate "Independence Day." The circumstances were as follows: The train was crowded, and he was in the baggage car; the doors were open, and, in moving around to find a good position, he caught his foot, tripped and fell out of the car, killing him instantly. Mrs. Tuttle, with her six children—Ernest A., Clara I., Myra I., Everett D., Cora M. and William B.—carries on the farm. Mrs. Tuttle is an industrious woman, and provides well for her children; they live on the old homestead farm.

SILAS JEROME UHL, artist and portrait painter, Springfield. Genius is indigenous to Ohio, not only in her statesmen, military heroes, scholars, scientists, inventors and poets, but artists as well; and the subject of our sketch is destined to be—if he is not even now—an eminent illustration of our statement. Mr. Uhl's family, for generations back, is one, on both sides, of remarkable longevity; his immediate ancestors came from Maryland and Pennsylvania, close to the dividing State line, and his parents, as also those of his wife, are still living, his father and mother being now respectively about 67 and 64, and hale and hearty. Mr. S. Jerome Uhl was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1841, hence has just completed his second score, and, having a most robust constitution, he is in the very prime of manhood in all the term implies. Mr. Uhl had quite a varied army experience, enlisting at first for three months in Co. E, of the 16th O. V. I., under Col. Irving, and, in the fall of 1861, he re-enlisted for the war, under Col. (afterward General) John F. De Courcey, serving, in all, over three years and a half, the last nine months being one of the Veteran Reserve Corps; he took part in many of the battles in Western Virginia, among which were those of Phillippi, Carrick's Ford, Cheat Mountain Gap and Cumberland Gap, and he was also for some time a prisoner of war at Vicksburg, and at Jackson, Miss., and at Cumberland Gap. He is a member of Anthony Lodge of F. & A. M., and Palestine Commandery, No. 33, of Knights Templar of Springfield. At an early age, young Uhl discovered an irresistible penchant for sketching and delineating, and so strong and dominating was this propensity that, after returning from the war, in 1865, he commenced in earnest the study of the limner's art, making a specialty of the portrait branch of it; he studied under Hart, of Cincinnati, and traveled in the East, studying the best works, and has for several years been conducting a studio here with marked success, the products of his brush gracing to-day the parlors and drawing-rooms of all the prominent, leading and wealthy citizens of Springfield, and many of

those of Cincinnati; as an evidence of the estimation in which his ability as an artist is held, he has already booked, for his prospective visit to the Continent, orders from a number of the wealthiest citizens and patrons of art here, for paintings to be executed by him while there, within the space of two years, to the aggregate amount of thousands of dollars; he expects to spend at least three years in the art centers of Europe, studying the best works of the most renowned masters of this art divine, among whose illustrious names, it is the prediction of the author of this sketch, that "Uhl" will erelong appear. Mr. Uhl married, in October, 1873, Miss Martha A. M. Philips, daughter of Jason P. Philips and sister of Jason W. Philips, of this city; they have a fine 5-year-old boy. Besides being an artist, Mr. Uhl is a whole-souled, genial gentleman of culture, refinement, and much personal magnetism; has lots of friends, and deserves them all; is a man of strikingly fine physique and personal appearance, and would always be singled out in a crowd as one above the ordinary.

NOTE.—Since the writing of this sketch, Mr. Uhl and family have departed for their continental sojourn above alluded to.

SILAS VAN BIRD, JR., law student, Springfield. Silas was born in this county Sept. 19, 1857; lived at home, working on the farm and attending school during the winter, until 1875, when he entered Wittenberg College; he graduated in 1880, with the same honors as the rest of his class; by the request of his class, the faculty allowed them to graduate without any "first and second honors," each one graduating with equal honors. Silas is a young man of good moral habits, and is at present pursuing the study of law, with the expectation of making the practice of law his profession. Silas Bird, the father of Silas, Jr., is a native of Virginia, and came to this county with his parents in 1816, and, at the age of 17, began the trade of millwrighting, at which he worked until 50 years old, when he quit his trade, and has since then devoted his time to farming. He was married, March 8, 1848, to Margaret Tuttle, daughter of Caleb and Mary Tuttle.

EDGAR V. VAN NORMAN, homœopathic physician and surgeon, Springfield. There are those characters that stand out from the ordinary plane of humanity as a "bas relief" from a frescoed wall, which can be distinctly seen from positions whence the surrounding figures are hid in obscurity. Such a character is Dr. Edgar V. Van Norman—an admirable illustration of sturdy self-reliance and indomitable will, against which difficulties are presented but to be overcome—obstacles but to be removed. Although but nine years a resident of Springfield, his influence has been widely felt, professionally and otherwise, having rescued the homœpathic practice from the languishing and moribund condition in which he found it, and placed it at least upon a plane with the allopathic school, on a flourishing and growing basis. Edgar V. Van Norman was born in Halton Co., Canada, in 1838; emigrated to Ohio in 1857, attending school at Berea six months; thence he went back to Canada. Here he spent some time on the paternal farm, for the double purpose of clearing it of incumbrance and studying his profession; having accomplished the former, and becoming dissatisfied with the allopathic school, he decided to abandon it, and traveled a few years, accomplishing again a double purpose, as, while collecting for an agricultural implement house, he was studying homœopathy; he then attended the homœeopathic school in Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1869; during this course, he practiced medicine in Cleveland with his uncle, Dr. H. B. Van Norman, subsequently consummating a copartnership with Prof. T. P. Wilson. During his residence in Cleveland, he had charge of the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of that city. In 1871, he came to this city, finding homœeopathy at zero, and before him the difficult task of establishing the practice in the face of almost organized opposition. The present status of homœopathy here, and the Doctor's

onerously large practice, speak his unqualified success. The Doctor was married, in 1867, in Indiana, to Miss Martha N. Hazlitt, of a family of culture and refinement, and has been blessed with two children, a boy and a girl, of singular beauty and attractiveness. The Doctor comes of a sturdy pioneer family, from whom he inherits his strong points of character and an iron constitution fully equal to the gigantic tasks imposed upon it. He is a member in good standing of Springfield Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.; a Master Mason; a 32-degree member of the Scottish Rite, and for a time Orator of the Anderson Lodge of Perfection, of Anderson, Ind.; he has done much effective work in the temperance movement, and was District Grand Marshal of Good Templars for the Dominion of Canada; is a prominent and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always been actively engaged in Sunday-school work. Although just in the very prime of vigorous manhood, the gratifying results of the Doctor's well-directed efforts are manifest in his very comfortable circumstances, having surrounded his family with all that a spacious and elegant homestead implies. In politics, the Doctor is a "Stalwart;" physically, he is hale and muscular, with a commanding and at the same time a pleasing and welcoming presence—a man who makes friends without any apparent effort.

HARVEY VINAL, now liveryman, formerly attorney at law, Springfield. Col. Vinal is truly one of the "oldest and best." Born in New York State in 1807, April 13, he spent the prime of his life in the "Queen City," when it was smaller than the Springfield of to-day, leaving Cincinnati in 1829; in 1833 (memorable as the year in which the stars fell) he pitched his tent in the then little village of Springfield, innocent, at that early date, of anything like railroads or corporation lines, and the Colonel's career of nearly half a century as a worthy citizen, gentleman and friend, finds him to-day venerated and beloved by all—for all know him. Aug. 18, 1879, was his "golden wedding" anniversary, and Mrs. Col. Vinal is still living; of their three children, the son is Adjutant of the 16th Regiment of United States Regulars; one daughter is single, and the other is Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. Col. Vinal had to abandon his legal profession fifteen years ago on account of his health, hence his present avocation. His business affairs compelled him to decline the appointment tendered him, during the war, of the Colonelcy of the 44th Ohio State troops. The Colonel served his constituency (of the Senatorial district composed, as now, of Clark, Champaign and Madison Counties) four years in the State Senate, and was thrice chosen Clerk of Courts here, filling the office from 1850 to 1859 most creditably; during his Senatorial term, he drafted the charter for the town of Springfield, which was at that term granted. The manufacturers of this miniature Birmingham then consisted of a blacksmith-shop; Dr. John Ludlow, Ed H. Cumming (now an Episcopal clergyman) and the subject of this sketch organized the second military company of which Springfield was the headquarters, and young Vinal was elected Captain. The Colonel is a prominent and bright Mason, a Knight Templar, and at present Prelate of Palestine Commandery, of this city, and was for one year Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Ohio. To do Col. Harvey Vinal's long, honorable and varied career any sort of justice would require greater space than can be afforded in this volume; but enough has been said in this superficial sketch to establish his strong and acknowledged claims upon the affections and esteem of his fellow-citizens and all who know him.

EDWIN S. WALLACE, attorney, Springfield; was born in Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co,. Ky., July 28, 1846; is a son of Dr. Joseph S. Wallace, whose father is prominently mentioned in connection with the history of New Carlisle, Bethel Township. Dr. Wallace removed to Kentucky about 1812, being then but a boy; returned to Clark County in 1855, when he became a resident of

Springfield, and resided here until his decease, which occurred in 1876; he was the youngest child of Rev. Thomas Wallace; he had a family of six children, four of whom are living; Edward S. and Charles D. are the only representatives of the family now in Clark County; William T. is the present Chief Justice of California; Joseph S., is also in California; has been for a number of years Superintendent of the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad; a daughter, Mrs. Little, is a resident of Boston. The subject of this sketch came from Kentucky with his father's family in 1855, and, after attending Wittenberg College several years, went to Europe in 1865; during his stay of nearly four years, he graduated at Heidelberg University, receiving the degree of LL. D., and, after visiting different parts of Europe, returned to Springfield in the fall of 1868; was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court in November of the same year; opened a law office in Springfield and practiced his profession. Mr. Wallace has been an active Democrat in politics; was the Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General of Ohio in 1871, and, although there is a standing Republican majority of five to seven hundred in this city, he was elected Mayor in April, 1879, by about four hundred majority. He married, in 1875, Mrs. Mary L. Coleman, of Dayton; she is a daughter of William Reynolds; her mother was a daughter of Col. John Johnston, of Piqua, and was born in Cincinnati, on the present site of Robert Clark & Co.'s publishing house.

JAMES WALLINGSFORD, auctioneer, Springfield. Mr. Wallingsford owns a farm of 100 acres where he lives, two miles south from Springfield, on the road leading south from the Charleston Pike. Mr. Wallingsford devotes his attention chiefly to auctioneering, and those wanting a good, reliable man to sell property, both personal and real estate, should call on Mr. Wallingsford. He was born in this county in 1826. In 1855, he opened a store in Vienna, this county; after running the store some five years, he sold out, and has since then devoted his time to his present occupation. Mr. Wallingsford is the leading auctioneer of Clark County; he is a man of good judgment, and keeps himself well informed in prices, and the record he has made as a salesman entitles him to the rank of the "best auctioneer in the county." He was married, in 1847, to Percy H. Sprague, daughter of James and Mary (Bailey) Sprague; they have two children – Nannie J. and Gilkey J. Mr. Wallingsford is the son of Richard and Fannie (White) Wallingsford; Richard, the father of James, was a native of Kentucky and died in this county in 1842; Fannie, his mother, was born in this county, and departed this life in 1872; her (Fannie's) father was a native of Canada, and her mother of Massachusetts. The Wallingsfords were among the early settlers of this county. James, our subject, is a member in good standing of Ephraim Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F.; he was instructed in the mysteries of said order and became a member of said lodge in 1856; when he moved to Vienna, he took his card from Ephraim Lodge, and was one of the charter members of Vienna Lodge, No. 345; of said lodge he obtained the rank of Past Grand; he has, since leaving Vienna, again removed his membership to Ephraim Lodge.

MRS. CATHERINE WARD, Springfield; was born in Moorefield Township in 1810, and grew to womanhood in the pioneer days, and was familiar with the flaxbrake, spinning-wheel, and other useful pioneer treasures. She was married, in 1827, to Charles Ward, and raised a family of seven children, five of whom are living, all residents of Springfield. Mr. Ward was a son of William Ward, one of the early settlers of Moorefield Township; after their marrige, they began domestic life in Moorefield Township, and resided on the same farm until Mr. Ward's decease, which occurred in 1847. After her husband's death, Mrs. Ward remained on the farm with her children until after her father's death, in 1863, after which, her youngest child being nearly grown, she removed to

Springfield, where she has a handsome residence on High street, and has resided here since; she also owns a large tract of land in Moorefield Township, which formerly belonged to her father. She is now in her 71st year, enjoying very good general health, and, notwithstanding she has had a very laborious life, is still in possession of all her faculties.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Springfield. If there are any, the recollections of whose lives and personal associations will awaken in the hearts of the rising generations at some future day more pleasurable emotions than others, they must be their Pastors, whose ministrations, pleadings and exhortations served to keep them clear of the temptations that so thickly and persistently beset the unwary in the springtime of life; his words of reproof, warning and counsel from the pulpit, of consolation at the death-bed, and of good cheer and encouragement in social intercourse, will live in the mind and memory, when the recollection of cotemporaneous happenings and acquaintanceships have grown dim. To this revered and beloved class belongs the subject of this sketch, the Rev. William H. Webb, present Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, which pulpit he has filled, in the most satisfactory manner, for seven years. Mr. Webb was born June 7, 1833, in Homer, Courtland Co., N. Y. On May 9, 1861, a little after the first gun of the great civil war had been fired, he married Miss Harriet Elizabeth Prince, of Auburn, N. Y., their only living child being a son of 9 years, they having lost two sons and one daughter by death. Mr. Webb graduated from Hamilton College, in 1858, and Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., in 1861; he had a charge in Adrian, Mich., nine years just preceding his coming here. Mr. Webb is a minister of the earnest, persuasive sort, converting by pleas rather than threats, preaching the doctrine of infinite love to reward rather than infinite power to punish; his sermons are replete with graceful metaphor, aptly drawn simile, and happy illustration, and he has the faculty of holding his congregation well in hand, and keeping their attention closely to the last; his impression on strangers is immediately favorable, and by his congregation, as well as the community at large, he is held in the highest esteem and affection, as is his excellent wife, whose thorough gentility and refinement are apparent at a glance. The Second Church commenced its separate existence eighteen years ago, and is in a most flourishng condition, numbering among its members some of the oldest, best and wealthiest of Springfield's citizens. Long will the memory linger in the minds of his congregation, of that most feeling, pathetic and plain discourse delivered on Sabbath night of Oct. 31, 1880, from one of the most prolific themes ever used as a text, the words of the Master as recorded in John, viii, 11: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

PHILIP WEIMER, merchant tailor and dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Springfield. Among the business men of Springfield who deserve a more than passing notice, is Mr. Weimer; he is a native of France, born in Woeth in 1834; came to the United States in 1849; learned the tailor's trade in New York City; he first engaged in business for himself in Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., this State; after doing business there about ten years, removed to this city, and has been a leading and reliable business man for the past fifteen years; being a practical tailor of long experience, he has secured a large patronage in custom made work, while his extensive acquaintance with the trade, enables him to get all possible advantages in the selection and purchase of his goods; he carries the largest stock of ready-made clothing to be found in the city, and his straightforward style of business has enabled him to build up a valuable reputation and profitable trade. He married, in 1857, Miss Mary J. Creamer, of Jeffersonville; she having died, he married again, in 1864,

Miss Sarah J. Honey, also of Jeffersonville; they have three children. Mr. Weimer's residence, No. 304 East High street, is a handsome property, improved and built by him; he is member of the Masonic fraternity, and an active, enterprising business man and respected citizen.

WILLIAM WHITE, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Springfield. The hardy growths of nature are those that battle the storms, the fiercer the conflict the more robust becomes the trunk, and the deeper down do the roots descend. Man is but a part of nature, and he who has endured the storms of life from childhood, mounting, step by step, the rugged path leading to success, winning recognition by his talent and force of character, until he has reached one of the highest positions in the gift of his adopted State, is the strong growth, the man of mark. In every generation, a few such men come to the front, and the people recognize them; they make our laws, mold our institutions and free the minds of the masses from that ignorance that would otherwise trammel its intellectual development. In the foremost rank of this class of men can be safely placed the Hon. William White, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, who was born in England Jan. 28, 1822; his parents having died when he was quite young, he came to the United States with his uncle, James Dory, in 1831, who took up his residence in Springfield; when William became 12 years of age, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for nine years; after serving six years, he obtained a release from his master, giving his notes for a considerable amount, which he paid by working at his trade in Springfield; he was instilled with a laudable desire to obtain an education, and to secure the necessary means for this purpose, he devoted all his energies to his trade, working during vacation, and such other spare time as he had; his principal education was obtained at the Ohio Conference High School, under the tutorship of Chandler Robbins; on completing his studies, he was encouraged by the late William A. Rodgers to read law, which he did, managing to earn sufficient means to defray his expenses by teaching school at intervals and serving as night clerk in the post office; in 1846, he was admitted to the bar and immediately taken into partnership by his preceptor, Mr. Rodgers; this relation continued to exist until 1851, when the latter was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. White was elected Prosecuting Attorney at the October election of 1847, and continued to hold that office eight years, receiving large majorities at each succeeding contest; in 1856, without solicitation on his part, he was put in nomination as an independent candidate for the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by the members of the bar of his subdivision, embracing the counties of Clark, Greene, Warren and Clinton, and was elected by a large majority over the nominee of the dominant party, his own county giving him an almost unanimous vote; in October, 1861, he was re-elected; on the resignation of Judge Hocking H. Hunter, Judge White, at the request of the bar of his district, was appointed, by Gov. Brough, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in February, 1864, and in October of the same year was elected to the unexpired term; in October, 1868, he was re-elected, and again in 1873 and 1878. At the latter election he received in the county 2392 majority, being about double the usual party majority; his vote in the State was also the highest of any candidate on the State ticket. He has always been devoted to his profession and regarded as a pre-eminently safe Judge; his reported decisions (see Ohio State Reports, Vols. 14 to 26 inclusive, and Vols. 29, 31, 34 and 35) are distinguished for clearness and accuracy, and are justly held in high esteem by his cotemporaries. He married, Oct. 21, 1847, Miss Rachel, daughter of Charles and Margaret Stout. Her family were old residents of Springfield, and her mother, now upward of 86 years of age, resides with Mrs. J. Warren Keifer, who is also a daughter. Mrs. White is a member of the Second

Presbyterian Church, and a pleasant, intelligent lady. Of their six children, three are living--Charles R., Mrs. Robert Rodgers and Nora R., all of whom have received the advantages of a liberal education.

W. J. WHITE, Superintendent Springfield Schools. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, and by virtue of his position, is one of those who have much to do in the education of the pupils under his supervision. In his department there is a large amount of work, occupying wholly his time, as the 2,266 students in the different schools and the teacher of each department are visited frequently during each week. Mr. White was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, April 1, 1844; until his 17th year his education was limited to what the common schools afforded; in the fall of 1861, although a mere boy, he enlisted in the O. V. I.; for five long years he served under his country's flag, during which time he was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and was at no time excused from duty during his entire term of service; after his discharge from the service, he took a four years' classical collegiate course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1870; he married, in the same year, Miss Bertha A. Butterfield, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who graduated in the class of 1870 from the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, Delaware, Ohio; they removed to Pana, Ill., in 1870, where he was engaged as Principal of the high school, and afterward Superintendent of the schools; in 1874, returning to Ohio, he became connected with the schools of Springfield as Principal of the high school, in which capacity he served one year, when he was elected Superintendent of the schools, and has filled this position since with credit and honor. At the last election, June, 1880, he was unanimously elected for two years, thus adding additional luster to his name as an efficient worker in the educational interests of the people. Since his connection with the schools, the enrollment of names has been nearly doubled and the efficiency greatly increased, due, largely, to the untiring efforts of Prof. White and his excellent corps of teachers. During the whole of the time since his connection with the schools of this city, he has been County Examiner, and has examined, probably, 2,000 teachers; his efforts have ever been to elevate the standard of the teachers of the county, necessarily increasing the efficiency of the county schools; for six years he has been a member of the City Board of School Examiners; he is Master of Clark Lodge, No. 101, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Palestine Commandery, and, for a number of years, Sabbath School Superintendent of High Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDREW WHITELEY; resident of the city of Springfield; was born in Harrison Co., Ky., May 31, 1812; his parents were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky; the father, John Whiteley, was born in the former State, and the mother, Christiana Hall, in the latter; the father, though born in the State of North Carolina, was reared in Virginia, going to Kentucky in early manhood; the ancestrial lineage was English on the side of the father, and likewise English on the mother's side, the more remote ancestors, however, on the father's side have been traced back to France, Ireland and Germany, and those of the mother to France, Scotland, Wales, Germany and Spain. The father was married to Christiana, daughter of William Hall, at the house of the latter, some five miles east of Springfield, Ohio (now owned by William Wilson), in the year 1811, and returned to Kentucky, where they remained until 1814, when they came to the Reid neighborhood, some three and a half miles east of Springfield, where he was occupied for two years in teaching school, then permanently located in the vicinity of the Hall farm. He was a man of considerable prominence, having been for some years County Commissioner and a Justice of the Peace. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with

Nancy C. Nelson, of New England parents, Sept. 24, 1833, to which union there were born six children, viz.: William N., Amos N., Eliza J., Nancy C., Caroline and James B., all of whom are married and have children. William N. married Mary McDermett; they have two children; Amos married Josephine E. Ferrell, and has two children; Eliza married Johnson Morton, and has one child; Nancy married W. T. Stillwell, and has one boy; Caroline married Edward Myers, and has one child, and James married Maggie Johnson, and has one girl. Until the year 1852, Mr. Whiteley had devoted his entire attention to farming; then, for the next five years, in connection with farming, he was engaged with his son, William N., in the invention of the reaping and mowing machine, which, as it were, has been wafted by the four winds of heaven to all parts of the civilized globe, and the genius of the inventor heralded to every clime. Since that period, Mr. Whiteley has given his attention to inventions, principally, in the line of the same machines improving the reaping and mowing machines, and the automatic and spring binder; taking out and re-issuing patents, etc., etc. Many of his best inventions are found in the Champion reapers, mowers and binders. The father of our subject was a strong Whig, in whose footsteps his son trod, and on the coming of the Republican party, became an advocate of its principles, to which he adhered until the close of the war. In 1872, he voted for Horace Greeley; in 1876, for Samuel J. Tilden, and in 1880, for Weaver, who, in his opinion, was an upholder and respector of the rights of the laboring classes.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Springfield. Throughout Clark County the name of Whiteley is a household word, and there are few families more widely known over the State, in fact, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and wherever machinery for farm labor can be utilized, there the product of the inventive genius of the Whiteley family have found a lasting welcome. They come of English stock, who settled in Virginia before the Revolution, William's grandfather, Joseph, with his brother, John Whiteley, serving throughout that struggle for liberty, the latter yielding up his life in that great cause. Joseph raised a large family, John, the father of William, being one of the number, he being born in North Carolina while his parents were on a visit to that State, but always claiming Virginia as the State of his nativity. In 1804, John Whiteley came from Kentucky to Ohio on a prospecting tour, and again, in 1810, made a like trip, and in the spring of 1811, was married in what is now Clark County, to Christiana Hall, a native of Virginia, of English, German and Scotch extraction, whose parents came to this portion of Ohio at an early day. John and wife went back to Kentucky where he engaged in teaching school, being a man of good education, and there they remained until 1814, when they returned to Clark County, where he continued school-teaching, being one of the early educators in the neighborhood of "Fletcher Chapel;" they raised a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, as follows: Andrew, Freelove, William, Abner, Joseph, Nancy and Sarah, the eldest being the father of William N. Whiteley, head of the Champion Works, and the leading spirit in their growth and development. John and wife lived and died in this county, having done their duty well in the building up of the moral and material interests of the neighborhood, in which they were honored and respected people. The subject of this sketch was born in the eastern part of Springfield Township Jan. 18, 1815, and grew to manhood, working on the home farm; but the whole family being natural inventors, they early turned their attention to the invention and improvement of farm machinery. Beginning in a small way on the farm in the manufacture of plows, and later, mowers and reapers, which have developed into the gigantic manufacturing interests known far and wide as the Champion Company, the history of which will be found in this work.

William was married, in 1848, to Mary Ann Stickney, daughter John and Sarah Stickney, natives of England. Mrs. Whiteley was born in this county, and has had one child, Mary E., and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Whiteley has been identified with nearly every manufacturing interest that Springfield can boast of to-day, and has been prime mover in many of them; his time and money have ever been devoted to all classes of public benefits, and few men have done more, according to his means, for the material welfare of his native county, than William Whiteley; charitable and benevolent to all, his generosity in helping his neighbor has been the cause of much financial trouble to himself, yet he has gone on in this path and his indefatigable industry, coupled with his great natural inventive genius, has again attained for him a competency; politically a Republican, he has filled many positions of trust and confidence, and his only desire through life has been to do his duty, benefit his fellow-man, by helping to build up the moral and material interests of his native county, and thereby merit the respect of all good citizens, as well as leave to his family an unsullied character.

WILLIAM N. WHITELEY, manufacturer, Springfield; is a son of Andrew and Nancy (Nelson) Whiteley; was born near Springfield, Aug. 3, 1835.

NOTE.—Mr. Whiteley needs no biography for the citizens of Clark Co., his history is synonymous with that of Springfield and its best and greatest interests. His native modesty moved him to request that no personal mention be made of him.

AMOS WHITELEY, manufacturer, Springfield; is a native of Clark County; was born near Springfield in 1838; he spent his boyhood on the farm with his father, Andrew Whiteley, but like his brother, William N. Whiteley, early gave mechanical pursuits nearly his entire attention, spending most of his time in the same workshop, serving an apprenticeship, and thus rendering valuable service to his brother, and assisting in producing the first Champion machine; from the formation of the firm of Whiteley & Fassler and Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, he was the principal business manager (the firm devoting most of their time to the improving and perfecting of the Champion machines), having charge of the accounting department and traveling salesman, until 1867, when the Champion Machine Company, the history of which is fully given elsewhere in this work, was organized with Amos Whiteley at its head, since which he has held the office of President of this company; he is also the Treasurer and the General Ticket Agent of the Springfield Southern Railroad Company, having entire charge of the accounting department; his rare energy and business ability, the economy of his management and the value of his systematic methods, are fully demonstrated by the prosperous condition of the immense interests under his supervision; he is one of the foremost citizens in all public enterprises; is President of the City Council, and one of the men to whose progressive energy and industry is due the development of Springfield, from a country village to one of the leading manufacturing cities of the country; he married, in 1860, Miss Josephine Ferrell, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Ferrell. She has borne him two children, both of whom were boys, and are receiving a thorough education at Wittenberg College.

WASHINGTON WILSON, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of Michael and Temperance (Judy) Wilson; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, near Fairfield, Oct. 18, 1811; his father was in the war of 1812, came home, took sick and died from disease contracted while in service. Shortly after his death, the mother, with her two children, Washington and Josiah, moved to Clark Co., Ohio, and settled in Harmony Township, where Michael, the youngest child, was born; she was again married; this time to James Turner; she died, in 1880, at the age of 92 years. Washington spent his boyhood days working on the farm

in summer, and attending school in winter; he taught one term of school when about 20 years old, for $10 per month: he was married, May 22, 1836, to Mary Ann Foreman, daughter of William and Nancy (Johnson) Foreman; they have ten children, viz.: Michael, William J., George W., Harrison, John J., Addison, Nancy T., Harriet, Mary Ann and Flora, all of whom are married except Addison and Flora, and well-to-do. Mrs. Wilson was born in this county, Feb. 9, 1820; her parents came from Kentucky, and settled in Clark County at an early day. When Washington was 21 years old, he and one of his brothers purchased 500 acres of land, at $3.60 per acre, and afterward, 300 acres more, at $5 per acre; and so on, from time to time, bought different portions of land, ranging in price from $10 to $50 per acre; he was one of the Trustees of Harmony Township for twelve years, and a member of the School Board of that township some six or eight years; he has, mainly through his integrity and good management, acquired his handsome fortune; he moved to Springfield in 1868, and is pleasantly located, corner Washington and Factory streets, where he and his good wife enjoy the fruits of their labor. Mr. Wilson, his sons and sons-in-law, in 1880, gave to James A. Garfield ten straight, solid votes. Mr. Wilson has been a life-long Republican.

WILLIAM S. WILSON, Treasurer, Springfield. Mr. Wilson was born in Moorefield Township, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1836; removed to the city of Springfield in 1851; in 1861, enlisted as private in the 71st O. V. I., and re-enlisted in 1864, when the regiment was veteranized; he was promoted, from time to time, through all the intermediate grades, to the office of Captain; he served on the staff of Maj. Gen. Rosseau as Provost Marshal of the District of Middle Tennessee; also on the department staff of the the Department of the Cumberland as Commissary of Musters; he resigned in October, 1865, holding the last-named staff appointment. In 1880, he was elected Treasurer of Clark County, receiving a larger majority of votes than any of the candidates for the different offices on either the State or county tickets.

WILLIAM W. WILSON, manufacturer, Springfield; is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington County in 1821; he was raised on a farm, then a want of facilities made it necessary for the boys to know hard work, and he began to follow the plow when 12 years of age, and made a full hand in the harvest field at 16, and consequently received but little education. He remained on the farm assisting his father, until 27 years of age; afterward, was engaged in milling and mercantile pursuits, and did quite an extensive business; but two fires, one burning his mill and the other his store, were a severe loss, and led to his removal to Springfield in 1865, and in 1868 he became a member of the new Champion Machine Company, being the road man of the firm, and traveled eight years; but of late years, the home business has required the attention of all the members of the firm. Mr. Wilson is one of the self-made men, having begun life as a farmer boy, and remembers when he cradled all day for 75 cents, and, although so unfortunate as to have the proceeds of the labor of his early years consumed by fire, has more than replaced his loss, and is now in good circumstances. He has been twice married; his first wife was a Miss Mary Parish, of Eastern Ohio, and his present wife was Nancy Sharpe; she is a native of Belmont County; by her he has one child—Anna, now Mrs. I. W. Frey.

ROBERT WILSON, retired woolen manufacturer, Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Wilson was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, near the home of Walter Scott, June 26, 1807; he came to America in 1819; lived in New York State until 1836, when he moved to Pennsylvania, where he resided two years, and thence to Knox Co., Ohio, where, in 1843, he erected a woolen-factory, which he ran until 1863, when he sold out and retired from active business, and in 1878 removed to Springfield, Ohio, and is comfortably located at No. — South Limestone street.

He was married, in 1837, to Adeline Whitney, who was born in New York Jan. 19, 1814; they have but two children—Aurilla U. and Charles; Aurilla was married, Sept. 2, 1880, to James H. Perrin, of the firm of Perrin & Shanks, house-builders of this city; Charles is located at South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, where he is engaged in commercial pursuits.

AMAZIAH WINGER, lumber-dealer, Springfield; he is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Trout) Winger; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn. He came with his parents to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1838. His boyhood days were spent in school; at the age of 20, he began work in a lumber-yard. In 1862, he received a commission as 2d Lieutenant to recruit a company, and was assigned to the 94th O. V. I.; he served to the close of the rebellion, when he received an honorable discharge; in 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Captain for meritorious service; he was in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, and with Sherman on the march to Atlanta, participating in the battles of that march, and was also in Sherman's grand march to the sea; he was in the grand review before the President, Gen. Grant and others in 1865. His father, Jacob Winger, an old pioneer of Springfield, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 6, 1810, where he lived until 1837, when he moved to Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, in a wagon; he has been connected with quite a number of enterprises here, but his chief occupation has been that of a house-builder, In 1852, he went into partnership with William Whiteley, Esq., and erected a shop for the purpose of building cars, but first began making the Cook reaping machine; they sold one of these machines to Andrew Whiteley for $30; with this machine, he (Andrew Whiteley) experimented, and the now famous Champion is the outgrowth of that machine. They began building cars in 1853, but in 1854, when the railroads failed, they were compelled to quit the business. In 1857, Jacob was engaged very extensively in manufacturing wheat drills, known as the Enoch drill, but, on account of the failure of the "Trust Company," it so affected his trade that he was obliged to suspend; but, being of an indomitable will, never allowed himself to be discouraged. He was married, Dec. 27, 1832, to Catherine Trout, who was born May 11, 1809, in Pennsylvania; of their ten children, but six are now living; their son Hezekiah died at the age of 26, from the effects of wounds received in the late rebellion. Amaziah has been twice married; the first time, to Mary A. Crothers, in November, 1867; she died in 1873, leaving two children, both girls; his second wife was Mrs. Mary D. Torbert, widow of James L. Torbert (deceased), and daughter of Amos Barr. In 1865, the Captain formed a partnership in the lumber trade with Mr. Hayward, his present partner.

H. A. WISE, of the firm of Andrews, Wise & Putnam, Springfield; is a native of Massachusetts, born in Deerfield Jan. 18, 1845. His youth was spent on a farm and attending school; he began his business career as a clerk in Greenfield, Mass., when about 21 years of age; subsequently learned the photographer's art, and was thus engaged in Greenfield until 1869, when he removed to and continued his business in Springfield until the fall of 1874; during this time, he also conducted a gallery in Xenia. In January, 1876, he became a member of the firm of Wilson, Wise & Putnam, who were the successors of Rice & Co.; this firm continued without change until 1878, during which time they had established a branch house at Urbana, under the firm name of H. A. Wise & Co., Mr. Wise being in charge; in 1878, Mr. Wilson took the Urbana stock, and Mr. Wise returned to the establishment here, the firm then being Wise & Putnam until April, 1880, when Mr. Andrews came in, and the style of the firm became as now, Andrews, Wise & Putnam. Mr. Wise is now in the prime of life, systematic, enterprising and successful in business, and affable and respected in the social circle. He married, in 1868, Miss Frances E. Burnam, who was also a native of Deerfield, Mass.; she having died, he married, in 1876, Miss D

Flora, daughter of William Ford, now a resident of Urbana, but formerly for a number of years a resident of this city; two children have been born of the second union—H. Edna and Mallie.

LEWIS WISE, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Wise was born in this county Dec. 14, 1829; he has followed farming all his life, and is of a true, genuine, hospitable nature. He was married, Sept 18, 1856, to Melinda Hatfield, daughter of James and Margaret (Kitchen) Hatfield; they have had six children, viz., Alice, Joseph, Charles C., James H., Minnie E., John S., all living except Alice and Joseph, who have crossed the river to that purer and better home in heaven. Mrs. Wise was born in this county Sept. 8, 1833; Mr. and Mrs. Wise moved to their present home a few days after their marriage, being their first and only moving. Mr. Wise is the son of Jesse and Debora (Strong) Wise; Jesse was a native of Virginia, and, when but a small boy, his father died, leaving the mother with the care of their two children, Jesse and Polly, and, in 1807, she, with her children, came to Ohio and to this county, traveling all the way from Virginia here on horseback, with one of the children before and the other behind her on the horse. Mrs. Wise's father, James Hatfield, was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Pennsylvania, he coming to Clark County in 1806, and she in 1812. Lewis' mother died in 1832, and his father in 1876. The farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Wise now live was entered by her Grandmother Hatfield about the year 1808, and has remained in the possession of some of the family ever since; and on the 25th of August, 1880, when a family re-union was held on the old farm, there being present 100 persons, all relatives, except three, of Mrs. Wise; during the day, the older ones related many interesting incidents which had occurred on the old farm during their boyhood days.

DANIEL WISSINGER, wholesale and retail coal, Springfield. Mr. Daniel Wissinger comes from good old Virginia stock, being born at Harper's Ferry March 27, 1812; came to Springfield in 1833, commencing business as a builder and contractor, which he followed thirty-five or thirty-six years. In 1871, he commenced the sash, door and blind manufacture, under the firm name of Wissinger & Shanks, which was subsequently changed to Wissinger & Arthur. In March, 1879, he discontinued this business, and, in September following, he went into his present business—wholesale and retail coal—with his son, under the style of C. E. Wissinger & Co. Mr. Wissinger was married, in 1834, to Miss Cynthia Conklin, of this city, by whom he had eight children, of whom four sons and two daughters are living. Losing Mrs. Cynthia Wissinger in August, 1848, he was again married, on Feb. 7, 1850, to Miss Catherine Kelly (cousin of Oliver S. Kelly, so prominently known here), who bore him three sons and three daughters, the latter of whom they lost; all three of his sons by the first marriage were in the Union army, the first, Luther, enlisting in the 94th O. V. I.; the second, Daniel, was also in the infantry service, and the youngest, John, in the 5th O. V. C. first, and, after being wounded, he joined the 110th O. V. I.; he was again shot, through the hip, in this, in the battle of Monocacy, Md. Of Mr. Wissinger's sons by his second union, C. E. Wissinger is his partner in business, and was formerly of the firm of Morrow & Wissinger; the second, F. K. Wissinger, is a physician; and George W. Wissinger is a book-keeper in Peet & Elster's Novelty Works; Oscar W., his oldest son, is a coal-dealer in Urbana; Luther is a machinist in railroad employ in Memphis, Tenn.; Daniel, a carpenter in Springfield; and John, machinist in the Champion Knife & Bar Works. The Wissingers are a large, widely known and highly respected family, and have been for many years identified with Springfield's best interests. Mr. Wissinger's family attend the Second Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL WOLFE, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of Henry and Elizabeth

(Haller) Wolfe; was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., June 14, 1809. When Samuel was 11 years old, his parents came to Ohio and settled on the farm now owned by him; they were among the early settlers of this county; their family consisted of nine children, of whom Samuel is the seventh child. Mr. Wolfe was a man who never sought public office, but worked quietly along on his farm, providing well for his household; and Samuel, like his father, has passed through life having the Golden Rule for his motto, following the same strictly, being loved and respected by all who know him. Samuel has always lived on the farm, and received his education at the district school. He was married, in 1847, to Margaret J., daughter of George and Rachel (Prickett) Kitt; Mrs. Wolfe was born in this county in 1823, and it was her Grandfather Prickett who bought the old mill of Lagonda from Simon Kenton. To Samuel and Margaret J. Wolfe were born the following children; Elizabeth C., Rachel Ann, James Milton, George H., Louisa, John K., William (who died Jan. 20, 1878), Frank and Howard. For thirty-three years they lived happily together, enjoying the comfort of each other's society and doing their duty in all things; but, on the 19th of July, 1880, death visited this happy home and took from him his partner through life's joys and sorrows, leaving a void in the household and heart of her companion that can never be filled. Mr. Wolfe remembers, when a boy, of seeing the Indians on his father's farm, but at that time they were friendly. He is a Republican in politics, and is considered one of the honest, upright pioneers of his township—a plain, practical man, with no pretensions but honesty, morality, charity and justice toward all mankind. In 1865, he and wife united with the Baptist Church, in which faith his wife died, and of which Mr. Wolfe is a consistent member, patiently awaiting the day when he shall meet, in a better land, those whom he knew and loved on earth—such being the hope and consolation that religion gives him.

PHILIP N. WOLISTON, manufacturer of plows, etc., Springfield. At the tender age of 4½ years, Philip N. Woliston accompanied his parents to Springfield; they came from Adams Co., Penn., in May, 1828, the place of his nativity. In the fall of 1849, Mr. Woliston married Eliza Anderson; they traveled life's journey together for thirty years; she was taken from him by the hand of death May 10, 1879; Mrs. Anderson, his mother-in-law, and her daughter Mary, are living with him at 25 Clifton avenue; his only brother, John G. Woliston, his senior by four years, lives in South Springfield. Mr. Woliston has been all his life a wood-worker, pattern-maker and machinist, and an industrious and thorough-going man; four years since, he formed his present copartnership of Woliston, Chambers & Burnett, for the manufacture of the Whiteley plow, and sash, doors and blinds, under the trade name of the Springfield Plow Manufacturing Company; their business has prospered, and they have all they can do to supply the demand for their manufactures. Among Mr. Woliston's recollections of early days is that of the rude log crib-bridge over Mill Run, its south end occupying the present site of the extensive factory of the St. John's Sewing Machine Company; he says he used to hunt squirrels at what is now the corner of High and Plum streets, and remembers when he Springfield *Republic* was printed on a hand-press of the old quaint style, in a one-story frame house, and edited by John D. Nichols; he also alludes to a 4th of July celebration on the common about where David West's shop now is, on which occasion Samuel Rouser's arms were shot off by the accidental premature discharge of the cannon. Rouser was an intemperate man, but this terrible accident quite reformed him. In the mouths of these same cannon, birds used to build their nests, ad interim. Mr. Woliston is a consistent member of the First Congregational Church—a whole-souled, cheerful man, with a smile and manner that bespeak the absence of guile or malice.

ISAAC COREY WOOD, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. This well-known pioneer comes of pure English origin, his paternal and maternal grandfathers, Jeremiah Wood and Thomas Corey, having been natives of England, who settled in New Jersey at an early day. Here his father, Isaac Wood, was born, July 10, 1771, and was married, Oct. 9, 1797, to Jane Corey, a native of that State, born July 2, 1779, and in 1798 they came West and settled in Warren Co., Ohio, where they remained until March, 1812, when they came to Clark County, settling on Sec. 15, Springfield Township, removing, in the following year, to Sec. 9, where his son Thomas now resides; they had thirteen children; six are yet living; five sons reside in this county, and one daughter in Allen Co., Ohio; he died Aug. 24, 1825, his wife surviving him forty-six years, dying May 12, 1871. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 16, 1802; removed with his parents to this county in 1812, and here grew to manhood, attending the primitive log schoolhouse a short time, where he learned the rudiments of reading, writing, etc. On the 15th of June, 1825, he was married to Honora Scantlin, daughter of Jeremiah and Diana Scantlin, he a native of Ireland and she of Virginia, her father being killed in the war of 1812, while bravely fighting against the English foe, sacrificing his life in behalf of freedom and to defeat the oppressors of his native land. Mrs. Wood was born in Virginia Dec. 12, 1808, and, after her father's death, her mother married John Collins, who died in that State, when she was married to Spalding Winchester, who came with the family, in November, 1822, to Clark County, settling in the west part of Harmony Township, removing thence to Springfield Township, where they died in 1857, sincere members of the M. E. Church, she dying Aug. 15, and her husband Sept. 15, of that year. About forty-five years ago, Mrs. Wood joined the Free-Will Baptist Church, and has since taken an active interest in that denomination. Politically, Mr. Wood was a Whig, casting his first vote for Clay in 1824, but, upon the formation of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and, since his first vote, has never missed casting his ballot for the Presidential nominee of his party, and has always been an Abolitionist; he has been a rigid temperance man all his life, and his honesty and integrity are too well known to be doubted, his word at all times being as good as his note. On the 15th day of June, 1875, they celebrated their golden wedding by an excursion to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, whither they were accompanied by twenty-two of their friends, and, if both live to the same date of June, 1881, they will be fifty-six years man and wife—an event that seldom occurs in the annals of married life. Mr. Wood belongs to no church, his motto through life being the Golden Rule, which he has ever tried to follow in all his transactions with his fellow-men. For over sixty-nine years he has lived in Clark County, and has judiciously saved the results of his industry, but is without children on whom to bestow his means; he has retired from active business, and, with his aged wife, is now enjoying the blessings of a moral, well-spent life.

THOMAS S. WOOD, farmer; P. O. Springfield. His farm, which is located four miles east of Springfield, on the Charleston Pike, is among the best in the county. He was born in Butler County, this State, April 30, 1810; he is a son of Isaac and Jane (Corey) Wood. In 1812, his father entered the land now owned by Thomas, on which he settled the following year and began clearing the land, getting it ready for cultivation. When Thomas was 6 years old, he started to school; he had a little over a mile to go, and would frequently meet twenty and thirty Indians on the way. Of his father's family of thirteen children, but six are now living. When Thomas was 15 years old, his father died, and he, being the oldest of the boys at home, took charge of the farm for his mother. He was married, March 27, 1837, to Rhoda Ann Morton, daughter of Abraham and Jane (Sampson) Morton; Rhoda was born Oct. 25, 1819, near

Gallipolis, this State; their issue has been fourteen children—seven boys and seven girls—three boys and five girls still living, Mr. Wood cast his first Presidential ballot for Henry Clay, and has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties ever since; he has never missed an election, except two township elections, since he has been old enough to vote. He is now 70 years old and is considered one of the well-to-do, upright citizens of his township.

JOHN WOODROW, wood worker and turner, Springfield. Mr. John Woodrow, although numbering his threescore and fifteen, is virtually a native of Clark County, for, although born in Fayette Co., Western Pennsylvania, in 1805, his father moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky when the subject of this sketch was less than 1 year old, and moved again to this county, settling in Montgomery County, at so early an age that Mr. Woodrow has but the faintest recollections of it, being too young to remember well the events of this period; he relates from hearsay that, after coming to Ohio, his father and a man named Oberholz made up a flat-boat load of flour, pork and similar produce for the Lower Mississippi market; on reaching Natchez, his father was taken sick and died, and was buried at Natchez, Miss.; young Woodrow was then left an orphan. Oberholz went to New Orleans and sold out; a short time thereafter, one Daniel Rouser, from Maryland, but then living in Miami County, about half way between Springfield and Troy, came to Dayton looking for a boy to adopt, he and wife being well-to-do and childless, and, finding our subject a bright boy and an orphan, and liking him, adopted him and took him with him to Miami Co. and raised him to years of maturity and self-support. From Miami Co. he came to Clark Co. to live, when Woodrow was but 10 years old. He first worked on a farm, then commenced learning the trade of wood-working and turning, under a man named David Pettigrew. His adopted father died on Oct. 18, 1832, when young Woodrow was about 18 years old, since which time he has, in every sense of the word, "paddled his own canoe," having no help whatever from any one. This Daniel Rouser, his foster-father, was the uncle of Samuel Rouser, whose arms were blown off at a 4th of July celebration in early days, of which mention is made in the sketch of Philip N. Woliston, of Springfield; he afterward fell down the stairs and broke his neck. Mr. Woodrow belonged to a home artillery company about seven years, from 1830 to 1837. He was married, on March 8, 1829, to Mary Berry, from Virginia; he has one son and two daughters living, one of his daughters having married Mr. J D Smith, of this city; his son, David N. Woodrow, was in the Union army as a member of the 100-day troops, and re-enlisted in the 58th O. V. I., and is now working in the Champion reaper shops, and is still unmarried. Mr. Woodrow has been a wood-turner for over half a century, and probably no man in Ohio has done more work with a foot-lathe than he; and he still does it daily, at his advanced age of 75. Mr. Woodrow is one of stock that are now so rare—blunt, square, to the point, but withal so courteous and kind, and to know him even slightly is to like him.

ROBERT C. WOODWARD, City Librarian, Springfield; is a native of Springfield, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Christie) Woodward; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and came, when a young man, to Springfield, and was connected with the business interests here until his decease, which occurred in 1829, being associated with Judge Ira Paige in the proprietorship of the woolen-factory, and subsequently a merchant; his widow and two sons still survive. The subject of this sketch was born in 1829, and was but 3 months old when his father died; his mother, by teaching, took care of him and gave him a rudimentary education, and, after her second marriage, in 1837, he attended the Ohio Conference High School, and was one of the first students enrolled at Wittenberg College, but, after passing the Freshman year, circumstances compelled him

to relinquish school, and he entered the *Republic* office, and, after two years' service as "devil," was promoted to foreman of the office, but, three months later, accepted a position as compositor on the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a position he obtained by reason of his ability to read short-hand; during the three months in which he was employed in the *Commercial* office, he completed a commercial course under the direction of R. S. Bacon, after which he returned to Springfield and accepted a position as traveling salesman for his step-father, J. D. Nichols, who had a special contract to sell stationery, etc., on the Pan Handle line of railroad; after one year's experience, he discontinued that business, as it did not prove as profitable as he had hoped; after spending eighteen months at Davenport, Iowa, he went South and spent the winter of 1857–58, and in 1859 he was induced to purchase a book store here in Springfield, which business he continued until September, 1861, when he engaged in the same business in Lima, Ohio; there Mr. Woodward became prominently identified with the local religious interests, being the honored and trusted Superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the Presbyterian Church, and his wife, nee Miss Lizzie A. Crooks, formerly from Lowell, Mass., but at the time of their marrige, April 12, 1860, a teacher in the Springfield public schools, was an active and prominent member of the Women's Christian Commission, gratefully remembered by every soldier of the late war; but in 1865 his wife died, and the five years which followed were filled with bitter experiences; dispirited by the loss of his wife, his partners took advantages of him, and, in the spring of 1868, he returned to Springfield, to retrieve, as far as possible, the losses he had sustained. In 1869, he, in partnership with his step-brother, W. G. Nichols, bought his old book-store, and, with the proceeds of that stock, credits, and some money Mr. Woodward was able to borrow, they started a job printing office, and in eighteen months, by dint of careful management and at the expense of severe wear to his constitution, they sold out and were clear of debt. From this time Mr. Woodward was variously employed until 1877, when he was appointed City Librarian. When he entered upon his duties, he found matters in a chaotic state; but, by his usual energy and industry, he has brought system and order into all the details, and no better regulated public library can be found than that over which Mr. Woodward presides; he is ably assisted by his wife, nee Miss Harriette De Witt, formerly of Fostoria, but, at the time of their marriage, Oct. 10, 1866, a teacher in the Springfield schools.

BENJAMIN F. WRIGHT, farmer and stock-shipper; P. O. Springfield. He is a son of John and Jane (Sampson) Wright, and was born in this county Jan. 28, 1827; has followed farming and stock-shipping the greater part of his life. He was married, Dec. 24, 1848, to Olive C., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Chenoweth) Whittredge; they have five children—four girls and one boy—all of whom are married. Her father was a native of Vermont, and came to Clark Co., Ohio, about the year 1820; he departed this life in 1869. Her mother was born and raised in this county. Mr. Wright's father was a native of England, and emigrated to America in 1820, and settled in what is now Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, the same year. His mother was born in Massachusetts; came to this county in 1822. The father died in 1842, and the mother in 1844. In 1865, while engaged in threshing wheat, Benjamin got his arm caught in wheels of the thresher, losing his right hand. In 1868, he engaged with the Champion Manufacturing Company of Springfield as agent, and since then has traveled for said firm during the busy season of each year; during the winter, he devotes his attention to the buying and shipping of stock, which he has followed for the past thirty winters, being the oldest stock-shipper now in this county. In all his dealings, he has ever sustained an honorable reputation.

WILLIAM M. YEAZELL, retired farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Springfield; is a native of Clark County, and a descendant of a pioneer family of Moorefield Township. The subject of this sketch was born in Moorefield Township in 1835; is a son of William and Eliza (Foley) Yeazell. He remained on the farm with his parents during his youth, receiving a limited common-school education. When about 20 years of age, he went into the mill at Moorefield, where he remained about six years. When the war broke out, he returned to the old homestead and assisted his father in farming; in 1862, his father died, and he remained on the old homestead until 1872, when he removed to Springfield, and has since resided here. Mr. Yeazell still retains the old homestead in Moorefield Township, and, though not permanently engaged in any active business, occasionally purchases a shipment of stock, which, with other occasional speculations, serve the double purpose of employing his time and producing profit. He married, Dec. 11, 1866, Miss Ann Clark, sister of Charles M. Clark, whose biography also appears in this work. Mr. Yeazell's house, No. 425 East High street, purchased just previous to his removal to the city, compares favorably with the fine residences for which this street is noted.

MRS. MARY S. YOUNG, Springfield. Mrs. Young is the widow of Henry Young, deceased. Mrs. Young was born in Frederick Co., Md., March 17, 1837; she is the daughter of Samuel and Maria Remsburg; was married to Mr. Young Dec. 18, 1856, and in 1861 they moved to Ohio and settled in this county, on the farm north of Springfield now owned by Daniel Young, Sr. Mr. Young died June 16, 1871, leaving Mrs. Young with three children—Clarence M., Jennie V. and Annie M. In 1878, Mrs. Young purchased and removed to the beautiful farm of 80 acres, which is located about three miles southeast of Springfield. Clarence is now old enough to carry on the farm; he and his two sisters are a great help and comfort to their mother. Mr. and Mrs. Young's parents were natives of Maryland.

TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

THE ARMSTRONG FAMILY. The family bearing the above name is, strictly speaking, one of the pioneer families of the vicinity of Springfield. The head of the family, Oliver Armstrong, was born at Bennington, Vt., April 26, 1783, and was united in marriage with Annie Hanes in the year 1802, when but 19 years of age. In 1812, he emigrated to Ohio, settling in the Maumee district, away from which locality he was driven by the Indians in the year 1813. He started for the village of Urbana with a sick wife and four small children, in a cart, with two oxen. The journey was attended with great privation and danger, and extended over a period of six weeks. On reaching Urbana, he had only 25 cents, but found in Judge Reynolds a warm friend, who loaned him great assistance. In the year 1814, he removed into Clark County, where his wife died March 11. Their children were Oliver, Cyrus, Phidelia and David. One year later (1815), Mr. Armstrong married Mrs. Lucinda (Paige) Muzzy, widow of Joseph Muzzy, and sister of Judge Ira Paige. She was born in Hordwic, Mass., July 28, 1780. Two of her children by Mr. Muzzy—Lucius and Franklin—are now residents of Springfield. To the second union of Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Muzzy, there were born the following children: William, Ominda, Louisa and Lucinda; the latter two are residents of Springfield; Louisa, the wife of Benjamin Furniss, to whom she was married in 1857, both having previously been married; to this union there were born three children, namely: Edward, Frank and Mary. Mr. Furniss was born in the State of New York in 1811, and Mrs. Furniss was born on the old homestead known as "Greenside," in East Springfield,

in the year 1822. Lucinda was born at the same place August 4, 1824; was also raised and married in the same house; married to George O. C. Frankenburg, September 17, 1845. The grandchildren of the Armstrongs and Muzzys number fifty-eight. Of Mr. Armstrong's children by his first wife, Cyrus was for twenty consecutive years Treasurer of Clark County.

JESSE CHRISTIE; is a resident of Springfield. This venerable gentleman, rapidly nearing the goal of four-score years—nearly sixty-five of which have been passed in Clark County—was born of parents of Irish descent. His immediate parents, Robert Christie and Rebecca (Smith) Christie, were natives of the State of New Hampshire—the former of New Boston, Hillsboro Co., and the latter of Mt. Vernon, same county. The mother died in her native State in 1804, when our subject was a babe. Their children were James S., Mary, Jesse and Rebecca. Mr. Christie was married the second time in 1806, and died in Springfield, Ohio, in 1822, at the age of 47 years. Our subject was also a native of New Boston, N. H., born March 25, 1802. The family removed to Vermont in the year 1811, and, in 1817, to Clark County, Ohio. Mr. Christie's early youth was passed in the country, his father being a tiller of the soil. In later years, he learned the carpenter's trade in Springfield, which he followed many years, having assisted in building many of the early-built houses of the city. He also, for a period of years, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He assisted in constructing the cupola erected on the first court house of Clark County. On the 28th of January, 1829, Mr. Christie was united in marriage with Miss Martha S. Lowry, daughter of David Lowry, and to them were born the following children: David L., James W., Martha S., Charles B., Mary E. and Sarah R.—two dying in infancy without having been named. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian Church of the city, to which Mr. Christie has belonged for more than half a century. During his long term of years as a citizen of Springfield, he has ever been highly respected and esteemed by the community at large.

JOHN A. KINGORE; is a resident of Springfield, and is familiarly known as "Uncle John." He was born in Frederick County, Va., June 22, 1822. His parents, Amos Kingore and Hannah Buckley, were natives of the same county and State, the former being by trade a shoemaker. Our subject, with his parents, came to Clark County in the year 1831, and settled at Donnelsville, where he resided until 1858, then went to Springfield, where he has ever since resided. By an accident which befell him in early life, Mr. Kingore was incapacitated for farming or manual labor, so turned his attention to books, and received, probably, a fuller education than he otherwise would have done. This he did with a view of teaching, which occupation he followed for at least twenty-five years. He was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Smith, Sept. 5, 1855, and to them were born five children, namely: William, Amy, Charles, Azer and Eddie, the latter being the only one now living. Mrs. Kingore died May 13, 1869. Both were members of the First Baptist Church of Springfield, to which Mr. Kingore still belongs, and is a consistent member. He is the present Weighmaster and Market Clerk of the city, having held such position for the past decade. He has also served the people of Springfield Township as Clerk for many years. Mr. Kingore is an esteemed and highly respected citizen. The father of our subject died in 1859, in the 71st year of his age, and the mother died in 1854, in her 69th year.

WILLIAM A. KILLS, SR.; a resident of Springfield. On the 15th day of October, 1824, Jacob W. Kills (the father of our subject) and family came into Clark County. The father just mentioned was a native of Hunnelstown, Penn., born Dec. 22, 1788. He was married to Mrs. Rebecca S. Davis (whose maiden name was Carter, Aug. 11, 1807, who was also a native of Pennsyl-

vania, born in the year 1777. To this union were born William A., Mary, Jacob, Rebecca S., and Susan O. The father was a paper manufacturer, which business he immediately connected himself with on his arrival in this county, as aforesaid. He joined David James and Lowry under the firmname of James Lowry & Co., in the manufacturing of that article in mills located in the vicinity of Donnelsville. In 1828, there was a change in the firm, it becoming J. W. Kills, Dr. A. Blunt & James Lowry, which firm left the old mill and built a mill in Springfield the same year (1828) continuing in the same business. Our subject was born at Ingham's Mill, Pennsylvania, Sept. 11, 1808. His youth was passed in and about the mill with his father. He received a fair common-school education which was obtained mostly in the school of Clark County, in the vicinity of the old mill. In the year 1837 he was taken into the firm, which finally become "Jacob W. Kills & Son." The mill was operated by them until the outbreak of the late civil war in 1861, when they succumbed to the pressure thereby brought about. The father died in the spring of 1868, one of Springfield's early enterprising manufacturers. The mother died the summer previous, Our subject in 1861 after "the downfall" entered the Lagonda Agricultural shops, where he has ever since been employed. He was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Hawkins, a native of Yorkshire, England, daughter of James Hawkins, Oct. 29, 1836, by Rev. Saul Henkle. The union was blessed with the following children: Sarah A., John, William, James, Jacob (the latter fell in defense of his country in the war of the rebellion). In politics Mr. Kills is a staunch Republican, having been identified with that party since its organization. He is a man of very fine physique, being scant six feet in height, and weighing 180 pounds, masculine in the extreme, well developed and finely proportioned, and of a very jovial nature.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

E. H. P. ARNOLD, merchant; P. O. Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Arnold was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 1, 1836. In 1860, he went to Kentucky and taught school there until 1863, when he moved to Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Gillespie, of Bourbon Co., Ky., July 1, 1862; as a result of this union there was one child, viz., Lula, born April 22, 1863. Mrs. Arnold died in Kentucky May 4, 1863. Mr. Arnold was married the second time to Miss Martha A. Blee, of Clark Co., Feb. 18, 1864. Mr. Arnold taught school in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio for some twenty years. Mr. Arnold was engaged for some years with Ackerman Bros., of Springfield, Ohio, in the slating business. Mr. Arnold's brother Thomas was one of the first men to introduce the slate-roofing business into Ohio. Mr. Arnold's father, William, was a merchant for a number of years in Pennsylvania. He has a brother there now in the grocery business. Mr. Arnold commenced the grocery business in Harmony, Clark Co., January, 1880, where he keeps a stock of groceries, such as is usually kept in a country store. Mr. Arnold and wife are members of the M. P. Church at Harmony.

WILLIAM D. BAIRD, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. Few men have had the good fortune to win the affectionate regard and kindly sympathy of the community in which they live that William D. Baird has gained among the people of Clark Co. His supple frame bending under the weight of years, his frank, open, generous face, his courteous bearing, his kindly and even-tempered disposition, unruffled by the cares and anxieties of a lifetime of business activity, all conspire to excite respect. Nearly fourscore years have left him a hale, hearty and well-preserved old man; a quick, elastic step; busy, active and energetic in business; still in possession of his old-time habits of industry, which have been his stepping-stone to prosperity. His

grandfather, William Baird, a native of Maryland, of English origin—the family having come to the American Colonies before the Revolutionary war—was a man of prominence in his county; was Justice of the Peace, and afterward represented his county in the State Legislature for three terms. He had a family of three children, one son and two daughters, and died at Hagerstown, in his native State. His son William, the youngest of his children, was born in Hagerstown, Md., March 16, 1762, and when 18 years of age, went into the patriot army to help free his native land from English tyrrany. Some time after the close of that struggle for liberty, William was married to Dorothy Camerer, who was born in his native town in March, 1760. The Camerers were from Holland, and settled in Maryland at an early day, five of her brothers having been soldiers in the Revolution, fighting the battles for freedom under Washington. William Baird and wife remained in Maryland until 1790, then removed to Westmoreland Co., Penn., where they resided about four years; thence came down the Ohio on a flat-boat, to Maysville, Ky., and from there to Fleming Co., of the same State, where he intended settling on 500 acres of land previously entered by his father, and given to him on condition that he would settle upon it. He remained in Fleming Co. about fourteen years, but never settled on the land, for the reason that others claimed it, and he, putting his case in the hands of a lawyer, finally lost it all. In 1808, he and family came to Clark Co., Ohio, and he entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 30, Township 6, Range 9, Harmony Township, paying one-half entrance money down, and the balance in the next four years, receiving his patent in 1812. To William and Dorothy Baird were born the following children: Esther, Susannah, Sarah, Peter C., John, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and William D., only two of whom are living—Susannah, the widow of Joshua Tatman, and the subject of this sketch. William D. was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Feb. 4, 1803, and was in his 5th year when the family moved to this county. He grew to maturity on his father's farm, attending school about two years at the primitive log schoolhouse of his neighborhood, most of the time having to walk three miles to get there. His mother died Sept. 4, 1824, a sincere member of the Methodist Church, and March 9, 1836, his father died, leaving to his family a farm of 394 acres of land, William D. receiving the old homestead of 160, on which were such improvements as were common fifty years ago. Two of the sons, Peter C. and John, were soldiers in the war of 1812. William D. Baird was married in Pleasant Township, Dec. 1, 1826, to Sarah M. C. Hodge, daughter of Andrew and Isabel (McTire) Hodge, natives of Virginia, who first settled in Kentucky, coming to Clark Co. in the fall of 1808, and settling in Pleasant Township. Mrs. Baird was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., April 12, 1804, and had born to her the following children: Isabel (wife of Henry Stickney), Andrew (deceased), Samuel E. (deceased), William W. (deceased). Mary Ann (deceased wife of John A. Yeazell) and James (deceased). Mrs. Baird died Feb. 19, 1876, after a wedded life of over half a century, leaving behind her partner in life's battles to mourn the loss of his faithful helpmate. Politically, he is a Republican, and, although connected with no religious denomination, he believes firmly in the fundamental principles of Christianity. Beginning in life at "the foot of the ladder," he has, by hard, determined work and constant attention to his business affairs, made a wonderful success. He is now the owner of about 1,000 acres of land surrounding the old homestead, and about 300 in other parts of the county, and his wealth is to-day estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. In his younger days he was an active stock-raiser, and in this manner, by untiring energy, has made a success. Seldom equaled in farm life, Mr. Baird is a living example of what pluck and perseverance can accomplish when backed by industry and true economy. He is now in his 79th year, and as hale and hearty as are most men at half his age; and although his life has been one of constant toil and business cares, his character stands unblemished, and his reputation for honesty and integrity is above reproach. His troubles have been many, having lost every member of his family, with the exception of one; but, with patient resignation, he bows to the will of the Great Creator, and awaits the day when he shall again meet those gone on before.

JESSE BOYD, farmer; P. O. Springfield; was born in Center Co., Penn., May 26, 1808; in the year 1814, his parents moved to Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, arrived at

the town on the evening of Oct. 30; his parents remained in the county until 1821, when they moved to Seneca Co., Ohio, where his father, Thomas Boyd, purchased a large body of land (1,100 acres); in the year 1835, Jesse left his father's home for the purpose of starting in life for himself, and came to Clark Co., and settled in Harmony Township. In the same year, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Donnel, on the 5th day of March, 1835, the marriage ceremony being performed by the Rev. Saul Hinkel; this union having been blessed by the birth of ten children, three boys and seven girls, seven of whom are now living, viz., Elizabeth, born June 9, 1838; Thomas, Aug. 7, 1840; James D., Nov. 25, 1842; Margaret, Feb. 27, 1845; Wilhelmina, May 11, 1847; Emma, Feb. 3, 1850, and Frank H., Dec. 8, 1859. When treason dared to insult the flag of our country, and threatened to destroy this Union of States, two of his sons went in defense of their country, viz., Thomas Boyd enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. I, 44th O. V. I.; was discharged in July, 1865, at the close of the war, as a Sergeant; James D. Boyd enlisted in Co. I, 110th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1862, and was discharged June 20, 1865, when there was no more "Southern Confederacy;" he served in the 3d Division, 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Boyd resides on a beautiful farm of 311 acres of land, in the north corner of the township, surrounded with a very interesting family and the comforts of life; he, like many other successful farmers, has never sought after political honors, and has never served "the people" in any other office than a member of the School Board of Harmony Township, in that position, he has served for thirty-two years. Mr. Boyd has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield for the past forty-seven years; he is a much respected and an honored citizen.

NATHAN T. BROOKS, deceased. Mr. Brooks, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, and in which he resided to the date of his death; he was born June 15, 1831, and departed this life April 20, 1875. Elizabeth, widow of N. T. Brooks, was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, March 25, 1836. Mr. N. T. Brooks was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Rathburn July 19, 1855; the result of this union was five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, the names and ages of the children are respectively thus—the eldest, Margaret A., 24 years; William T., 22; Alice L., 20; Lemuel C., 16; Carrie L., 13. Margaret A. is married to Joseph Mason; Alice L., is the wife of William Sweet; the rest of the children are as yet unmarried. Mrs. Brooks, widow of N. T. Brooks, resides upon the homestead; the farmhouse, which is quite modern in its construction, is situated upon a picturesque and well-chosen eminence, which commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

ANDREW N. BROOKS, farmer, stock-buyer and grain-dealer; P. O. Springfield, Box 1199. There are few more active business men in the county than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Brooks is a native of Clark Co., Ohio, having been born in Harmony Township June 7, 1835; he is a son of L. Brooks, deceased. Andrew's father died when he was in his 6th year; at the age of 13, he left home and began life for himself; he worked on a farm by the month some time, then he commenced to drive cattle for cattle-dealers; when but 17 years old, he was put in charge of a large drove of cattle and drove them to Lancaster, Penn., over the mountains. He was united in marriage, Feb. 8, 1855, to Miss Mary Ann Foreman, a daughter of Harvey Foreman, of Harmony Township; this union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, five boys and two girls, all of whom are now living, viz., Dora, now the wife of John Stevens; H. L., who is a grain merchant at Catawba Station, in Pleasant Township; Frank A., Twing, Milton, Charles and Fannie. In 1855, Mr. Brooks commenced farming and has continued to farm since in connection with his other business. In 1857, he became a cattle-buyer and has been engaged in it quite extensively since. In 1868, he began the grain trade, and is one of the most extensive grain-dealers in Clark Co.; his shipments amount to 225 cars annually; he buys grain at five stations—Springfield, Oxtobey's Station, Brooks' Station, Plattsburg and Sharp's Station; he is the owner of a very fine farm of 140 acres of land, where he resides—at Brooks' Station. Mr. Brooks and wife are members of the Baptist

Church, at Lisbon; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M., at South Charleston, and is also a Past Grand of Vienna Lodge No. 345, I. O. O. F. (he is the only living charter member of Vienna Lodge). Mr. Brooks is a gentleman of fine social qualities, very pleasant in his manners, social and affable, and very hospitable.

THOMAS C. BUSBEY, retired teacher; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads. Matthew Busbey, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland. He came to America about the year 1771. He settled on the south bank of the Potomac, in Hampshire Co., Va. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. At the time of his death he left a widow, five sons and one daughter. Hamilton Busbey, the father of the subject of this sketch, being the youngest. Hamilton Busbey was born in Hampshire Co., Va., on the old homestead, July 5, 1792. He was married to Miss Sophia Lewis, of Winchester, Va., in the year 1813. This union was blessed by the birth of seven sons and five daughters, ten of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. Hamilton Busbey and family came to Ohio in October, 1815, and settled in what is now Harmony Township, near the town of Lisbon. Hamilton was a man of considerable influence. He took an active part in the organization of Clark County and Harmony Township. He did much in the organization of the schools of Harmony Township. Hamilton Busbey, in 1815, was looking about for a suitable place to locate in the county. At this time he was offered the lot upon which Jones & Miller's dry goods store is now situated in Springfield for a very small sum of money, but in his judgment at that time Lisbon was the most promising place of the two, where he purchased a corner lot. What a change since then! Hamilton Busbey was a Quartermaster in the war of 1812. Mr. Busbey was for some years the owner of a farm near where the town of Plattsburg now is. He and his family (excepting the subject of this sketch) moved to Illinois in 1839, and settled in Coles Co., where he died Dec. 16, 1847. His wife, Sophia, died at the same place April 2, 1855. The subject of this sketch, Thomas C. Busbey, was born in the town of Romney, in Hampshire Co., Va., March 13, 1815. He came to Harmony Township with his parents in 1815, where he has continued to reside since. He commenced teaching school at the age of 19 years, and continued to teach for thirty-five years in Clark Co. Mr. Busbey was united in marriage, May 24, 1838, to Miss Anna Bodkin, a daughter of Richard Bodkin, who was a pioneer of Ohio. He was born in Harrison Co., Va., in 1787. He settled in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1803, and moved to Clark Co. in 1808. Richard Bodkin's wife, Elizabeth Bodkin (nee) Hester, was born July 28, 1782; she lived where Cincinnati, Ohio, now is, when there were but three houses in that neighborhood. As a result of the marriage of Thomas C. and Anna Busbey, there has been born to them ten children, nine of whom are now living—William (the political editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, Ill.), Hamilton (a contributing editor, and one of the proprietors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, of New York City), L. W. (city editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, Ill.), Charles S. (a school teacher), T. A. (who lives with his parents), Louise (the wife of W. H. Neer), Angelina (the wife of James Rice), Hattie (who lives at home), Mary (the wife of Theodore Postle), Daniel W. (a son who died May 9, 1865). A very remarkable circumstance is connected with this family; nine out of the ten children have been school-teachers. Where is there another family like them? William and Hamilton were members of Co. C, 1st Ky. V. I. Hamilton served three years. William served two, and was discharged by special order, in order that he might edit the Louisville *Journal*. Daniel W. was a clerk in the Provost Marshal's office at Clarksville, Tenn., and Post Librarian at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Busbey enlisted as a "squirrel hunter" to defend Cincinnati against the Kirby Smith raid. Mr. Busbey has been elected Township Treasurer of Harmony Township; has served for seven or eight years as Township Clerk; has served for ten years as a member of the Republican Central Committee; was appointed Deputy United States Marshal in 1870, and took the census of Pleasant, Madison and Harmony Townships. Mr. B. has voted for five Whig candidates for President and seven Republican Presidents. Mr. B. is now in his 66th year, a man of clear mind and possessed a wonderful amount of knowledge.

JOSEPH E. DEITRICK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Springfield, Ohio, lock box 923; was born Nov. 15, 1842, in Montgomery Co., Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch (Joseph D.) was for a number of years, a leading distiller of Montgomery Co., Ohio. Joseph E. came to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1871, and located in Harmony Township. May 17, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Baird, a daughter of the late Peter C. Baird, one of the early pioneers of the county, having been born in the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1792 (Sept. 16). His father, William Baird, having emigrated to Clark Co. and settled in what is now Harmony Township in the year 1808. The Baird family is one of the prominent and wealthy families of the county. Joseph E. Deitrick and the family are owners of some 223 acres of fine land in Harmony Township. Mr. D. is engaged in stock-raising. They are very pleasantly situated, surrounded with the comforts of life, as the result of their economy and industry.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, merchant; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads. The subject of this sketch was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1826, his father, having been one of the early pioneers of the county. William T. was brought up on a farm, and continued to farm until he was 45 years old, when he quit farming and moved to Vienna where he now resides. Mr. Harris commenced mercantile life in 1871, and has continued in the same since. Mr. Harris is the leading merchant of the town; he has a considerable stock of dry goods, groceries, etc, etc., such as is usually kept in a country store. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary C. Forshee, daughter of Dr. Forshee, Nov. 19, 1848. His wife, Mary C., died in January, 1861. He married his second wife Mrs. Rosanna McGarry (*nee* Marsh) in March, 1863. During his first marriage he had born to him four children, and by their second marriage they had born to them two children—Oliver B., born Jan., 1863, and Manville R., Dec. 28, 1866. Mr. Harris has served two terms as Justice of the Peace in Harmony Township; Mr. Harris is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a leading member of Christian Church, of Vienna. Mr. Harris started in life at the very "bottom round of the ladder," but, by industry and economy, he has been, in a measure, successful in accumulating some property, and to day he is in quite comfortable circumstances.

FREEMAN V. HARTMAN, Township Clerk; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads. The subject of this sketch is a native of Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio; he was born Feb. 28, 1834. John Hartman, the father of Freeman V., was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and came to Clark Co. and settled in Pleasant Township at a very early day. He died in Sandusky City, Ohio, of the cholera, in 1835; he left a wife and four children at his death. His widow, Mary Hartman, is still living in Harmony Township; she is in her 77th year; she was born in the State of New York, near Buffalo, in 1804. The subject of this sketch was married, in November, 1851, to Miss Catharine Dynes, a daughter of George Dynes, who was an old settler in Harmony Township; he now resides in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. There was born to them three daughters—Mary E. (now the wife of George F. Tavener), Elizabeth (now the wife of J. M. Olinger), and Jennie R. (now the wife of David H. Campbell); Catharine died Aug. 25, 1865. Mr. Hartman was married to his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Keyes (*nee* Dynes—a sister to his first wife), July 11, 1880, at Springfield, Ohio; the marriage was performed by Rev. William A. Robinson, of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hartman has been elected Township Clerk for seven terms; he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal in 1880, and took the census of Harmony Township; he has been a member of the Republican Central Committee of Clark Co. for ten years; he has also served on the United States grand jury for three terms.

JAMES HAWKINS, SR., farmer; P. O. Plattsburg; the subject of this sketch is a native of England. He was born in Yorkshire on the 8th day of May, 1808. James and his brother William came to America in 1826, and settled in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio. They walked from the city of Philadelphia, Penn., to Harmony Township. He and his brother John, who resided in Harmony Township, worked at blacksmithing for one year and a half, then he went to Old Town, in Greene

Co., and worked a short time. In 1828, he returned to Harmony Township and commenced his trade at Lisbon, where he continued to work until 1840. He was united in marriage to Miss Angelina Ferris Aug. 7, 1828. As a result of this marriage, there was born to them eleven children, all of whom lived until they were married, nine of whom are now living—Nancy F., Emily, Marflitt, Jane, James, John, Sandusky, Angus and William. Mr. H. purchased the farm upon which he now resides in 1840. His wife, Angelina, died Jan. 3, 1871. He was united in marriage to his second wife, Miss Linda M. Malsbury, a daughter of William Malsbury, Oct. 12, 1871. She was born Feb. 22, 1827, in New Jersey. At the time of her marriage she was residing in Hamilton Co., Ohio. Mr. Hawkins started in life a poor man, without any assistance but his energy and industry, and he has accumulated some 1,200 acres of land in Harmony Township, a greater portion of which he has divided with his children. Still he is the owner of 380 acres of land in Harmony Township, where he resides. His son, Marflitt Hawkins, was a private in the 94th O. V. I. He was discharged at the close of the war. He was a prisoner during his term of service a short time. Mr. Hawkins and Homer Allen, Sr., of Bellefontaine, Ohio, made a visit to the scenes of his childhood in England. They left Springfield Jan. 15, 1877, and returned Aug. 27, 1877. Mr. Hawkins and wife are members of the M. E. Church at South Charleston, Ohio, and as a business man he has ever been regarded as upright and honest, and has won and retained the respect of a large circle of Clark County's best citizens.

JOHN JONES, farmer; P. O. Plattsburg. The subject of this sketch was born in England March 15, 1818. In the fall of 1851, he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. In the spring he came to Clark County, Ohio, and commenced to work on a farm near Springfield, Ohio. Nov. 20, 1856, he was married to Miss Hannah E. Webster, daughter of John Webster, of Springfield Township. The union thus formed has been blessed by the birth of thirteen children, nine of whom are still living—Thomas born April 29, 1860; George R., Dec. 8, 1862; Eliza, June 8, 1864; Minnie, July 28, 1866; Emma, July 28, 1868; Anna P., July 29, 1870; John W., March 6, 1872; Robert H., June 6, 1873, and Arthur Edwin, Sept. 1, 1880. In 1855, Mr. Jones, being desirous of seeing his native land, made a visit to England, remaining there for one year. Mr. Jones, as has been stated, commenced as a farm laborer in 1852, and to-day he is one of the largest land-owners in the township. He and his wife had nothing when they started in life, nor have they received anything but what they have earned by their own hands. Mr. Jones is the owner of 472 acres of land in the township. He resides on one of his beautiful farms of 312 acres with everything around him that is pleasant and cheerful, surrounded by a very interesting family, and to-day he and his wife (who has, indeed, been a helpmeet to him) can look back over their past life and rejoice that they did use economy in their young days, for now as they are passing through the afternoon of their lives they have everything to make them happy and to cheer them on in their journey through life. Mr. Jones is a true type of an Englishman. As a gentleman he is very pleasant and affable, a good neighbor, and a man much given to hospitality.

AMAZIAH JUDY, farmer and stock-buyer; P. O. Plattsburg. The subject of this sketch is the son of the late John Judy, who came to this county in the year 1800, from the State of Kentucky, he having been born in a "Block House" in Fleming Co., Feb. 14, 1791; he came to Clark Co., at the time above stated; he settled in what is now Harmony Township, on the extreme head-waters of the "Little Miami;" he purchased a large tract of land of one James Galaway, whose name is famous in the State of Ohio, he having purchased the same from the United States. In the year 1840, through his own industry and economy, he was the owner of something over 1,000 acres of the best land in Clark Co., the larger part of it being in Madison Co., Ohio. John Judy was a man of prominence in his day; he was a Captain in the Ohio militia; he was for some years a Justice of the Peace, he being of the first in the township; in the year 1859, he moved to the State of Illinois, where he purchased a large tract of land for the purpose of settling around him his family. Dec. 1, 1874, he passed from life unto death in his 83d year, after having lived a longer span of time than is usually allotted unto man.

Mr. Judy had lived in Clark Co., to see the fruits of civilization spread its wings like a sweet messenger of peace over its land, and, as a result, brought to it improvement and advancement; his hair grew gray while the State grew old and vigorous, and, in the golden sunset of his life, he fell asleep in death—

"His life is as a tale that is told."

Such is the ancestry from which the subject of this sketch sprung. He was born Sept. 20, 1823, in Harmony Township, on the old homestead, within three miles of where he now resides. Mr. Judy was brought up on an adjoining farm to which he now resides, and has continued to be a farmer from that day until this; he started in the stock business under the following circumstances: His father was the proprietor of the "Black Horse Tavern;" when the subject of this sketch was but 7 years old, two gentleman had him to black their boots for which they gave him 12½ cents, with which he bought a hog, and from that he became the largest stock-buyer in the county. Mr. Judy was on the 21st of November, A. D. 1844, married to Miss Hopy Ann Nichelson, daughter of Andrew Nichelson, of Harmony Township, who was one of the very early pioneers, having settled in the county in 1806; this union has been blessed by the birth of five children, one son and four daughters, four of whom are now living. Mr. Judy is the owner of a very beautiful farm adjoining the village of Plattsburg; as a gentleman, he is very pleasant and affable; as a citizen, a man who is much respected. Mr. Judy was engaged in the stock business for a number of years in Illinois; he was also located in Chicago and St. Louis; while in Illinois, his business amounted to over a million dollars a year.

ENOCH KING, farmer; P. O. Vienna X Roads. The subject of this sketch is the son of the late Enoch King; his father was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio and settled in Harmony Township, Clark Co., about 1800, having walked from near Pittsburgh, Penn., with his "knapsack" on his back and his cane in his hand. He was married to Miss Martha Gaston in January, 1826, she being his second wife, his first wife being a sister to his second. Martha was born Jan. 20, 1804, in Washington Co., Penn.; in 1825, she came to Clark Co., Ohio, from the State of Pennsylvania, having rode on horseback all the way; as a result of his marriage to Martha, thirteen children was born to them, six only are now living—the subject of this sketch being one of them. At the time of his death, which occurred May 17, 1865, Enoch King, Sr., was the owner of a large farm of 350 acres of land in Harmony Township. Enoch and his wife, Martha, were very industrious and used great economy, and as a result of this had accumulated a considerable amount of this "world's" goods. Martha King is still living near Plattsburg, Clark Co., Ohio, in her 76th year, surrounded with the comforts of life. Enoch, the subject of this sketch, was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, July 28, 1840, on the "old homestead;" he has always been a farmer; he remained at home with his parents on the farm until the death of his father, in 1865; in the winter of 1865–66, he went to Missouri; in the spring, he returned to his old home; he and his brother Daniel purchased one of the farms owned by his father at his death; they lived on the farm for some eight years, when they sold it. Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Mary Funston, a daughter of W. S. Funston, of Vienna, a very old and honored citizen; the marriage ceremony was performed by Elder Overturf, March 1, 1874; this marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children, two of whom are still living, viz., Walter S. was born Feb. 23, 1877, and Olive M. was born Sept. 23, 1880. Mr. K. is a Past Grand in Vienna Lodge No. 345, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Encampment branch of the order at Springfield. Mr. King is residing on a farm now near Vienna; he has an interest in the old homestead of 188 acres.

MRS. ANN KIRKHAM, Springfield. The subject of this sketch is the widow of the late John Kirkham, of Clark Co., Ohio; she was born in England Jan. 4, 1815; she was united in marriage to John Kirkham May 3, 1837 (her maiden name was Slee); they came to America in 1837, and settled near South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio; as a result of their marriage there were born to them six children, all of whom are now living in Harmony Township, viz., John J. was born March 2, 1838, in Harmony Township, was married Jan. 24, 1876, to Miss A. J. Raddy; they have four children, viz,

John M., George C., James W. and Jesse G.: he is the owner of the farm on which he resides—191 acres of land; Ann is the owner of a farm of 127 acres of land; Anthony (for his life, see sketch on Anthony Kirkham); Ellen was born Sept. 2, 1842, in Green Township, Clark Co., Ohio; she is the owner of a farm of 145 acres of land; Stephen was born in Green Township, Clark Co., Ohio, April 14, 1844; he is the owner of a farm of 207 acres of land: and William was born in Clark Co. Nov. 2, 1845; he attended Wittenburg College; he taught school a short time; he was married Sept. 18, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Oates, of Clark Co.: they have three children, viz., Harlan R., Anna M., Nora; he is the owner of a farm of 160 acres of land.

ANTHONY KIRKHAM, farmer: P. O. Plattsburg. The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 28, 1840, in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio; he has been a farmer during life. He was united in marriage Feb. 9, 1867, to Miss Lavina Henry, a daughter of Johnson Henry, an old pioneer of Clark Co.; as a result of this marriage, there have been three children born to them, viz., Frank H., born Sept. 26, 1868; Charles H., born June 7, 1871, and Glanora, born Dec. 18, 1873. Mr. K. is the owner of a farm of 241 acres of land near the town of Lisbon, where he resides.

CHRISTOPHER LAYBOURN was born June 7, 1745, at Wafferton, East Reading, Yorkshire, England. He was married, June 20, 1777, to Miss Margaret Newlove; she was born July 7, 1758, at Setterington, Sameriding, England. There were born to them in England eight children—Micah Newlove, the eldest, was born Oct. 20, 1779; Joel, July 25, 1780; Abel, May 17, 1782; Christopher, July 15, 1784, and died Dec. 27, 1784, and was buried at Winteringham; Esther was born Jan. 14, 1786, and died Feb. 27, 1788, and was buried at Weaverthorpe; Amos was born Feb. 16, 1788; Elisha, Jan. 7, 1790; Paul, Jan. 7, 1793. The eight children were all born in Yorkshire. In 1794, Christopher Laybourn, wife and six remaining children came to America, landing at New York, after a stormy passage of three months' duration, in an old sailing vessel, having battled with numerous storms and being repeatedly driven back by adverse winds. They lived in New York City about eighteen years, during which time he was Mayor of the city two years. He was a school teacher by profession, having taught many years in England, and also in this country; was known as an excellent teacher and a strict disciplinarian. In the year 1812, the entire family moved to Cincinnati, and, soon after, to Clark Co., buying the land now known as the Thorpe farm, some six miles southeast of Springfield, on the Charleston Pike. Here he set out a large orchard, many of the trees of which are still standing, being, no doubt, among the oldest in the county. A few years later, he sold out and purchased, near Harmony, the farm now owned by his grandson, Joseph Laybourn. He died Jan. 9, 1842, aged nearly 97 years; was buried at Fletcher Chapel. Mr. Laybourn was in many respects a remarkable man. Though small in stature, he was exceedingly strong and active. It is said of him that, while a young man in England, he, on a wager, stood in a half-bushel measure and shouldered five bushels of wheat. He was from his youth a member of the M. P. Church, and a more earnest, consistent Christian is seldom found. No man detested a mean or unprincipled action more than he. Being very intelligent, he was always one of the foremost men in the country in any enterprise of Church or State, for the benefit of mankind. He was a great reader, and for many years previous to his death enjoyed his second sight, and could read for hours without his spectacles, although nearly 100 years old. His companion died Aug. 12, 1825, aged 68 years; was also buried at Oxtoby's Chapel, being one of the first interments in that ground. The day of her burial is noted as there having occurred one of the severest rain and hail storms ever known in this country; it began just as the procession reached the church, and nearly filled the grave with rain and hail, so that it had to be shoveled out; the teams broke loose and general confusion followed. This aged couple for many years lived with their son Amos, who fell heir to the home farm. He died Jan. 14, 1874, aged about 86 years, being one of Harmony Township's oldest and best citizens, a strict member of the Protestant Church, and ever an industrious, peaceable man. Joel Laybourn died Oct. 30, 1851, aged 71 years 3 months 5 days; Zerniah, his wife, died April 24, 1862, aged 78 years.

They lived and died on a farm within about one mile of the old Thorpe farm, where his father first settled. Elisha married Miss Abigail Wood, and settled about four miles south of Springfield. He, too, was an honored citizen, an industrious, benevolent man, beloved by those who knew him best, an exemplary Christian. His loss was deeply felt when, on March 8, 1861, all that was mortal passed away, at the age of 71 years 2 months and 1 day. His wife, Abigail, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1799, was married to Elisha Laybourn in 1817, and lived on the farm on which she died fifty-four years. Her age was nearly 77. Abel lived in the neighborhood and in Harmony for many years, and then moved to Indiana, where he died in 1863, aged 81 years. His wife, Judith, died March 6, 1853. Milcah, the only daughter of Christopher, married and moved to Canada, thence to Michigan, and the last heard of her by her relatives here she was still living, at a good old age. Paul, the youngest son, was but 2 years of age when they crossed the Atlantic. He was married, in 1816, to Miss Almira Palmer; they settled upon the Reid farm, three miles from Springfield, on the Charleston Pike; they bought and sold different tracts of land, built several houses of the kind then in use (log), and after a number of years (1835), they sold out and moved to Dearborn Co., Ind., where he died Jan. 19, 1873, aged 80. He was known as a very industrious man, a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and died in the triumph of a living faith. He was the father of Mr. John C. Laybourn, of Lagonda. His wife, Almira, was born in 1795, on the shore of Lake Champlain, in Vermont, moved, at an early day, with her father's and eleven other families, West, sailing down the Ohio from Pittsburgh on a raft to Cincinnati, and finally settled at North Bend, Ind. She, in her young days, taught family school for Gen. William Henry Harrison. She is still living, at a ripe old age, near Manchester, Ind., the last of the old members of the Laybourn family living.

MRS. HULDAH LINGLE; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads. The subject of this sketch is the widow of Dr. J. B. Lingle, deceased, who was one of the leading physicians of the county in his day. Dr. Lingle was born in Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, June 29, 1813. He was the son of John Lingle, who came to Springfield at a very early day. John Lingle and a man by the name of Jacob Cook, built a powder mill in Springfield in the year 1809. He died Dec. 27, 1820. He was born Jan. 22, 1776, in the State of Virginia. Mrs Lingle (*nee* Laird) was born May 7, 1816, on the "old" Scott farm, near Springfield; she was the daughter of David Laird, who came to Clark Co. at a very early day. The Doctor and Huldah were united in marriage on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1837; this union was blessed by the birth of three children, viz.: Melissa was born Sept. 23, 1838; Tabitha (now the wife of Joseph Clima), Oct. 26, 1842, Henry C., November, 1844. Melissa died Feb. 23, 1842; Henry C., Jan. 18, 1876. Henry C. served as a private in Co. E, 60th O. V. I. Dr. Lingle studied medicine with Drs. Blount and Humphries, of Springfield. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. The Doctor commenced the practice of medicine at Vienna in the year 1836. He was one of the most successful physicians in the county. He died Dec. 8, 1878. The Doctor was one of the prominent men of the county; he was elected Justice of the Peace in Harmony Township in 1847; he was elected Treasurer of the township for twelve years; he was Captain of a State militia company when we we had our late "onpleasantness" with the "solid south." He was quite old, but he was willing to take a hand in the fight; he served as a "squirrel hunter," and was in the Morgan raid. The Doctor was a man given to hospitality; when the cholera, in 1850, made its appearance in the village of Vienna, the Doctor and his most generous wife opened their house for the sick, worked with the sick and dying, and did all that it was possible for them to do. It made no difference to him whether he was called on professionally, day or night, by the rich or poor, he went. It is said of him, by those who knew him, that he was a friend to the poor; he was a very generous man: he gave liberally to every worthy object. At the time of his death, he was the owner of a considerable amount of land and personal property. His widow is now in her 64th year, a woman of clear mind, and has a considerable amount of business to attend to, which she does. She is very comfortably situated, surrounded with the comforts of life.

JOHN McCOY, carpenter; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads; was born in Clark Co., Ohio (Mad River Township), April 30, 1853. William McCoy, the father of John, came to Clark Co. in 1839, from the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born, and commenced working at the cooper's trade, and has still continued. The subject of this sketch worked with his father at the cooper's trade until 1870, when he engaged in carpentering. Mr. McCoy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Roberts, of Madison Co., Ohio, in 1878. Mr. McCoy is one of the prominent members of Vienna Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F. He is engaged in house-building, and, during the building season, he employs from six to eight carpenters. He is a number one workman, very steady and industrious. He is one of the reliable citizens of the village of Vienna, where he resides; he has won a good name and reputation.

ALEXANDER McMAHAN, farmer; P. O. Plattsburg, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Morrow County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1832. He came to Clark Co., Ohio, and settled in Harmony Township in 1850. He was united in marriage, Oct. 11, 1860, to Miss Lucy Sprague, a daughter of L. B. Sprague, one of the leading men of the county. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children—Harley L. was born June 15, 1862; Hattie, March 28, 1866, and Glenna B., Dec. 14, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. McMahan are members of the Baptist Church at Lisbon. Mr. McMahan is a member of the I. O. O. F. at South Charleston. Mr. McMahan is a man who has been contented to devote his time so farming, and to let politics and other outside matters alone. He, however, has been elected by his neighbors a Director of the schools in the district in which he has lived for a number of terms.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, farmer; P. O. London, Madison Co. The subject of this sketch is a native of Springfield Township, Clark Co., Ohio. He was born March 29, 1841. He is a son of William M. Morris, who was also a native of Springfield Township, he having been born in Springfield Township in 1820. (He is now a resident of Illinois). William chose, when a boy, to follow a plow, which choice he has followed since. He settled in Harmony Township in 1855, where he now resides. He was united in marriage to Marinda Dixon, a daughter of David Dixon, Oct. 15, 1859. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children, all of whom are now living—Thomas W. was born June 29, 1860; Henry S., March 26, 1862; William L., June 2, 1866; Walter, Dec. 1, 1868, and Harrison, Sept. 9, 1875. Mr. Morris was one of the men who was willing to die that his country might live. He enlisted in Co. K, 45th O. V. I., July, 1862; was discharged in June, 1865, at the close of the war. He served on an escort of Gen. Haskell for some twenty-three months. Mr. Morris has an interest in quite a large steam saw-mill near his residence. In connection with his farming he runs a steam thrashing-machine. Mr. Morris and wife are members of the Christian Church at what is known as the "Wilson" Church.

ANDREW NICHELSON deceased. The progress, growth, development and present prosperity of Clark County is in a great measure unquestionably due to the enterprise, energy and foresight of her pioneers, and few of this class are more kindly remembered than the old patriarch whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He comes of Irish ancestry, his father, John Nichelson, having emigrated from Ireland to the United Statess in 1783, settling in Pennsylvania, where he was married to Ann Haney, a native of that State, to whom were born the following children: Isabel, Mary, Samuel, Andrew, Nancy, John, James and William. In 1806, John and family came to Clark County, Ohio, and settled in Sec. 23, Harmony Township, where he and wife spent the balance of their days. The subject of this sketch was born in Fayette Co., Penn., April 5, 1803, and grew to manhood in Harmony Township, receiving a very meager education, even for those days, and was there married, in 1825, to Rachel Hammond, daughter of Nathan and Hopy Hammond, natives of New York, who were early settlers of Clark County. Mrs. Nichelson was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1806, and had born to her nine children, viz., Hopy, Ann (the wife of Amaziah Judy), Roxy J. (deceased wife of John Smith), Isabel (deceased wife of Charles Stewart), James W. (deceased), Andrew, John, Nathan, Rachel (wife of Oscar Stewart), Margaret (wife of Jeremiah Yeazel), and Lemuel. Mr. Nichelson was a member of

Christian Church of Plattsburg, and died in 1852. He was again married March 6, 1854, in Pleasant Township, to Mrs. Angeline Yeazel, widow of Isaac Yeazel, and daughter of Nathan and Abigail (Rice) Spencer, natives of Otsego Co., N. Y., who came to Clark County in 1811, where they remained until death. Mrs. Nichelson was born in Harmony Township of this county May 20, 1819, and by her first marriage had six children, and by the second two, Amaziah and George. About 1837, Mrs. Nichelson became a member of the Christian Church of Plattsburg, and ever after strictly adhered to this denomination. He was a Deacon in the church most of this period, and died full of honor July 23, 1880, in his 78th year. His widow still survives him, and is a member of the same church. He began life a poor man; and his success is one of the most noted cases in Clark County of what pluck and industry can accomplish when coupled with steady habits and rigid economy. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, but covered the faults of his neighbor with the Christian mantle of charity. To most public measures he gave his influence and active support, and was a warm upholder of religion and the religious cause. Some of the most prominent traits of his character were his unerring judgment, his unswerving rectitude for adhering to his promises and his wonderful tenacity of purpose in following up a business venture until ultimate success was reached. Shrewd and careful to the utmost degree, he seldom made mistakes, and in this manner laid the foundation upon which his handsome fortune was afterward built. Early in life he bought and improved 80 acres of land for his father, and in youth exhibited and earnestly cultivated those habits of industry, sobriety, morality, prudence and economy which so strongly marked his character in more mature years. He was charitable to the poor and needy, and his honesty and integrity in all things was never questioned. He accumulated over 2,000 acres of land, all of which he made by hard determined labor and shrewd business sagacity, and his children are now enjoying the fruits of his foresight and industry. His services were in constant demand in settling disputes between his fellowmen; and he was ever anxious to shield his neighbors from the curse of litigagation by arranging their differences by private arbitration. His advice was sought by old and young, and he seldom failed to help those who sought his aid. His mind was clear to the last, and he constantly exhorted all with whom he came in contact to live good, moral lives, and to practice as well as preach the great truths of Christianity. Thus passed away one of nature's noblemen, leaving behind a name and record that are the brightest pages in his history; and his descendants may well feel proud of this upright old pioneer, who, living a life of morality, with justice and charity toward all men, died the death of the just, inspired by an unquenchable faith and firm hope in a bright and happy future.

JOHN AND ANDREW NICHELSON, farmers; P. O. Plattsburg. These two brothers are sons of the late Andrew Nichelson, deceased, who was one of the oldest pioneers of Harmony Township. In his day he was one of the leading men of his township. He was a man who became very wealthy before his death. Andrew, Jr., is a native of Harmony Township, having been born on the "old Nichelson homestead," Feb. 8, 1835; he has continued to live in the township since. He was married, Nov. 20, 1866, to Miss Sina Smith, a daughter of Wm. Smith, of Union Co., Ohio; they have had three children born to them—Augusta, born Aug. 28, 1867; Jessie, Aug. 8, 1869, and Charles, July 23, 1873. Andrew is a man who has devoted his time entirely to farming and stock-raising. He is the owner of between 600 and 700 acres of land in Clark and Madison Cos. There are but few farmers in the county who are so comfortably situated as he is. Andrew is the oldest of the family. John Nicholson is also a native of Harmony Township, he having been born June 11, 1837. John, like his brother Andrew, made choice of farming, and has continued at it. He is one of the few who believe in single blessedness, he having never taken a partner for life. John, like his brother, is the owner of a large farm of some 700 acres of land, in Clark and Madison Cos. There are five brothers of the Nichelsons in Harmony, and they are all large land owners; besides the above-named, there is Nathaniel, Lemuel and George. When the late war was going on, the father of the above-named sons was living, but

very old—not liable to service—but his patriotism was such, that, as he was too old to fight, he sent a substitute in his place, and three of his sons, who were liable to service, sent three men in their place to fight, that our country might be preserved. Andrew and John were in the Kirby Smith raid on Cincinnati, and responded to the call for volunteers at the time of the Morgan raid.

LEMUEL NICHELSON, farmer; P. O. South Charleston. The subject of this sketch is a native of Harmony Township; he is a son of the late Andrew Nichelson, Sr., who was one of the earliest pioneers in Harmony Township, and one of its most honored citizens. Lemuel was born Sept. 19, 1846. He was united in marriage to Miss Laura Little, of Madison Township, Jan. 1, 1867. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children (now living)—Minna Maude, born Nov. 4, 1867; Clifford L., Feb. 28, 1869, and Nathan R., Dec. 10, 1871. Mrs. Nichelson is a member of the Christian Church of Plattsburg, Ohio. Mr. Nichelson is the owner of a very fine farm adjoining the town of Lisbon.

GEORGE NICHELSON, farmer; P. O. Plattsburg; was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, May 30, 1856, and is the son of Andrew and Angeline Nichelson, whose history will be found in this book. He grew up on the home place, receiving his education in the common district school. He was married, Dec. 15, 1880, in Green Township, to Jane E. Stewart, daughter of Perry and Rhoda Stewart, one of the prominent families of Clark Co. Mrs. Nichelson was born on the farm where her parents now reside, and received a good education and careful moral training. Mr. Nichelson is a Republican. At his father's death he received the old homestead and 150 acres of land as his share of the landed estate. This property is located close to the town of Plattsburg, and is well improved, and the prospect before this young couple looks bright and promising.

GEORGE W. OLINGER, merchant; was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, May 27, 1857, near Brighton; his father, Joseph C. Olinger, is one of the large land owners in Harmony Township, owning over 700 acres of land. His father came to Ohio in 1846, from the State of Virginia. His father was born in 1819. George was raised on the farm, and continued to be a farmer until Oct. 1, 1880, when he gave up farming and commenced a mercantile life. He purchased the stock of groceries, etc., owned by Mr. A. T. Wilson, of Brighton, Ohio. Mr. O. keeps quite a stock of goods such as is usually kept in a country store. Mr. Olinger is a young man of industry and energy; should he follow in the footsteps of his father, in the way of economy, he will be one of the wealthy men of the township. He is a young man of steady habits, and is much respected in the community in which he lives.

HENRY OXTOBY, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield. This old and respected citizen belongs to another generation, having been permitted by Divine Providence to live longer than is usually allotted to man; but while he has grown old in years, he has also grown honored and reverenced; and while his hair has been whitened by the frosts of many winters, it is but emblematical of the pure life which he has lived. He was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 24, 1801, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Cook) Oxtoby, natives of the same place. In 1803, his parents embarked at Liverpool for the United States, and settled close to Geneva, N. Y., afterward removing to a farm on the Genesee River, where they were living during the war of 1812, also owning at the same time 30 acres on which the city of Rochester has since been built. In the fall of 1814, they sold the land and came to Clark Co., Ohio, whither Henry's father had previously been, to look at the country. He entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 33, Harmony Township, upon which he and family settled, and where his wife died April 11, 1836, aged 67, and himself Oct. 23, 1838, at the same age, both dying, as they had lived, faithful adherents of the M. E. Church. There were four children in the family, three daughters and one son, and Henry was but 18 months old when his parents came to America, and but 13 years of age when they settled in Clark Co., Ohio. He grew to maturity on the old homestead, attending school at the early log schoolhouse four or five winter terms of three months each, which completed his education. He was married, in December, 1825, in Harmony Township, to Harriet New-

love, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Brown) Newlove, natives of England, who settled in this county in 1821. Mrs. Oxtoby was born in England May 2, 1799, and had the following children: Marianna, the deceased wife of William J. Hudson; Robert and John, who reside with their father. Mrs. Oxtoby died March 10, 1848, a sincere believer in the truths of the Gospel. He was again married, Dec. 12, 1858, to Ann B. Newlove, a sister of his first wife, also a native of England, born Sept. 10, 1804. She joined the M. E. Church in 1817, and remained a true and consistent member until her death, Aug. 24, 1875. She was a kind, charitable woman, and Mr. Oxtoby was fortunate in his married life, as both wives were ever faithful helpmeets. In 1848, Mr. Oxtoby joined the M. E. Church, and has been sexton of "Fletcher Chapel" for twenty-seven years, giving his services, and "would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the palaces of kings." He has now retired from active life, and, with his sons, resides on a farm of 200 acres. Robert is engaged in sheep-raising as a specialty, having now 300 ewes on the farm, some of which are thoroughbred merinos. John is at present engaged in the lumber business in Ross Co. Politically, Mr. Oxtoby was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and has always been in favor of all classes of public improvements, lending his influence and means to the support of schools, churches, and everything the object of which was the benefitting of the community of which he has been so long an honest, upright, worthy and respected member.

MALCOMB H. PATTERSON, farmer; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1839. His father, Charles C., was one of the leading carpenters of Dayton, Ohio. Malcomb went to Illinois in 1859, and Aug. 10, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 123d I. (mounted) V. I., having served in the famous Wilder's Brigade, which, according to history, was never whipped. He was discharged at the close of the war at Springfield, Ill. He was one of the few who came out without a "scar," but he had a bullet to go through his boot-leg, one through the top of his hat, and one to glance and strike him over the left eye. In 1865, he went to Missouri. There he was married to Miss Anna Beales, of Virginia. While in Missouri Mr. P. was engaged in farming. Nov. 18, 1869, he returned to Clark Co., Ohio, and located in Springfield, Ohio. In 1870, he settled in Harmony Township. As the result of his marriage to Miss Beales, four children have been born to them—Carrie, born in Missouri May 23, 1868; Nettie was born in Harmony Township July 23, 1870; Charles was born in Harmony Township Oct. 1, 1873, and Howard Lee was born in Springfield April 28, 1875. He is situated on a beautiful farm one mile west of Vienna—a man of fine social qualities; in politics, a "stalwart" Republican.

REI RATHBUN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads. The subject of this sketch was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, March 22, 1849. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna M. Reynard, was also born in this township Feb. 22, 1851. They were married Sept. 11, 1872. They have four children—Netum, aged 6 years; Lena, 4 years; Pern, 3 years; Clarence, 1 year. Mr. Rathbun is an extensive agriculturist. He also deals in stock of various kinds. John Rathbun, father of Rei, was born in Butler Co., Penn. Removed with his parents to Ohio in 1811. Thomas Rathbun, father of John, was born in Rhode Island, of English descent. John's mother, was whose maiden name was Elizabeth Cochran, was born in Pennsylvania of Irish and Welsh parentage. They were the parents of five children—Mary, John, Jeffrey H., Clark and Amos, none of whom are living except John, the father of our subject. John Rathbun and Mary Curl were married Dec. 27, 1829. As a result of this union, eleven children have been born—Thomas, Jeremiah, Cyntha, Elizabeth, Mary, George W., Azubah, John, Rei, Nancy J. and Beda. Thomas, George W. and Rei are all that are living of this once large and happy family; in the year 1856, Mr. Rathbun purchased 139 acres of land in Harmony Township, upon which he resided and cultivated with his own hands until the year 1875, when he purchased what was known as the McArthur place, where he now lives. This is a beautifully situated tract, lying one-half mile east of Vienna. His post town is ten miles east of the city of Springfield, county seat of Clark Co., Ohio. The living children are married. George W. lives in Missouri; Thomas lives in Harmony Town-

ship, on what is known as the Yost farm, while Rei, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, occupies the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun, although well advanced in years, enjoy a fair degree of health, and are spending the afternoon of life in a very contented and peaceful condition of mind.

DR. EDWARD H. SMITH, physician, Vienna Cross Roads. The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1855. In 1875–78, he attended Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the leading medical colleges of the State. In 1878, he graduated, and, after practicing a short time with his preceptor, Dr. Gardner, of Harrisburg, Ohio, he came to Vienna, Clark County, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine. June 4, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Ellinger, grand-daughter of the late Col. Foreman, one of the early settlers of the county, and a man of considerable prominence, having served as a Colonel in the war of 1812. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child (a daughter). Dr. Smith, although practicing in the county a short time, has built up quite a practice. He is a man of skill, and is very industrious. As a gentleman, he is quite pleasant and affable.

DARIUS SPRAGUE, farmer; P. O. Springfield, Ohio. The subject of this sketch is the son of the late James Sprague, who came to Clark County in a very early day and died in 1846. The subject of this sketch was born March 31, 1817, in Harmony Township on the "old Sprague homestead," adjoining the farm upon which he now resides. Darius made choice of farming when young, and has since followed it successfully. He was united in marriage Feb. 8, 1837, to Sarah Rice, daughter of Edward Rice (deceased), who was one of the early pioneers of Clark County, having come to Ohio from the State of New York. There has been born to Darius and Sarah, twelve children, five of whom are now living, viz, Lucina E., now the wife of Dr. Banwell, of South Charleston; James E., who was born March 15, 1844; Sarah, now the wife of Corwin Price, of Springfield; Darius A. and William S., of Springfield. Mr. Sprague is the owner of a beautiful farm of 700 acres, all of it being in Harmony Township, excepting 160 in Madison Township. Mr. S. has retired from farming, and his son, James E., has the farm rented. Mr. Sprague was at one time very extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having as many as 5,000 sheep on his farm, and cattle in proportion. James, who has the farm rented, was united in marriage, May 9, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Burk, of Harmony Township; there has been born to them one child—Mabel C., born June 28, 1879.

JOHN A. STEWART, farmer; P. O. Plattsburg. John A. Stewart was born in Green Township, Clark Co., Ohio, in April 11, 1855, and is the son of Charles and Isabel (Nichelson) Stewart. His mother died when he was quite small, but his father is one of the leading farmers of Springfield Township. His education was obtained principally in the schools of Springfield, and Lebanon, Ohio. When about 13 years old, he was accidentally shot, by which misfortune he lost his right arm. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and resides on a farm of 150 acres, close to Plattsburg, where he is just beginning the battle of life, with everything in his favor toward future success.

ROBERT THORPE, SR. (deceased). In the early settlement of Harmony Township, a number of English families chose it as their home in the New World, and, among those worthy English folk, Robert Thorpe was one who undertook the laborious task of making a farm in the dense forest of Ohio. Born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1773. He was raised to farm life, and there married to Elizabeth Raley, a native of the same shire, born in 1773, and the daughter of William Raley, an English physician of much skill in his profession. Of this union were born the following children—Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, Robert, Raley, Harriet, John and Thomas H., five of whom are now living—Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, Raley and Harriet. In 1819, Robert and family, accompanied by his mother and father-in-law, came to the United States, the latter dying at Philadelphia soon after landing. They came down the Ohio River on a flat-boat, and, on reaching Portsmouth, his mother died, and was buried in that town. He had started from England with the purpose of locating in Clark Co., Ohio, where

he had some friends who had previously settled here, and, on reaching this county, he purchased 200 acres of land in the southwestern part of Harmony Township, paying $9 per acre for the same, which was a high figure for that early day. He was not a poor man, but brought considerable means with him from England, and being a good, practical farmer, soon made his new home comfortable for those pioneer days. His wife being the daughter of a physician, learned from her father many of the secrets of medicine, and by the use of his medical books which he left her at his death, and which she had recourse to in the treatment of diseases, she practiced the art of healing, and was loved and trusted by all who knew her, people coming from long distances to get her assistance and medicines in their troubles and sickness. For about thirty years Robert Thorpe lived and labored on his farm in Harmony Township, and, on the 18th of April, 1849, peacefully breathed his last, dying as he had lived, a faithful adherent of the Episcopal Church, having passed the allotted time of man, being 76 years of age, when death claimed him as its victim. His wife was raised in the Presbyterian faith, and lived and died a firm believer in that church, passing away Oct. 22, 1852, aged 79. Robert Thorpe and wife were true representatives of "Old England," and their lives were marked by that outward, open-handed, generous hospitality in their home and genuine good nature, which are well-known traits of English character. No member of suffering humanity was ever turned from their door hungry, and the poor or oppressed never pleaded in vain to them for relief. At the time of Robert Thorpe's death he was the owner of about 470 acres of good land, and this John took charge of, with the exception of 100 acres, which Robert received at his father's death, the balance of the children remaining at the old home as one family. John Thorpe was one of the leading stock men of Clark Co.; was a man of energy and ability, who, by good management and the help of his brothers and sisters at home, added to the estate year after year, until, at his death, the family owned about 700 acres of first-class land. He died Sept. 7, 1877; Margaret, Aug. 31, 1878; Thomas, Sept. 6, 1878, and Robert, Feb. 1, 1881. The last mentioned is the only one of the children who married, and he raised a family of four daughters and two sons. The family have always adhered to their father's church and those who have passed away, died faithful Christians, with a strong and abiding faith in a blissful immortality. The Thorpe family are of Republican proclivities, have always stood among the upright citizens of Clark Co., and they have ever been noted for integrity of character and honesty of purpose.

WILLIAM TROXELL, farmer; P. O. Plattsburg. The grandfather of this gentleman was Peter Troxell, a native of the Keystone State, of German descent, who was married to Rachel Chambers, a native of Chambersburg, Ind., to whom were born ten children, George, the father of William, being the second in the family. Peter Troxell was a Revolutionary soldier, and soon after marriage moved to Augusta Co., Va., where he and wife spent the balance of their days. And there George was born, grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Miller, of that county, and daughter of Adam Miller, a native of Germany, who had settled in Virginia. George was a soldier in the war of 1812, fighting the same old foe whom his father helped to whip in the Revolutionary struggle. To George and Elizabeth Troxell were born the following children—Daniel, Andrew, John, William, Hettie, Eli and Elizabeth, all of whom are living, with the exception of the two oldest. William Troxell was born in Augusta Co., Va., Dec. 16, 1816, and was raised to farm life, his boyhood being spent among strangers, laboring on a farm at from $1.50 to $8 per month, his small earnings going to help support his father's family. His advantages for an education were very poor, and in 1836, when but 20 years old, he came with his brother Daniel to this State. Remained about one year in Pike Township, Clark Co., Ohio, and, in 1837, removed to Harmony Township, working as a farm hand. He here had the chance to attend school about four months, during which time he learned the rudiments of reading and writing, which have helped him to manage his affairs through life. In 1846, he went to Illinois, where, with money saved previously from his own earnings, he bought 160 acres of land; then returned to Ohio, and, Feb. 17, 1847, was married to Mrs. Margaret Brooks, born in Ontario Co., N. Y., June 6, 1800, and daughter of Nathan Hammond, a pioneer of

Clark County. Mr. Troxell finally settled permanently on his wife's farm, on which he had formerly worked as a farm hand, and afterward, by buying out the heirs, became owner of the property, and has since lived upon it. His wife died July 26, 1873, a sincere member of the Christian Church of Plattsburg, and he was again married July 28, 1874, to Dora V. Shryack, daughter of John and Matilda Shryack, natives of Ohio, and residents of Harmony Township. Mrs. Troxell was born in this township Jan. 18, 1849, and has had the following children: Pearl C., George W. and Jessie M., and she and husband belong to the Christian Church of Plattsburg. The fall of their marriage they went on a visit to Virginia, there to view the scenes of his childhood and ponder over the changes that time had made, as well as interview the friends of his youth. Mr. Troxell is a Republican, has held the office of Township Trustee for about ten years; been School Director a number of times, and has taken a deep interest in the building of roads, of which he has been Supervisor about twelve years. When he came to Clark County he was not worth $25, but by constant toil and persistent industry, he has accumulated 550 acres of land, besides paying over $15,000 security debts. He has always been a friend to the poor man, and ever anxious to help his struggling neighbor. He and his step-son, A. N. Brooks, did an extensive business as stock dealers and shippers for about twelve years. Mr. Troxell is strictly temperate in his habits; is one of the energetic, enterprising farmers of Clark County, and stands as one of its most successful men in farm life. He is respected for his honest and upright character, "his word being always considered as good as his bond."

GEORGE M. WARREN, farmer; P. O. Vienna X Roads. The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Clark Co., Ohio, having been born March 17, 1837. His father came from the State of New Jersey, and settled in Clark County in the year 1827, in Pleasant Township; he died Jan. 27, 1877. The subject of this sketch began to work on a farm when quite young, and has followed farming since. Mr. Warren was united in marriage Jan. 21, 1858, to Miss Nancy Rathbun, a daughter of Clark Rathbun, a son of Col. Rathbun, who was one of the early pioneers of Clark County. Mr. Warren is the owner of a very fine farm of 109 acres of land adjoining the town of Brighton, in Harmony Township, where he resides, surrounded with the comforts of life. He is a Past Grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship; he is a member of Vienna Lodge, No. 345, and is a member of Mad River Encampment, I. O. O. F., also. Mr. Warren is a man of fine social qualities; he is an honored citizen.

GEORGE WATSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. South Charleston, Ohio. John Watson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in England Feb. 25, 1786; he was married there and came to America in 1829; he first came to Cincinnati, and in the fall of 1829, he settled in Harmony Township. Mr. John Watson while in England was the owner of a farm of 40 acres. He died on the old home place in Harmony Township May 13, 1844, in his 59th year; he left a wife and nine children, three of the children are living now, viz.: George (the subject of this sketch); William, who resides at South Charleston, Ohio, and Sarah, who lives at College Corner, Ind. His wife, Sarah, was born in England, April 11, 1783, and died in Harmony Township, Jan. 5, 1877, in the 94th year of her age. George, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cumberland County, England, Dec. 1, 1816, he came to America with his parents in 1829, and is now living upon part of the farm that his father purchased in that year. He was united in marriage March 4, 1851, to Miss Margaret E. Price, a daughter of James Price, late of Harmony Township; as a result of this marriage there have been born to them two children—John P., who was born Jan. 28, 1852, and Laura A., was born Nov. 16, 1854 (now the wife of Charles W. Batchelor, of Piqua, Ohio); John P. is married to Miss Luella E. Scott, of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Watson is the owner of one of the finest and best improved farms of 520 acres that is in Clark County, it is all in one body in Harmony Township, excepting 8 acres across the line in Madison Township. Mr. Watson and his son John P. run the farm in partnership, and deals in fine short-horn cattle. He is a Deacon in the Baptist Church at Lisbon, and his entire family are members of the same church. Mr. Wat-

son is a member of the F. & A. M. at South Charleston, is also the oldest Past Grand of the Lodge of I. O. O. F., to which he belongs. He is now in his 65th year, a man full of vitality, and, as he says, without an "ache or pain." Socially, he is very pleasant, a man who is given to hospitality; he is a man who is much respected in the community in which he lives, and is an honest citizen.

ABRAHAM WEAVER, farming and blacksmithing; P. O. Vienna X Roads. The subject of the following sketch was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Jan. 24, 1823. He was married to Miss Sophia Sprague in 1847; the result of this union was two children, to wit: Theressa, who died Aug. 20, 1849, aged 9 months and 4 days; and Orlando, who died Jan. 20, 1851, aged 3 months and 4 days; and, on July 16, 1851, the mother of the above-named children also passed away. Abraham Weaver was married to his present wife, Miss Mary Ann (Jones) Weaver, in 1852. Miss Jones was born Aug. 26, 1828; the result of this union is nine children, all of whom are living, except Nancy, who died in her 9th year; the names of the living children are as follows: Eliza was born Oct. 19, 1852; James E. was born Sept. 11, 1854; Charles F. was born Jan. 14, 1856; Kate was born Sept. 22, 1857; Joseph was born April 13, 1859; Nancy was born Feb. 8, 1861; Harriet was born July 8, 1862; Laura was born Jan. 13, 1865; Frank was born Sept. 20, 1866. The parents of Mr. Weaver were natives of Virginia, whence they emigrated to Ohio in the year 1829; Joseph Weaver, his father, was born Jan. 2, 1794; Sarah Weaver, his mother, was born June 22, 1798. The names of the brothers and sisters of the subject are as follows: Eliza was born May 5, 1821; Abraham, the subject, whose age is already given, and Nancy Feb. 13, 1825; the three above named were born in Virginia; Amanda was born in Springfield Township, Clark Co., Ohio, June 8, 1832; George, who is a half-brother of the subject, was born in Wisconsin, and connected with which there is a bit of romance. Mr. Weaver, who was a well-to-do farmer, meeting with heavy reverses by going security, concluded that he would leave his family for a time with the design ostensibly to repair his shattered fortunes, went to the young but growing State of Wisconsin, where fabulous amounts were suddenly realized in the lead mines, stock-raising, etc.; he never returned, but married there; the result of the union was one son, George, who came to Clark Co., Ohio, on a visit to his relatives a few years ago; Sarah, wife of Joseph, struggled along with her large family as best she could, supposing her husband dead, and, after a lapse of eleven years, was united in matrimony with Mr. Silas Melvin, with whom she lived until his death, which occurred in the year 1859. David Jones, the father of our subject's second wife, was a native of Virginia, came to Ohio in an early day and died in this, Harmony Township, in October, 1857; Jane (Ellis) Jones, his wife, was born in Clark Co., Ohio, and is yet living at the advanced age of 76 years. Mr. A. Weaver, our subject, has been a resident of Clark Co. since 1829, is in his 58th year, and has watched with a deep interest the rapid transformation of this once wilderness, to what may properly be turned the garden of Ohio.

MICHAEL WILSON, SR. (deceased). The stroke of the mallet chisels the firm marble block into a shaft of beauty, and artistic skill fashions the letters that tell of the birth, years and death of the silent sleeper beneath; but time covers the monument with the mosses of decay, and defaces the inscription. As we well know, change is constant and general; generations are rising and passing unmarked away; and as it is a duty to the child and parent, as well as a gratification to the descendants of him who now "sleeps the last sleep," we place on record a brief sketch of the life and character of one of the leading pioneer farmers of Clark Co. Michael Wilson, Sr., was born in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, March 15, 1814, and was the youngest in a family of three children, viz., Washington, Josiah and Michael. His parents, Michael and Temperance (Judy) Wilson, were natives of Kentucky, who settled in Greene Co., Ohio, in an early day. On the breaking-out of the war of 1812, his father went into the army, where he served a short time, then returned home, procured a substitute and shortly afterward took sick and died. The widow, with her two oldest boys, came to Clark Co., and soon after settling in Harmony Township the subject of this sketch was born. It is unnecessary for us to speak of the hardships and privations

to be endured by the widow with her three small children. Settling in the woods of Harmony Township, suffice it to say that she watched over them with loving care, and lived to see them become leaders of the township in which she settled, as well as large land-owners and respected citizens. Michael grew up in his native township, and was there married, by John Judy, April 12, 1835, to Lavina Henry, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Henry, natives of Kentucky, who came to Clark Co. about 1814, settling in Harmony Township. There Mrs. Wilson was born Jan. 23, 1815, and has never lived outside of her native township. To Michael and Lavina Wilson were born the following children: Jasper N., Temperance (deceased), James T., Elizabeth, Jefferson (who was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and there died), Johnson M., Michael B., Lavina (the deceased wife of Edmund West), Washington H., Emma D. (deceased), Martha Ann (deceased), John C. F. and Francis S. All of the children are settled on farms of their own with the exception of two, who reside at the old homestead with their mother. Mrs. Wilson is the eleventh in a family of thirteen, as follows: Polly (deceased), John (deceased), Johnson (deceased), Willie (deceased), Martha, Jonathan (deceased), Nancy, Sarah, Benjamin (deceased), Lavina, William (deceased) and Betsey. From childhood Michael Wilson was noted for his quiet demeanor and steady, industrious habits, and his success in life was due to those leading characteristics which he inherited from his sturdy parents, and which were fostered under the care of a good mother. Beginning in life poor, he began at once to practice economy, and this, coupled with steady, persevering industry, caused him to rise, step by step, and fortune to smile upon him, until at the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 10, 1879, he owned over 1,100 acres of land, all in his native township with the exception of 100 across the line in Madison Co. From the age of 30 until his death, he belonged to the Christian Church, of Plattsburg, and a Deacon of the same for several years previous to that sad event. Politically a Republican, he never took a very active part in politics, but was always an earnest advocate of schools, churches and public institutions generally, and his death was a serious loss to the community of which he was an acknowledged leader. He was a quiet, modest, retiring man, who attended strictly to his own affairs, leaving his neighbor to do the same; but no man was more firm and rigid in upholding a just cause when necessity impelled him to take sides. His life was an upright one, free from those imperfections that are so common among business men; and his character was strongly marked by those noble traits of honesty and charity toward all men which won for him the unlimited confidence and respect of all good citizens.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

AARON ALLEN, physician, Catawba. He is a son of Aaron, Sr., native of Plainfield, N. J., who came to Ohio in 1812, and located at Cincinnati; was a machinist by trade; he afterward went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was engaged as foreman in the building of the first steamboat that sailed down the Ohio River to Cincinnati; he was engineer of the boat on the first trip. He worked in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati until 1832, at which time he moved to Clark County and located in Green Township, where he purchased land; he erected a saw-mill, and put in the first steam works that were run north of Cincinnati; he was engaged in the milling business for thirty years. The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 22, 1824, in Cincinnati, lived in the city until 8 years of age; when 15 years old, he began the study of medicine, and when he attained his manhood he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and received his diploma in 1850; began practice in Frankfort, Ky.; he is now living in Catawba. He was twice married; first, in 1844, to Sarah Shickle. His second marriage was celebrated Oct. 3, 1853, with Miss Lydia Baker. They had four children—Emma, Aaron T., Charles R. and Oliver E.

L. BIRELY, retired farmer; P. O. Catawba. He is a son of Philip and grandson of Lewis, who was a native of Germany; came to America and located in Lancaster Co., Penn., in the year 1730; he served in the Revolutionary war. Philip was born Feb. 24, 1780, in Franklin Co., Penn.; came to Ohio and landed in Springfield Oct. 28, 1839. In February, 1840, he moved upon the farm owned now by the subject of this sketch, and lived there until his death, which occurred Dec. 17, 1844. Lewis was born Oct. 2, 1803, in Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penn.; was raised and educated in the town; when 15 years old, he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and worked at it till his parents came to Ohio; he came with them and began farming, and has been engaged in that way since with exception of the last ten years; he lives retired from hard labor. He was married, May 19, 1829, to Miss Sarah Shank, of Maryland. They had eleven children, of whom nine are living—Philip, Rebecca, Lewis R., Charlotte C., Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Eliza and Henry C.

W. E. BLOYER, physician and teacher, Catawba. Among the physicians of Catawba, who, by a successful practice have established a reputation for skill and ability as a physician, is Dr. Bloyer, who is a native of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn.; born Feb. 13, 1853; was raised until 13 years of age in the town, when his parents moved upon a farm in that county; when 16 years old he began teaching school, and has been engaged in that avocation most of his time since. He came to Ohio in 1871, and located first in Moorefield Township, this county, where he engaged in teaching; he began reading medicine under Dr. H. F. Wildasin, of Plattsburg, this county, in 1874. He married Miss Helen A., daughter of William Pinckney, of Vernon, N. Y. Their marriage occurred Nov. 2, 1876; they have one child—Maude G. Mrs. Bloyer had been teaching school several years previous to their marriage. He attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from there in June, 1879, and located in Catawba in September following. He has been dependent upon his own resources in the procuring of his medical education. He is a son of Joseph Bloyer, a native of Germany, who came to America with his parents when quite small and located in Chambersburg, Penn., where he is living at the present time.

JASPER BODKIN, farmer; P. O. Catawba. He is a son of Charles Bodkin, native of Virginia, who came to Ohio with his parents in an early day and located near Cincinnati, where he lived a short time previous to the late rebellion; he moved to this county and located in Pleasant Township, where he lived till his death; he served in the war of 1812, and was at Hull's surrender. The subject of this sketch was born July 29, 1843, upon the farm where he resides; was raised and educated a farmer. During the late rebellion he enlisted in the 16th O. V. A., and served to the close of the war. After his return home, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and still continues in the business. He owns the old homestead containing 132 acres.

WILLIAM COFFEY, Catawba. The first white man who settled within the borders of Pleasant Township, was Joseph Coffey, a native of New Jersey, born Nov. 15, 1776, whose father, Joseph, was a native of the same State, of English descent. The family moved to Pennsylvania, where Joseph, Jr., met and married Jane McCoy, born in the "Keystone State" March 15, 1771, and daughter of John McCoy, a native of Scotland, who, when a young man, emigrated to Pennsylvania and served throughout the Revolutionary war. Joseph Coffey, Sr., and wife, resided in Pennsylvania until death, and the family were members of that peace-loving society known as Quakers. Joseph, Jr., with his wife and one son, Tatom, in the spring of 1802, started for the Western wilds, coming down the Ohio River on a flatboat as far as Cincinnati where they remained until the following spring; Joseph in the meantime taking a trip of observation to what is now Clark Co., at which time he decided to settle in this portion of the State. In the spring of 1803, he started through the dense wilderness with his family and worldly effects in an ox-cart, arriving upon the farm which he made his future home May 6, of that year; here he built a "camp," which was a rude three-sided structure of logs with an open front, and thus began his pioneer life in Ohio; he soon afterward erected a cabin, the foundation stones of the large fire-place being yet visible, and, in 1807, built a hewed-log house which had a brick chimney, glass windows, sawed-lumber floor and door, and,

in fact, was the finest house in the township at that date; this building is yet standing, is in a good state of preservation and is yet used by William Coffey for general purposes; here Joseph and wife labored year after year clearing up the land and trying to make a home, and although it was a severe struggle for mere existence for the first few years, yet time and constant, unremitting toil, made a visible change in the dense forest, and comfort came with the passing years; their children were Tatom, born in Pennsylvania; Joseph, near Cincinnati; John, Sarah and William in this county; the two last mentioned are the only survivors; Sarah being the wife of Enos Neer, of Catawba. Joseph Coffey, although raised a Quaker, died a member of the M. P. Church, Sept. 2, 1838, his wife dying Oct. 2, 1845, dying as she had lived—a sincere member of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph Coffey was well fitted by nature for the life of a pioneer, being a man of large, muscular frame, of an iron constitution, and possessed of an invincible courage and determination, which carried him through the trials and dangers of those early days. He served as Township Trustee a number of years; was a much respected citizen, and ever took an active part in all public matters pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he was so long a prominent factor; his wife was always a faithful helpmate, and often in the early days, when his courage would fail him, she would encourage him to still greater efforts, and prompt him onward to success. The subject of this sketch was born in the hewed log house heretofore mentioned, Jan. 11, 1811, and grew to manhood on the home farm of 280 acres, receiving a very meager education, and helping constantly to fell the forest and clear up the land, which has ever since been his home. He was married, Dec. 15, 1831, to Nancy Curl, daughter of Jeremiah and Cynthia (Romine) Curl, the former being born upon the south banks of the Potomac River, in Virginia, Feb. 14, 1778, and his wife, in Loudoun Co., of the same State, Oct. 15, 1783; her grandfather, Jeremiah Curl, was also a native of the "Old Dominion," his father being an Englishman, who settled in that State. Mrs. Coffey's parents came from Virginia to Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1803, coming to Clark Co. in 1811, and settling about half a mile southeast of where Catawba now stands; they had fourteen children, nine of whom lived to maturity; the family being Samuel (deceased), William (deceased), James (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Jeremiah (deceased), Benjamin (deceased), Cynthia, George, Temperance (deceased), Sarah (deceased) and Lewis. Mrs. Coffey was born within sight of her present home Feb. 28, 1811, and has had four children—John, who now resides in Iowa; George, who lives on a portion of the home farm; Mary, the wife of Thomas Roberts; and Jeremiah, who, while a soldier in the rebellion, took sick at Milliken's Bend, dying in March, 1863, his remains now resting in the National Cemetery at Vicksburg, Miss. Mrs. Coffey, like most of the pioneer women, is well versed in the use of the spinning-wheel, having spun flax-tow, cotton and wool, and she has woven hundreds of yards of all classes of household fabrics, and yet spends her leisure moments at the old wheel. Politically, Mr. Coffey is a Republican, and has served as Township Trustee twelve years, and Township Treasurer three years; he has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since Aug. 24, 1847; he witnessed the Presidential election of 1820, in Pleasant Township, and the law requiring the ballots to be strung on a thread, but the clerk of the election being out of thread, he used a timothy straw for that purpose, an incident which demonstrates the shifts often necessary in those early days. Mr. Coffey began in life a poor man, inheriting less than $800 from his father's estate, but by buying out the heirs, he became the owner of 196 acres of the old homestead, which the family yet own, besides 176 acres in Iowa. In his home, he is kind, generous and the soul of hospitality, and all will find there a hearty welcome—free from cold formality on the one hand or utter neglect upon the other; in every public movement, he has been looked up to as a safe adviser, and all good citizens trust, honor and respect him for his moral integrity, his invincible honesty and his unswerving rectitude in all the relations of life. For nearly fifty years, he and the partner of his joys and sorrows in life's battle, have walked hand in hand, and now in their declining years are as trusting as in the days of their youthful vigor, while the lingering sunset of life casts its shadows back over long years fruitful of good and usefulness.

GEORGE W. COFFEY, farmer; P. O. Catawba. George W. Coffey was born July 26, 1837, upon his father's farm in Pleasant Township; was raised and educated

a farmer, and has been engaged in that way and raising stock most of his life. After he attained his manhood, he went West and taught school several terms while there. He returned and enlisted in Company D, 3d O. V. I., and went forward to battle for this great and glorious Union. He was engaged in a great many hard battles, and was in the Belle Isle Prison a short time. After his return from service, he married Miss Margaret A., daughter of Joseph and Jane Furgason, of this county. Their marriage was celebrated Oct. 24, 1865; they have had three children, viz., Bert, Mary and Kemp. He owns a nice farm of 42 acres one mile south of Catawba. He is a son of William Coffey, whose sketch will be found in this work.

GEORGE C. DAVIDSON, farmer; P. O. Catawba. He is a son of Lemuel Davidson, a native of this county; was born Nov. 23, 1843, in this township; was raised and educated as a farmer, and has always been engaged in that way. He was married, Oct. 24, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth J. Jones; they had six children—John M., Lawrence E., Minnie, Myrtie, Lou, Nettie and Elmer. He owns a good farm in the eastern part of the township, containing 75 acres under good cultivation, with good improvements upon it.

ISRAEL EVERHART, retired farmer; P. O. Catawba. He is is son of William Everhart, of Loudoun Co., Va., where he lived and died. Israel was born May 6, 1811, in Loudoun Co., Va.; was raised and educated there; when 18 years of age, he learned the trade of a carpenter, and worked at it over thirty years. He was married, Dec. 8, 1836, to Miss Maria Ropp, of his native county; they had seven children, of whom six are living, viz.: William C., John A., Thomas F., Edgar S., George H. and Elizabeth M. In 1861, he came to Ohio and located two miles south of Catawba, in Pleasant Township, Clark Co. He owns a good farm of 120 acres, with good farm buildings upon it. Mr. Everhart is a highly respected citizen; he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. C. GILBERT, retired farmer; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads; a son of Allen Gilbert, a native of New York, who came to Ohio in the year 1814, and located in Harmony Township, this county, where he lived till his death, which was caused by milk sickness in August, 1819. The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 6, 1811, nine miles southeast of Albany, N. Y.; was raised upon a farm; when 18 years of age, he learned the blacksmith trade, and worked at it all his life, with exception of the last ten years, he has paid more attention to farming. He was married May 29, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Harmony Township; they had nine children. Mrs. Gilbert died Feb. 18, 1879, leaving seven children living—Allen, William, Mary, Lydia A., Austin, George and Charles. His farm is located near the south line of Pleasant Township, with good improvements.

WILLIAM HARDMAN, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Catawba. His father, Jonathan Hardman, was a native of Clarksburg, Va., who came to Ohio in the year 1806, and located in Greene Co., near Fairfield; lived there until death. Was a minister of the M. E. Church. He was connected with the military; was Colonel of a regiment. William Hardman was born Feb. 28, 1831, in Pleasant Township; was raised and educated upon a farm; has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Oct. 29, 1856, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Lewis Birely, whose biography appears in this work. They had four children, viz., Miner W., Belle, and a pair of twins, Eddie and Ella. He has 94 acres in his farm, under good cultivation.

W. L. HOUSTON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. London, Madison Co. Is a son of Thomas F. Houston, who was born Oct. 7, 1818, in Clark Co., Ohio; was a saddle and harness maker. He carried on the business in South Charleston for twenty-six years; afterward moved upon his lands in the eastern part of Pleasant Township, and lived there five years. He then moved to Springfield and embarked in the harness and collar business, and continued in it until death, which occurred June 28, 1874. Mr. Houston was well-to-do; most of his wealth he made while in business in South Charleston. He was a kind husband and father, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Those who knew him longest knew him best, and his death was an irreparable loss to the community in which he lived. W. L. Houston was born Dec. 25,

1843, in South Charleston, this county. Was raised and educated in the town until he was 18 years old, at which time his father moved on his farm. He then began tilling the soil, and has been engaged in that way since. He was married, June 1, 1871, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Colvin Bales, of Madison Co. Mr. Houston, though raised in town, is strictly temperate—never tasted intoxicating liquors of any kind, or tobacco. He has been very successful in farming and stock-raising; owns a farm of 375 acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a fine residence and other good buildings. They had two children—Lawrence C. and Maurice. Mr. and Mrs. Houston are members of the M. E. Church.

MILTON R. HUNTER, physician, Catawba. Of the great number who represent some profession, and especially that of the medical, there are comparatively few who, by hard study and constant devotion to their practice, have reached a more perfect degree of security in their profession than that already attained by Dr. Hunter. His grandfather, Jonathan Hunter, was a native of England, who emigrated to Philadelphia, where he learned the tailoring business, afterward moving to Virginia, where he remained until 1805, when he removed with his family to Pleasant Township, Clark Co., Ohio, and entered Sec. 22, in the western part of the township, where he resided until his death. Jonathan, Jr., the father of Milton R., was one of his sons, and was born in Loudoun Co., Va., March 14, 1786; came to Ohio with his parents, and served in the war of 1812, which broke out a few years after their coming to this State. He followed farming all his life; came into possession of the old homestead, and continued to live in the same section until his death, Nov. 18, 1845. Milton R. was born upon his father's farm, in Pleasant Township, March 24, 1817, and his early life was spent assisting in the farm labors and in attendance at the district school. Upon attaining manhood he began teaching, and in his leisure time read medicine, studying under Dr. J. S. Howell, of Springfield, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession at Catawba, in 1840, and, after attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, he graduated in 1852. He was married, Dec. 27, 1842, to Miss Nancy J. Goodlove, daughter of C. Goodlove, she dying April 3, 1852, leaving two children—Mary C. and Franklin C. The Doctor was again married, Nov. 6, 1860, to Mrs. Sarah McConkey, the daughter of D. C. and Sarah Skillman, from which union they have had three children born to them, viz., Mary, Frederick M. and Sallie C. Dr. Hunter has now been practicing medicine in Catawba more than forty years, and has always done the biggest portion of the professional work in his vicinity. He is a well-read, well-informed gentleman, courteous and generous toward all with whom he comes in contact, pleasant and affable in his manners, and enjoys the confidence of a large circle of the warmest friends, who respect his ability as a physician, and admire his manly integrity in all things. Has been a member of the M. E. Church for forty-one years; believes in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and that the Bible is a revelation of God.

L. HUNTER, retired farmer; P. O. Catawba. Mr. Hunter was born in Pleasant Township, Clark Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1814, and is the son of William and Blanche (Hendricks) Hunter, natives of Virginia, he being born in Loudoun Co. Sept. 9, 1777, and died Oct. 4, 1862; and she born in Jefferson Co., Feb. 28, 1787, and died March 26, 1860. William's parents, Jonathan and Nancy Hunter, were born in Maryland, where they were married, and then moved to Virginia, from whence they came to this county in 1805, settling in Pleasant Township, where both died. They had the following children: John, William, Jeremiah, Jonathan, George, James, Elizabeth, Nancy, Mary and Rachel, all of whom are now dead. Blanche, the mother of our subject, was the daughter of William and Susan (Taylor) Hendricks, natives of Virginia, who settled in Sec. 28, Pleasant Township, in 1804. Here she died, and her husband moved to Champaign Co., where he remained until death. William came with his parents, and here married Blanche Feb. 1, 1807, and had by her the following children: John W. (deceased), William (deceased), James M. (deceased), L. Jonathan, Vincent, Mary Ann (the wife of Nathan Neer) and Miranda (the deceased wife of John Sager, of Union Co., Ohio). Both belonged to the M. E. Church, and

died in that faith. The subject of this sketch grew up in his native township, attending the primitive log schoolhouse of early days, farming and using his strength for the work of clearing and breaking the new ground. He was married, March 1, 1838, to Nancy Marsh, who was born on the farm where Mr. Hunter now lives, Oct 6, 1816. She was the daughter of Israel and Sarah Marsh, natives of New Jersey, who moved to North Carolina where they were married, and from whence they moved to Champaign Co, Ohio, in an early day. They came to Pleasant Township in 1811, where they died, he Sept. 5, 1842, aged 71 years, both being in the Baptist Church until their death. They had five children—Noah, Samuel, Susan, Sarah and Nancy; all are now dead but Samuel and Mrs. Hunter. Mrs. Hunter has had seven children—Mary Ann (the wife of J. M. Hodge), William, Lewis (deceased), Sarah J. (the deceased wife of James H. Yeazell), Eli, Miranda E. (also deceased wife of James H. Yeazell) and Bruce (deceased). Mr. Hunter has always lived in this township. In politics he is a Republican, and has been Township Trustee two years. He owns 700 acres of land in Pleasant Township, and 290 in Moorefield Township. He is an extensive stock-raiser, and the largest portion what he now owns is the result of his own industry, economy and shrewd business sagacity. He is a man of few words, but many deeds. His honesty, integrity and worth are verified by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

W. P. JACKSON, minister; P. O. Catawba; was born Jan. 16, 1835, in Warren Co., Ohio, was raised and educated upon his father's farm, midway between Pleasant Plain and Level. He attended the Lebanon, Normal, Mainville Academy, and the Ohio Wesleyan University. When the late war begen he enlisted in the 12th O. V. I., and went forward to fight for his country. He was engaged in a great many severe battles; served three years and three months. After the close of the war, he entered the Cincinnati Conference, in September, 1865; was ordained as local Deacon; was transferred to the Holston Conference in 1866, and labored in the traveling connection in Tennessee. In 1870, he was retransferred to the Cincinnati Conference; was ordained minister in October, 1869. He is at present Pastor of the M. E. Church at Catawba. He was married, Nov. 27, 1867, to Miss Maggie E., daughter of James Richards, of Brown Co. Ohio. They had five children, four living.

WILLIAM JOBES, Justices of the Peace and Postmaster. He is a son of Richard Jobes, native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Indiana in the year 1819, and located in Wayne County, and lived there ten years, then moved to Warren Co., Ohio, and located near Lebanon. While living there he served fifteen years as Justice of the Peace. He afterward returned to Wayne Co., Ind., and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1866. William, the subject of this sketch, was born June 17, 1829, in Wayne Co., Ind.; was raised and educated near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. There he attained his manhood. He returned to his native State, taught school and clerked in stores in different towns in the State until 1866. He moved to Champaign Co., Ohio, and began farming near Mechanicsburg, and continued there five years; he then came to this county and farmed until 1876. He then quit farming and began clerking for Joseph Pearson, and holds that position at present. Since he came to Catawba he was elected Justice of the Peace, and is serving his second term. He was appointed Postmaster in 1877, and still holds the position. He was married, Jan. 13, 1852, to Miss Sarah J. Silvers; they had four children, viz., Alonzo, Joel, Luther and Luella M.

J. W. LANE, proprietor of saw-mill, Catawba. The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 17, 1831, at Danville, N. H.; was raised mostly in the town; he worked some on a farm, then went to Rockland, Me., and worked there a short time in shipyard. Afterward went to Lowell, Mass., and began the trade of a machinist, and worked at it until the spring of 1854. He then came to Ohio, and located in Champaign Co., July 31, 1854. He married Miss Princess A. Rollins; they had nine children—Sarah J., Ida E., Willie O., Charlotte M., Drucilla M., Jacob W., Princess C., Alva D. and Sylvester L. September following his marriage they returned to Massachusetts, and remained there until 1861. They came back to Ohio and located in Pleasant Township, this county. He

has been engaged in the milling business in Champaign, Madison and Clark Counties since his return. Since 1873, he has been stationary in Catawba.

A. S. McCLINTOCK, farmer; P. O. Catawba He is a son of Alexander McClintock, a native of Westmoreland Co., Penn., who came to Ohio in 1822, and first located in Licking Co.; lived there four years; then moved to Knox Co., and from there to Delaware, and from Delaware to Marion Co., where he lived until his death, which occurred May 23, 1880, at the age of 87 years. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 21, 1824, in Licking Co., Ohio. He was raised and educated upon a farm. His marriage was celebrated March 21, 1852, with Eliza, daughter of Henry Curl. They had five children—Lucinda J., Mary M., Wm. H., Clara A. and Ulysses G. Mr. McClintock came to this county in the spring of 1845. He has a beautiful farm of 98 acres, located two miles southeast of Catawba.

NATHAN M. McCONKEY, farmer and superintendent of the Orphans' Home; P. O. Springfield. This well-known citizen of Clark Co. was born in Pleasant Township April 6, 1827, and is the son of Daniel and Matilda (Neer) McConkey, he a native of Kentucky, and she of Virginia. He is the grandson of Archibald McConkey, who settled on the farm yet owned and lived upon by Nathan M., in 1805. He grew to manhood on the old homestead, and was educated in the common schools of his township, afterward attending a select school at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and began teaching at the age of 19, and has taught in the schools of Clark Co. about thirty years. He was married Oct. 19, 1848, to Mary J. Cartmell, daughter of Thomas J. and Amanda (Fisher) Cartmell, of Pleasant Township, to whom has been born three children—Mary F., Milton M. and Thomas G. In August, 1862, Mr. McConkey went into the army, but before going to the field was elected 1st Lieut., Co. G, 94th O. V. I., serving until mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865. He served through Rosecrans' campaign in 1862–63, went with the Fourteenth Army Corps in Sherman's march to the sea, participating in all the battles in that noted campaign, and what was singular, in his service of nearly three years, was never wounded. He was at the grand review at Washington, in 1865, and at that time was Senior Captain of his regiment. He, wife and family are members of the M. P. Church, and he has represented his church in several of the Annual Conferences, in 1867; was a delegate to the General Conference at Princeton, Ill., and also a member of the General Conference in 1880, at Pittsburgh, Penn. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he was a Whig, but since the formation of the Republican party, he has voted that ticket; he has filled the office of Township Clerk one term, Trustee several terms, Justice of the Peace one term and was one of the County Commissioners from 1870 to 1876. In the fall of 1879, he was elected to the Legislature, and took his seat in the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, and in April, 1880, he was appointed Superintendent of the Orphans' Home, which position he is now filling. Mr. McConkey is a well-informed, pleasant gentleman, who has hosts of friends throughout his native county.

NATHAN NEER, farmer; P. O. Catawba. The above-named gentleman was born in Pleasant Township, close to the present site of Catawba, Aug. 15, 1822. He is the son of Amos and Sarah (Cunard) Neer, natives of Loudoun Co., Va. He was born March 3, 1787, and she June 9, 1794. Amos was the son of Henry Neer, who was born in Virginia in 1748, and came to Clark Co. at an early day, locating land where Catawba now stands. He died Feb. 3, 1828. Amos and wife came to this township in 1817, and first settled on the land entered by his father, but about 1825 he bought a small tract, where his son Nathan now lives, adding to it from time to time, until he owned 160 acres. They were members of the M. E. Church. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died April 25, 1843, aged 56 years. His first wife died Feb. 25, 1828, in her 33d year. They had seven children—Jonathan, Elizabeth, Ann, Susannah, Jane, Nathan and Matilda. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Hannah Golden, who was born Jan. 30, 1799, by whom he had three children—Joseph H., Amelia (deceased) and Hannah (deceased). His second wife died April 1, 1835, and he was again married to Nancy Toland, born May 18, 1791, by whom he had

no issue. The subject of this sketch grew up in the pioneer days, receiving the average education at the time, and enduring all the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. He was married, April 25, 1845, to Mary A. Hunter, daughter of William and Blanche (Hendricks) Hunter, whose sketch will be seen in L. Hunter's biography. She was born March 1, 1823, and has had the following children: Levi (deceased, from disease contracted in the army), William H., Miranda E. (deceased), Luther, Charles F., Alonzo and Laura. Mr. Neer, when a young man, received from his father's estate $180, which was his starting-point in life. Two years after marriage, fire consumed what little he and his wife had accumulated. Since that time, by well-considered economy, he has gathered together, year after year, most of the property he owns to-day. He now has 400 acres, which he made for himself, and 100 that his wife got from her father's estate. Politically, Mr. Neer is a Republican, and, although he has been Township Trustee one term, yet he neither desires or has sought official position. He and wife have been members of the M. E. Church most of their lives. Mr. Neer has always been in favor of schools, churches, and all classes of public benefits. He is an affable, pleasant gentleman, and the soul of honor. And it is said by those who know him that his word is as good as his bond, and nothing could tempt him to violate either. In his views he is keeping pace with the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century, and by his example is one of the leaders of his township, although in his unassuming modesty he does not care to be recognized as such.

J. H. PAGE, farmer; P. O. Catawba. Was born April 10, 1827, in Moorefield Township, Clark Co., Ohio. Was raised and educated a tiller of the soil, and has always been engaged in that pursuit, with the exception of three years that he taught school when a young man. He was married, March 25, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George Runyan, of Catawba. They were blessed with four children—Joseph W., Charles B., Isaac C. and John W. Mr. Page owns a splendid farm of 120 acres, with good farm buildings upon it. He held the office of Trustee for three terms. He is a son of James C. Page, native of Kentucky, who came to Ohio in an early day and located in Moorefield Township, this county.

JOSEPH PEARSON, hotel and merchant, Catawba; son of William Pearson, a native of England, who came to America in the year 1832, and located in Catawba. At that time there were only two cabins here, Mr. Pearson erecting the third on the site where the M. E. Church stands. When young he learned the carpenter and cabinet trades, serving seven years as apprentice. He followed his business in the town until death. Joseph was born Feb. 12, 1827, in England; came to America with his parents when small; was raised in Catawba. When 16 years old, he engaged in carrying the United States mail between La Fayette and Urbana, and also several other long routes for two years. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio; was employed as clerk on a merchant boat that run from Cincinnati to New Orleans; was engaged in that business three years. After he began for himself, he learned the cooper trade, and worked at it twenty-three years in Catawba. When the late rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the 44th O. V. I. He held the office of Sergeant; re-enlisted in the 8th O. V. C. as veterans at Knoxville, Tenn. He was engaged in some of the hardest battles of the war. He was four times married; first, April 8, 1848, to Miss Nancy Golden. His second marriage occurred Jan. 30, 1849, to Miss Mary Pliner. From this union they had six children—Joseph W., F. B., Elizabeth J., George F. and Charles L. Mrs. P. died Dec. 10, 1862. Her death was caused by her clothes catching fire and burning her so severely that death soon followed. His third marriage was celebrated Feb. 11, 1864, with Mrs. Elizabeth A. Palmer. From this union they had two children—Ettie May and Elizabeth A. Mrs. Palmer had three children by her first marriage—Jonathan C., Charles and Laura E. Palmer. Mrs. Pearson died Dec. 24, 1868. Mr. Pearson was married the last time Sept. 30, 1869, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Benjamin Porter. They have one child—Levi Thomas. Mr. Pearson embarked in the hotel and mercantile business in 1875. He is doing a good business in both branches of his occupation. He has held several public offices, such as Trustee, Corporation Treasurer, Council, and member of the Republican

Central Committee for the last nine years. He owns a nice farm a short distance north of Catawba, and also the hotel and business room in Catawba.

HENRY RUNYAN, retired; P. O. Catawba. He is a son of Abraham Runyan, a native of Harrison Co., Va., who came to Ohio in the year 1806, and located in Warren Co.; lived there until 1811, when he with his family moved to Clark Co., and located in the southwest part of Pleasant Township. With the assistance of his children he opened and improved a farm, the one where H. L Runyan now lives When he came the advantages for making a living were very limited. He died in November, 1836. His death was caused by a cancer. Henry was born March 15, 1809, in Warren Co., Ohio. Came to Clark Co., with his parents when 2 years old; was raised and educated, we might say, in the woods. When he attained his manhood he began farming. He was married, June 28, 1832, to Miss Rachel, daughter of John Jones, Sr. They had eleven children, of whom six are living. Mrs. Runyan died Oct. 23, 1853. He was again married, July 3, 1854, to Mrs. L. M. Chapman, daughter of William Eaton. From this union they had three children—Charles H., Lucretia M. and Cora B. When he began farming he continued at it four years; then for one year he engaged in oil-cloth manufacturing, at which time he embarked in the mercantile business in Catawba, and continued until 1842. He disposed of his goods and purchased a farm in Secs. 19 and 25; moved upon it and lived there two years. He was engaged in the mercantile pursuit twice afterward in Catawba, selling his stock of goods and purchased a farm each time. He has retired from business now about fifteen years. By industry and economy he has gathered considerable wealth. He owns several farms in Pleasant Township, and some town property.

H. L. RUNYAN, farmer; P. O. Catawba. A son of Abraham, and brother of Henry Runyan, whose biography appears in this work. He was born Dec. 10, 1816, upon the farm where he now resides; was raised and educated a tiller of the soil, and has always been in that way. He has been very successful at it, owing to his economy and industry; has 475 acres in two tracts in the southwestern part of the Township. He was twice married; first, June 17, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Wright, native of Virginia. Mrs. Runyan died April 24, 1852, leaving two children—Amanda and Peter L. He was again married Jan. 5, 1854, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John Melvin. From this union they had eight children, of whom six are living, viz., Monroe, Mellissa, Etta, Nelson L., Amos and Fred.

A. R. RUNYAN, retired farmer; P. O. Catawba. He is a son of Abraham, and brother of Henry Runyan. He was born Oct. 15, 1821, in this township; was raised and educated as a farmer, and has always been engaged in that pursuit. He was married March 5, 1843, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Amos Neer, native of Virginia, and one of the pioneers of this county. Mr Runyan lives in Catawba, and has retired somewhat from hard labor. He has several farms in the township. He is a local minister in the M. E. Church.

THOS. W. RUNYAN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Catawba. He is a son of George Runyan, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 15, 1808; came to Clark Co. with his parents in 1811, and located in Pleasant Township, where he has always lived. He is living at present in Catawba retired from all business. He is a son of Joseph Runyan, a native of Harrison Co., Va., who came to Ohio in the year 1806, and located in Warren Co. Moved to Pleasant Township in the year above mentioned, and opened a farm in the wilderness, and lived upon it until death. Thos. W. was born May 26, 1837, in Pleasant Township; was raised and educated a farmer. When he attained his manhood, he began for himself. He was married Feb. 25, 1858, to Miss Phebe A., daughter of Jacob Demory, of Virginia. After his marriage he started a blacksmith shop; hired hands and learned the trade with them. He worked at the business ten or twelve years; three years in Catawba, and the rest of his time on his farm he had purchased in the southwest part of this township. He afterward sold this farm and purchased the one where he now resides, located in the southern part of the township, containing 217 acres under a high state of cultivation, with good improvements. He is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of this county. They

have had two children—Chas. E. and Hattie. Mr. Runyan claims to be the inventor of the hand corn-planter. When only a small boy, he made a planter which was obtained by some men of Springfield, which gave them the idea, and led them to put out the first planters.

J. MILTON RUNYAN, milling; P. O. Catawba. A son of Henry, whose sketch appears in this work. J M. was born June 20, 1841, upon his father's farm, in this township; was raised and educated as a farmer, and was engaged in that way until he was 26 years old. He then enlisted in the 16th Ohio Battery, and served one year; then returned home and farmed until 1864; he went out in the 100-day service. He was married March 4, 1866, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John McClennen, of Virginia, now living in this township. In 1867, his father purchased the mill, and J. M. began working it, and in three months he took the mill in charge, and has run it since. He ran the mill some time in partnership with his father. He afterward purchased the mill and site and assumed full control of the businses, at which he has made it a success. He makes a very fine grade of flour; it will compete with any made in the county. He a is wide-awake citizen and business man, and enjoys a very large patronage of the citizens of this part of the county. The mill is known as the Willow Grove Mills. They had six children, viz., J. Arthur, Clarence L., Eddie G., Percy E., Chas. L. and Maudie R.

SAMUEL WATSON, retired farmer; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads. A son of William Watson, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio in 1837, and located in Green Township, Clark Co., and lived there until 1849, when he sold his farm and moved to Greene Co., and purchased a farm and lived upon it until within a short time previous to his death, which occurred in Jauuary, 1863. He served in the war of 1812. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Dunham, of New Jersey. Samuel Watson was born April 9, 1813, in Frederick Co., Va.; was raised and educated a tiller of the soil. When 18 years old, he learned the shoemaker's trade, and worked at it there three years. He, with another young man, started for Ohio on horseback, and arrived at New Lisbon in July, 1834. He then engaged in working as a farm hand, and also engaged in horse-trading, at which he was very successful. He was twice married; first, Jan. 10, 1838, to Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob Kiser, of this county. After his marriage he leased two acres of ground and began working at his trade. He lived there four years; then purchased thirty acres of land and began farming, with his trade. He afterward added to this until he had 153 acres. He lived upon this farm until the fall of 1864, when he sold it and purchased the one where he now lives, located in the south part of Pleasant Township, containing 390 acres, with good improvements. Mrs. Watson died Jan. 19, 1874. He was again united in marriage April 11, 1876, with Miss Jennie Steward, daughter of Samuel F., of this county.

THOMAS WINGATE, merchant; P. O. Catawba. He is a son of Peter Wingate, native of Cecil Co., Md., who moved to Delaware in 1834, and emigrated to Ohio in 1844, and located in the eastern part of Pleasant Township, Clark Co; lived there ten years; then moved to the southern part of Missouri, and lived there until his death. Thomas was born Jan. 24, 1827, in Maryland; came to Ohio with his parents; was raised and educated a farmer. When he attained his majority, he learned the trade of a carpenter and followed the business six years. In 1856, he went to Missouri, and while there he engaged in farming six years. He returned to Ohio in 1865, and embarked in the mercantile business in Catawba. He keeps a fine general merchandise store, with a good assortment of the best grade of goods; is a liberal, wide-awake citizen and business man, and enjoys a good paying trade, and the confidence of a large number of warm friends. He was married Jan. 16, 1853, to Miss Mary Lafferty. They had six children, five of whom are living, viz., Laura, Ella, George, Burton and Maude. Mr. Wingate has held the office of Township Treasurer for eight years.

WILLIAM YEAZELL, farmer; P. O. Vienna Cross Roads. A son of Jeremiah Yeazell, late of this county, and grandson of Abraham, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio at a very early day and located in Moorefield Township, and lived

there until his death. Jeremiah was born in Moorefield Township, was raised and educated there and lived there until his death. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 24, 1829, in Moorefield Township, upon his father's farm. Was raised and educated a tiller of the soil, and has always been engaged in that calling. He was married, Jan. 27, 1850, to Miss Lydia A., daughter of Erastus Bennett, a native of New York. Mr. Yeazell has been very successful in his vocation. He owns the valuable farm where he lives, in Pleasant Township, and also a farm in Champaign Co., Ill. They had six children, five living—James, Jane, Ellen, Elizabeth and Mary.

MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP.

MATHEW ANDERSON, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Born in the north part of Ireland, about six miles from Giant's Causeway, in August, 1798. Emigrated to America in the year 1820, and located in Franklin Co., Penn. Was married, May 26, 1825, to Jane Brown, who was also born and raised in Ireland, coming to this country before Mr. Anderson. By this union they have had seven children, all grown to maturity and all living, viz., John, Martha, Agnes, Joseph B., Mary Jane, Sallie B. and Margaret A. Mr. Anderson, after his marriage, lived in Franklin Co., Penn., until the spring of 1832, when he removed to Ohio, locating in Clark Co. He lived on rented farms for some years; he then bought a farm of 100 acres in Sec. 20, Moorefield Township, where he resided twenty years, when he purchased the farm upon which he now lives and has since resided. The two farms consist of 191 acres of land, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Anderson started in life a poor boy, and by his own industry, economy and good management, he has acquired a good home and property. He saw much of the hardships and trials of the early pioneers, but has lived to see the growth and progress of the county, which now stands among the first counties in the State in good farms and manufacturing interests. His wife died May 26, 1875, on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. The "golden wedding" was to have been celebrated that day. The invitations had been sent out for 200 guests, with the anticipation of an enjoyable occasion. But He who rules the universe saw fit to call her on that very day to a happier and better world, "where they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven." She was a worthy member of the United Presbyterian Church for more than half a century, and raised her children in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and saw the fruits of her labors in the good works of her children, they all becoming members of the church while young and before leaving the parental roof. Mr. Anderson is now past 82 years of age; has also been a member of the same church for more than fifty years, and an Elder in the same for over forty years; and we trust that their teachings and good works—the seed they have sown—will continue to spring up and bear fruit for generations to come.

HORATIO BANES (deceased). Among the early prominent pioneers of Clark Co., Horatio Banes stood deservedly high. He was born in Virginia Aug. 11, 1791, and was the son of Evan and Mrs. Sina (Chenoweth, nee Hayes) Banes, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia, who came to Moorefield Township, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1811, locating upon the farm where their descendants yet live, Evan dying Nov. 3, 1827, and his wife March 28, 1836. They had four children—Horatio, Gabriel, Evan and Sarah, all of whom are now dead, the two latter dying in Champaign Co., Ohio, Sarah being the wife of William Chenoweth, and Gabriel dying in Illinois. Horatio Banes was 20 years of age when his parents came to this county, and, being a young man full of vigor, he commenced to clear up the farm, while his father, who was a physician and a student of the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, continued to practice his profession during his lifetime, having a very extensive practice. Mr. Banes was married, May 6, 1824, to Miss Polly Miller, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Miller,

a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Mrs. Banes had born to her eleven children, viz., Robert M., Louisa (the wife af Justus Wilson), Joseph (deceased), Reuben, John (deceased), Gabriel W., Evan (deceased), Elizabeth (the wife of W. G. Waters, of Toledo, Ohio), Nelson (deceased), David (deceased) and Sarah (deceased). She was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Feb. 23, 1800, and has been a member of the M. E. Church all her life, and is the only survivor of a class of seventy-five persons who organized the Moorefield M. E. Church at an early day. She is now past 81 years of age, and still resides upon the old homestead, and awaiting patiently the call to a better world, where she will meet her loved ones gone on before. Horatio Banes, during his vigor, brought his farm of 240 acres into good cultivation, which took many years of hard labor, and there he peacefully died Sept. 5, 1868, aged 77, full of honorable years, devoted to fulfilling the duties of an upright citizen, good neighbor, kind father, fond husband and trusted official. He was an officer of militia, and filled from the lowest rank up to that of Major General. He held many township offices; was Justice of the Peace for a number of years, taking an active interest in the advancement and progress of education and all public improvements of his day, and possessed the entire confidence of his community. His parents came to Old Columbia, Ohio, in 1802, where they lived a few years; thence moved to Warren Co., where his father, Evan Banes, was instrumental in laying out the town of Waynesville, and there they resided until their removal to Moorefield Township.

TIMOTHY L. BOSART, deceased. This gentleman was one of the staid and substantial pioneers of Clark County, and was born in Pendleton Co., Va., Sept 4, 1803. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Hunter) Bosart, came to Clark County in 1811, settling on Sec. 21, Moorefield Township, where his mother died in 1817, and his father in 1841. Mr. Bosart grew to manhood in this county, and, Dec. 25, 1832, he was married to Miss Matilda Moss, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Moss, natives of the "Old Dominion," and pioneers of Clark Co., Ohio, Mrs. Moss being yet living, and in her 90th year. To Timothy L. and Matilda Bosart were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, two of the sons dying in childhood. Mrs. Bosart died Nov. 18, 1854, leaving behind those whom she had loved and cared for to mourn her loss. Mr. Bosart was always looked up to as one of the leading men of his township, and all who knew him trusted and respected him for his true manliness and rigid honesty in all things. In religious belief, a Universalist; in politics, a Whig, which, on the breaking-out of that foul blot on American liberty called "Know-Nothingism," he forsook for the Democratic party. He held the positions of Township Clerk, Treasurer and Trustee, and was Justice of the Peace for a number of terms, also acting as School Director some forty consecutive years. He died June 9, 1876, in his 73d year, leaving a name and character that his descendants can point to with just pride.

SAMUEL H. BOWLUS, grain dealer and proprietor of Bowlusville. Born in Middletown Valley, Frederick Co., Md., July 26, 1819; is a son of George and Ann Catharine (Lyles) Bowlus, natives of Frederick Co., Md., and who spent their lives in their native State, with the exception of about six months spent at Zanesville, Ohio, and at another time six months spent in Missouri, returning to their native State, where they resided till their death. She died Feb. 17, 1827,; he died Oct. 27, 1855, aged 65 years. They were parents of four children, Capt. Samuel H. the only one now surviving. Mr. Bowlus was married the second time to Miss Ann Benson, of Montgomery Co., Md., by whom he had four children, one only now living—George Andrew, now a resident of Iola, Kan, acting as real estate and railroad agent for the sale of lands, etc., holding a very prominent position, and through his extensive business has acquired a large amount of wealth. Mr. George Bowlus was in the farming and milling business during most of his life; was a very prominent and active man having the esteem and confidence of his community and the people of his county, holding many positions of public trust. Was Judge of the Orphan's Court for six years, and represented his county in the Legislature a greater portion of the time from 1828 to 1844. His eldest son, by his first wife, John W., now deceased, became a well known physician, in Millerville, Marion Co., Ind., where he had practiced his profession for thirty

years at the time of his death. The eldest son by his second wife, Thomas H., also deceased, took the profession of the law, and became one of the most prominent lawyers of Indianapolis, and an intimate friend of Gov. Hendricks. His practice, which was extensive, was continued till his death, a period of twenty years. Our subject was raised and grew to maturity in his native State; was only eight years of age at the death of his mother, but under the watchful care of his kind and intelligent father, grew to manhood, receiving a good common-school education, with a good knowledge of surveying. Was married Feb. 13, 1840, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Christopher and Ann Catharine (Stembel) Michael, natives of Frederick Co., Md. By this union they had twelve children; ten now survive—George C., Samuel W., Charles F., Mary Ann Catharine, Maria Anneta (now Mrs. Schindler, of Toledo, Ohio), Millard McCanlay, Warren L., John L., Henry C. and Clement L. In March, 1853, Capt. Bowlus and family emigrated to Ohio and located about three-quarters of a mile from his present place of residence. In 1856, he purchased the tract of land upon which the village of Bowlusville now stands. The location being about equally distant from Springfield and Urbana, the two railroads, C., S. & C. and N. Y., P. & O., pass through the village. In 1853, a regular station was established here for the convenience of the neighborhood. Capt. Bowlus, after the purchase of this land, erected a good dwelling with a storeroom attached, in which has since been kept a general stock of merchandise to suit the wants of the people; has erected a large warehouse for the storing of grain, and in which he has carried on quite an extensive trade; also erected a saw-mill, and saws and deals quite extensively in lumber. A post office was established here about 1855, but after a few years was abandoned; but in about 1862 was again re-established, taking the name of Bowlusville from its proprietor, Capt. Bowlus, under which grant it has since continued. Since and during the establishing of these several branches of industry, Capt. Bowlus has erected quite a number of houses upon lots of the village, which were needed for residences for the families of men employed in the various business interests of the village. Capt. Bowlus has dealt largely in real estate; is the active spirit of this community, and has done much for the benefit of this neighborhood, and has the general confidence and esteem of its citizens. In this brief sketch we have portrayed a family whose lives and characters in their business and professions stand very prominent, and of whose record their descendants may justly feel proud.

EPHRAIM Z. BRUBAKER, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Born Sept. 11, 1848, upon the farm where he now lives, and has resided all his life. Is a son of Benjamin K. and Mary (Zimmermann) Brubaker, natives of Pennsylvania, he being born in Lancaster Co., May 15, 1824, and she in Dauphin Co. Sept. 29, 1826. They became residents of Clark Co. in 1848, where they resided till their death. He died Oct. 21, 1857. They were parents of three children—Ephraim Z., Benjamin F. and John H. (deceased.) Mrs. Brubaker married her second husband, Mr. T. L. Bosart, in November, 1863, by whom she had one child—John Harley. She died Oct. 3, 1873. Mr. Brubaker's life was a brief one, being only in the 34th year of his age; but during his short life he was very successful as a farmer; was industrious and energetic, and acquired a good property. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and died in the triumph of a living faith. Our subject, 9 years of age, at the death of his father, remained with his mother on the home place till his majority. On March 29, 1874, he married Miss Alvina, a daughter of John P. and Mary Bexroth, natives of Pennsylvania, but became residents of Clark Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1864. Mr. Brubaker has always remained upon the home farm. It consists of 101 acres of good land with good improvements, a fine brick house and all the conveniences, constituting a fine home and residence, situated about two miles north of Springfield. Mr. Brubaker and wife, by their marriage, have four children—Laura E., John H., Rosa May and Alice Irene.

JAMES CLARK, capitalist, New Moorefield. A descendant of two old pioneer families of Clark Co.; was born in this county Nov. 21, 1838, a son of John D. and Susannah (Foley) Clark, he a native of Virginia, and she of Ohio, and a grandson of James Clark, also born in Virginia, but who became an early settler of Clark Co., and

afterward of Champaign Co., where he resided until death. The maternal grandfather, James Foley, also a native of Virginia, became one of the early pioneers of Clark Co., locating here about 1803 or 1805, while the Indians were still the principal occupants of the then almost unbroken forest, when there was but one store in Springfield, and four or five houses constituted the town. In this county he spent the remainder of his life. Although possessed of only a limited education, from the meager advantages of schools in those days, yet he possessed great natural talent, and was a very active and powerful man, both physically and intellectually. He became thoroughly known and held the respect and confidence of the people; was chosen a representative to the State Legislature two terms, and served his constituents faithfully. We may safely believe that had he in his early life possessed the advantages of our present generation, he would have arisen to distinction. John D. Clark came to this county with his parents when but a child; was raised to farm labor, grew to manhood, was married and located upon the farm where he still lives and has resided during his entire business life. He has been a man of great activity, and has not confined himself to the mere routine of farm labor, but his mind carried him into a more active field, that of an extensive stock dealer. For thirty years he did a large trade, buying through this country and the west as far as Illinois, driving large droves of cattle to Philadelphia and the Eastern markets, often throwing into market from two to three thousand head of cattle in a single year; has also dealt extensively in wool and pork, in all of which he was generally successful, as known by the fact that, in 1870, when he retired from business, he was worth over $200,000, which was mostly made by his own labor, skill and good management, which is perhaps a record of success surpassed by but very few in that day, or even since. In 1872, he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he has never fully recovered, although, physically, he still enjoys good health for one of his advanced age. His wife died May 8, 1876. Of an issue of four children, there were three daughters and one son—Mary C. (now Mrs. Pratt), Martha J. (now Mrs. R. A. Calvert, of Portsmouth, Ohio, whose husband now is Judge of the Court of that county), James, and Anna E. (now Mrs. W. M. Yeazell, of Springfield). Our subject, being an only son, has always remained with his father and assisted him in his business, and grew up with the advantages and observations of his father's plans and successes in business, and as his father advanced in years James gradually took the care and charge of his business affairs, till 1870, when his father retired from active life, since which he has taken the entire control and management. Mr. Clark is engaged in raising and dealing in a moderate yet profitable degree in trotting horses; has raised some of the finest horses in Clark Co.; has raised and trained horses which he has sold at prices as high as $20,000, and is justly recognized as one of the leading men in this line of business in this portion of Ohio. The Clark farm consists of 657 acres of most excellent land in a high state of cultivation, with fine and substantial buildings, with every arrangement for convenience and comfort, and is one of the best grain and stock farms in Clark Co. Mr. Clark is well known not only in his county, but his reputation extends far and wide throughout the country among all the prominent men who are interested devotees in fine horses; has been an active member of the Clark County Board of Agriculture for six years; has held various township offices, and is now Township Treasurer, which office he has held for eight years. He was married, Jan. 20, 1870, to Miss Emma S., only child of Charles and Mary (Taylor) Morgan, he a native of England and she of Ohio, but of English descent. Two children have been the fruits of this union, one of whom is living—Emerson Eugene Clark. Mr. Clark is one of the most pleasant and affable gentlemen it has been our good fortune to have met with in the county. He is an educated, well-read man, who keeps apace with the progress and development of the age; a man imbued with a proper spirit of liberality, taking an active interest in everything tending to the general welfare of his native county, of which he is a worthy and highly respected citizen.

J. W. CRABILL, farmer; P. O. Springfield. In the early settlement of Moorefield Township, we find the name of David Crabill as one among the earliest pioneers. As near as can now be ascertained, he and his family came from Virginia and located

here about 1808; he came a poor man, never having received but three months' schooling in his life. He first located with two brothers by the name of Voss, in Champaign Co.; thence came to this township; for these men he worked some time; thence he entered 80 acres of the northeast quarter of Sec. 13, where he commenced to work for himself, in true pioneer style, building a little log cabin with puncheon floor, etc., but he was industrious and had the true spirit coupled with energy, which knew no discouragements, and he labored on, opening out and clearing up his land, making improvements, and adding more land by purchase; was getting along prosperously in life when, unfortunately, he signed some paper as security, and in the course of time had it to pay, and although at the time his entire property would not half pay the creditors, yet by the assistance of friends, and an indomitable energy, he paid every dollar of about $15,000; this was a heavy blow for a poor pioneer, and probably but very few would ever have gone through it. After this experience, he was better fitted than ever to battle with the struggles of life; he labored on, increasing in his possessions, till at his death he owned over 1,100 acres of land, and worth at least $60,000. This example of prosperity shows the sterling worth and character of Mr. Crabill; a man who never failed to meet every obligation, and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He died May 5, 1839, aged only 59 years, yet had done a great work, battled manfully with the obstacles of life, overcame all and became quite wealthy. His wife died Oct. 19, 1863; of an issue of twelve children, seven now survive—Maria, now Mrs. Yeazell, of Illinois; Thos. V., Jas. W.; Mary, now Mrs. Crown, of Springfield; Pearson A.; Eliza, now Mrs. Jones, and William. The old homestead farm is still in possession of, and carried on by, the three brothers Jas. W., Pearson S. and William. They partake of their father's habits of industry, and are prosperous farmers of the township. William is Township Trustee, and held the office of Land Assessor in 1880.

JOHN B. CROFT, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born on the farm where he now resides, May 19, 1842; is a son of John and Margaret (Leffel) Croft, natives of Virginia, but came to Ohio with their parents about 1804, he being then about 3 years of age; was raised in Bethel Township, and followed the milling and distilling business. Was married there and followed his trade about eleven years; thence bought the place where he now resides; there carried on his former business, milling and distilling, until the war of the rebellion, when he closed up the latter business, but continued the milling till about five years ago, when, from his advanced age, he retired from active business. Mr. Croft was one of the early pioneers, and experienced a full share of the hardships, and ups and downs of pioneer life. Industrious and prompt in all his business relations, and ever maintaining an undoubted integrity of character. Of seven daughters and three sons, six now survive—David, Catharine, John B., Jane, Paulina and Laura B. Our subject always remained with his father. Was married, April 27, 1880, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Aaron Rockafield, a native of Virginia. During the war of the rebellion, on Aug. 16, 1862, Mr. Croft enlisted in the 17th Ohio Battery, and served through the war in the Army of the Mississippi. Was in the conflicts of Vicksburg and Port Gibson, and most of the conflicts of the Mississippi Valley, having in all been in seventy-two days of active, hard fighting, but escaped without a wound, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge and returned safely to home and friends. Mr. Croft is held in high esteem in his community, having the general confidence of the people. Has held the office of Township Trustee for the last three years.

JOHN DUKE, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 9, 1809; is a son of John and Abigail (Kline) Duke, natives of Pennsylvania, who lived and died there. They were parents of twelve children; eight now survive—Betsy, Sarah, Benjamin, John, Adam, Mary, David and Margaret. Our subject was raised to farm labor till about 17 years of age, when he left home to learn the shoemaker's trade; after learning which he returned home and lived with his father till of age. Was married, Jan. 10, 1836, to Jane Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Parkes, natives of Pennsylvania. They had eight children; five now survive—Jane Mary, Eliza, James, William and Sarah Ann. Jane Mary was born June 26, 1810.

By their marriage they have had eight children; four now survive—Wm. K., Sarah E., Rebecca Ann and Adeline. After their marriage, they remained in Pennsylvania till the fall of 1853, when they removed to Ohio and bought and located upon the place where he lives, and has since resided, a period of twenty-seven years. Mr. Duke has a good farm well improved, constituting a pleasant home and residence, and is now able to enjoy the comforts of life for the remainder of his days; and this has been accomplished by his own labor and industry. Has always been a man of good health and great activity; a man of positive character and determination, who carried out all his undertakings, and hence his financial success. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, to which she has belonged for nearly half a century, and he for one-third of a century; and they have had the pleasure to see their four surviving children grow to maturity, and all become members of the church and doing well.

PETER FERREE, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born in York Co., Penn., March 9, 1818; is a son of Peter and Catharine Ferree, natives of Pennsylvania, and who lived and died in their native State. They were parents of seven children; five now survive—Andrew, Leah, Peter, Catharine and Mary. Our subject lived with his parents till the death of his father, which occurred when he was only about 8 years of age, and from this time he was thrown upon the world among strangers, and found a home and work the best he could till about 19 years of age, when he and an older brother came west to Ohio, locating first in Stark County, where he remained about two years. Thence, in the spring of 1839, he came into Clark County, where he has since resided. Was married Dec. 24, 1840, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Baker, whose history appears in sketch of his son Adam, of German Township, in this work. By this union they have had four children; three now survive—Adam W., Mary C. and Anna. Mr. Ferree started in life a poor boy, and by his own industry, economy and good management has become independent. Is owner of 250 acres of land on Mad River Valley; of excellent quality, under good cultivation, with fine buildings and improvements; also owns 320 acres of land in Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Ferree's credit is undoubted. He owes no man; works on the cash system, consequently has the confidence and friendship of all who know him; and as an example of success, upright dealing and prominence in his community is worthy of imitation by the young in all generations.

JOHN FISHER, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born in Maryland, Aug. 18, 1801; is a son of Philip and Margaret Fisher, also natives of Maryland, who lived and died in their native State. They were parents of six children; three now survive—John, Philip and Henry. Our subject removed from his native State to Ohio in September 1852, locating in Clark County, residing in Springfield about six months; he then bought and located upon the farm where he now lives, in spring of 1853, where he has since resided, a period of twenty-seven years. He was married March 26, 1826, to Mary Ann Alexander, a native of Maryland, by whom he has had twelve children; ten now survive—John Lewis, Jacob H., Alexander, Elizabeth, Daniel M., Frances Ann, Martha, Joshua F., Thomas Jefferson and James William. Mr. Fisher, in his early life, followed his trade as a stone and brick mason. This he followed up to a few years prior to his coming to Ohio, when he gave up his trade and devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Fisher has 100 acres of excellent land, with good buildings and improvements, and is pleasantly situated, having a good home and residence. This farm and property Mr. Fisher has made and accumulated by his own industry and hard labor, making his first start by his daily labor at his trade, laying by dollar by dollar till he was able to buy his farm, and now he is well and comfortably fixed to pass the balance of his life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. Mr. Fisher and wife are members of the Reformed Church, having been such for the remarkable period of fifty-four years. And they have had the pleasure to see the most of their children become members of some branch of the Christian Church.

JAMES FOLEY (deceased). Since the first settlement of Clark Co., there were, perhaps, none of its pioneers more widely known throughout its length and breadth than James Foley, who was born in Virginia Oct. 4, 1779, and was the son of

William Foley, of that State, who was married twice and was the father of eighteen children, eleven of whom came to this county, viz., Lettie, Marian, William, John, James, Rose, Thomas, Absalom, Stephen, Catharine and Fanny, all being now dead. In 1803, James Foley came on horseback from his native State, being possessed of very little money, but determined to make a home in a country where slavery was unknown, and where a poor man would have every advantage that liberty and equality guarantees. He finally, in 1805, settled in Moorefield Township, upon land that he had previously selected. He was married, at Darby Plains, Ohio, about 1808, to Mary Marsh, daughter of Joseph and Susannah Marsh, natives of Virginia, where Mrs. Foley was born Sept. 4, 1784, and of which union were born five children, as follows: Griffith, Catharine, Susan, John and James, Catharine, the widow of Charles Ward, being now the only survivor. Mrs. Foley was a sincere member of the Presbyterian Church, and died April 17, 1855. Mr. Foley was one of the most successful men of Clark Co. Coming from a State where an educatien was difficult to obtain, he yet managed to pick up the common rudiments of reading, writing, etc., and this, added to his shrewd, natural abilities and his business experience through life, rendered his judgment safe, and therefore led to success. His views on slavery may be judged from the fact that, after settling here he went back to Virginia and, with the consent of his brothers, brought four slaves which they owned to this country and gave them their freedom. Quite an early emancipator was this rugged old pioneer, who began the work of emancipation before Lincoln was born, having inherited that love of freedom from his Irish forefathers, which is such a marked characteristic of that race. Mr. Foley was a Captain in the war of 1812, and was among those who went to the relief of Hull at Detroit, and his grandson, James Foley, the present Sheriff of Clark Co., has now the sword which he carried in that war against English tyranny. Politically, he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican. Was one of the first Commissioners of Clark Co., serving several years, and was a member of the Ohio Legislature two terms, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity. At the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1863, aged 84, he was the owner of 2,800 acres of land in the county, 160 close to Columbus, beside a large amount of money in bank and on interest, all of which was the result of his own efforts as an industrious, economical and honest man. He was a man of robust constitution, invincible courage and determination, affable in his manners, fond of a joke, even in his old age, whose companionship was pleasant, retaining his spirits to the last, and exhibiting that same vigorous, unyielding will and force of character which were his stepping-stones to prosperity.

MICHAEL GRUBE (deceased); born in Lancaster, Penn., Dec. 9, 1820; was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bookwalter) Grube, also natives of Pennsylvania. Of five children three now survive—Anna, Elizabeth and Simon; deceased, Michael and Mary. Jacob and wife became residents of Clark Co. about 1838, where they lived till their death. He died Aug. 9, 1841, aged nearly 49 years. His wife died May 6, 1870. Mr. Grube was somewhat of a military man in those days, being Captain of a Light Horse Company, in their musters and drills. Michael, our subject, was about 18 years of age when his father and family came and settled in this county. Here he passed the balance of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. Was married to Maria Anthony, who was born Dec. 5, 1823, a native of Pennsylvania. Issue, ten children, six now survive—Susanna, John D., Jacob, Henry, Levi and Joann. Deceased, four—Sarah Elizabeth, Lydia, Amanda and Simon. Mr. Grube died April 26, 1876, in the 56th year of his age. He was an energetic, industrious man, and acquired a good home and property. Never would accept or hold any public office, but pursued the even tenor of his agricultural pursuits. Was a man of undoubted integrity, a kind neighbor and an honored citizen. His widow and son, John D., remain upon the home place, where they have a fine farm and a good residence.

ALBERT D. GREINER, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 10, 1853; is a son of Henry H and Susan (Stoner) Griener, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio, locating upon the farm where Albert now lives in the spring of 1857; here they resided till their death. She died in October, 1872; he

died June 4, 1876. They were parents of four children; two now survive—Albert D. and Estella I. Mr. Greiner, while young, learned the plasterer's trade, which business he followed several years; then gave his attention to farming, which occupation he followed the remainder of his life. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, and gave his attention strictly to his business; whose integrity of character was undoubted, and who held the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived. Financially, he was quite successful, having acquired a good competency, and was well situated to enjoy the comforts of life when the messenger of death called him hence. Our subject, who was about 4 years of age when his parents came to Clark Co., was raised and grew to manhood here, and remained with his father principally till his death; since his death he has continued upon the home place, and will probably continue to make this his home and residence. He was married, Feb. 20, 1877, to Josie, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hedges, he a native of Champaign Co. and she of Clark Co. Mr. Greiner is very pleasantly situated, and is, like his father, very industrious, attending closely to his own business, and we have no doubt will, like his father, make life a success

ROBERT L. HOLMAN, farmer; P. O. Springfield. Born in Worcester Co., Mass., April 7, 1828. Is a son of Parley and Nancy (Young) Holman, natives of Massachusetts, and whose lives were spent in their native State. He died in the winter of 1849. She died in March, 1845. They were parents of eleven children, four now living—Caroline, now Mrs. Mellen, of Springfield; Robert L., Leonard and Ester, now Mrs. Phelps, of Springfield. Our subject, at 9 years of age, left his home to work his own way through life; working here and there among strangers wherever he could find work and a home, till about 17 years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter trade. Being naturally possessed of mechanical genius, he became a very successful mechanic, and became quite an efficient millwright and pattern-maker. This business proved quite lucrative, and his skill as a workman procured him plenty of business. He was married, May 3, 1853, to Martha M., daughter of Sylvester and Mary Hildreth, natives of Massachusetts. By this union they have four children—Arthur D., Walter H., Herbert W. and Edward P. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Holman removed from Massachusetts to Ohio, locating in Springfield, where he engaged in mechanical business, which he followed during his residence there of twenty years, with the exception of four years, during which he was in the mercantile trade. He was the inventor of the Buckeye Hominy Mill, which is so well known and acknowledged to be the best in use; from which invention he received quite a remuneration, and which has since been sold to a Baltimore firm for $200,000. In March, 1875, Mr. Holman, for the interests of his boys who were then arriving at the age of manhood, bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. This farm he purchased from the heirs of James Hawk, which consists of 173½ acres of excellent land on Sec. 34, in Moorefield Township. It has good buildings and improvements, and constitutes a fine home and farmer's residence. Mr. Holman's success in life, starting out as he did, a poor wandering boy, has shown a fine ability, which, coupled with industry and economy, has placed him in such favorable circumstances to enjoy for the rest of his days the comforts of life.

REUBEN HUFFMAN, farmer; P. O. New Moorefield. Among the earliest pioneers of Clark Co. was Jacob Huffman, who located four and one-half miles southwest of Springfield, in Bethel Township, in 1802. At this time it was mostly a wilderness from Cincinnati to Detroit. Mr. Huffman was truly a pioneer, opening out in the forests of Clark Co. with but three neighbors, and comparatively few settlers for many miles in every direction. Here he cleared up and opened out his farm, and spent his entire life, residing here on the same farm some forty years. He died Dec. 1, 1842, in his 71st year. His wife, Catharine Huffman, died Aug. 31, 1866, in her 80th year. Of a family of ten children who grew to maturity, five are now living—Henry, Reuben, Martha, Rachel and Samuel. Our subject, the sixth child, was born upon his father's home place, May 6, 1818. He lived and grew to manhood inured to the hardships of those early days, and remained with his father till his death. He was married, Oct.

28, 1841, to Ann E. (born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1822), daughter of David and Elizabeth (Barr) Tennant, natives of Pennsylvania, coming to Clark Co. when Ann was 16 years of age. Of an issue of eleven children, eight now survive—George W., Wm. T., Oscar L., John W., Mary C. and Sallie E. (twins), Reuben and Nettie B. Mr. Huffman remained upon the home farm till the spring of 1869; thence lived six years near Tremont City; two years near Enon, and in the spring of 1877 moved upon the place where he now resides. Mr. Huffman has made farming his business through life, and as such has the name of being one of the best farmers in the community, and may well be termed a model farmer; has always been an industrious and energetic man, one whose character and integrity was never doubted. He has not accepted or desired any office; has strictly attended to his own business affairs; has always lived well and comfortably, and endeavored to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and has possessed the confidence and respect of all his neighbors.

ALONZO HUNTER, farmer; P. O. New Moorefield. Is a native of Moorefield Township, born April 20, 1852; is a son of Lewis and Margaret (Seibert) Hunter, natives of Virginia, becoming residents of Ohio, locating in this township about 1822, where he has since resided, a period of fifty-eight years. Has given his undivided attention to farming, in which business he has made a success, and is one among the best farmers of the township. Has never held or sought office. Has been located upon his present farm about eight years. Has made and accumulated all his property since he came to the county, by his own labor and industry. He is now 79 years of age, and enjoys very good health. Of a family of nine children, five now survive—Samuel, George, Eliza Ann, Alonzo and Bell. Our subject remained with his father until his majority. He was married, Nov. 2, 1876, to Martha Ann, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Seitz) Beard, natives of Pennsylvania; issue, two children—Marietta and Frank Pearl. Mr. Hunter has always followed farming, and principally in Moorefield Township. Has been on the place where he now resides one year.

JAMES HUMPHREY (deceased); born in Virginia Sept. 12, 1891. Was a son of John Humphrey, a native of Ireland, Tyrone Co., born March 6, 1764; he emigrated to America in August, 1780, landing at Philadelphia, and, in October of the same year, he settled in Greenbrier Co., Va. On the 25th of November, 1790, was married to Miss Jane Ward (whose father was killed in an engagement with the Indians at Point Pleasant, Va. In 1793, he removed from Virginia to Mason Co., Ky.; where he remained till April, 1799, when he removed to Ohio and settled on Mad River, about two and a half miles north of Springfield, on the same section of land on which he breathed out his spirit into the hands of God who gave it, his death occurring March 19, 1857, being 93 years of age, and had been a citizen of Clark Co. 58 years. He was, consequently, one of the pioneers, and truly an invader of the forests of Clark Co.; was a valued and highly esteemed citizen, who contributed much by his virtues as such to edify the social and civil interests of the community of which he was a member. But what was better still, he was an earnest, consistent Christian, one about whose memory a sacred unction will abide. He first professed religion in Ireland, as a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the year 1787, and in that church lived and died, having sustained the life of a professor for seventy years. Was one of the two elected to the office of Elder at the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Springfield July 17, 1819, and duly ordained to that office Aug. 19 of the same year. This office he continued to exercise until superannuation disabled him to perform its more active functions. Though very aged, he was free from "grief and labor," peculiarly cheerful and happy, possessing an unusual amount of vigor and vivacity which he retained till death laid his cold iron hand upon him. He was the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity and became heads of families. He left as survivors six sons and two daughters, fifty-five grand children and thirty-seven great grandchildren; in all, one hundred descendants. Col. James Humphreys was only 2 years of age when his parents removed to Kentucky, and about 8 years of age when they became settlers of Clark Co., Ohio, and here he grew to manhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life. Was married, April 15, 1824, to Catharine, daughter

of George and Margaret Keifer, natives of Maryland, who became residents of this county in 1812. Catharine was born March 2, 1804; issue, ten children; six now survive—John A., George H., Charles H., Amanda, Mary and Emma C. Col. Humphreys died June 20, 1858, in the 67th year of his age. He was a man who commanded the high regard of the community of which he had been a member so long, and in which he was so well known; and here his memory will be cherished as an integral part of the history of this community, among whom his remains now lie moldering to dust. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Springfield in 1830, and honored that profession by a consistent deportment and diligent attendance upon the various means of grace. He attended public worship on the Sabbath preceding that on which he died, and enjoyed the communion service, which was peculiarly pleasant to him, or he would not have endured the suffering he did in his critical state of health to attend this means of grace. He died of cancer in the stomach; and though his family mourn his loss, they grieve not as those without hope, as what was their loss was his eternal gain.

LEONARD KARG, farmer; P. O. Bowlusville; born in Germany Oct. 29, 1826. Emigrated with his parents, Leonard and Elizabeth Karg, to America in 1830 or 1831, landing at Baltimore, thence to York, Penn., where they resided till the fall of 1855, when they removed to Clark Co., Ohio, and purchased and located upon the farm where our subject still lives. Here the father lived till his death, which occurred Sept. 14, 1868. His wife died in April, 1881, in her 89th year. They were parents of four children, two now survive—Maria (now Mrs. Holstein) and Leonard. Our subject lived with his father until his death. Was married, May 20, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Mary Benedict, natives of Pennsylvania, and who lived and died in their native State. By this marriage they have had thirteen children; ten now survive—Maria, Leah Jane, Sarah, Samuel, John Henry, Ellanora, Ulysses Grant, Leonard, Mary Elizabeth and Erastus Clyde. Mr. Karg commenced in life a poor boy. When young he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about nine years; then he gave his attention to farming, which business he has since followed. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 100-days service in the 134th O. V. I., and served out his time and was honorably discharged. He has been a very hard working, industrious man, and, with economy and good management, has become very comfortably and pleasantly situated; is owner of 195 acres of excellent land; has erected a fine brick house, and has a good barn and other buildings and conveniences, constituting a beautiful home and farmer's residence, and is a good example of what industry, economy and close attention to business will accomplish.

G. F. KENNEDY, physician and farmer; P. O. New Moorefield; born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11, 1827. Is son of Thomas and Ellen F. (Barker) Kennedy, natives of Baltimore, Md. Thomas Kennedy, the grandfather, was a sea Captain and followed the seas all his life, and by the wrecking of his vessel he lost his life. Thomas, the father, also followed the seas as Captain of a vessel for twenty-six years; then he emigrated to Ohio, locating in Clark Co., upon the farm where his sons now reside, in 1835. Here he lived until his death, which occurred Nov. 23, 1868, aged 76 years. His wife died Aug. 10, 1856. Of an issue of seven children, four now survive—George F., Thomas, Julia Ann and Emma. Mr. Kennedy in early life, while following the seas, partook in character, to a great extent, the general roughness of seafaring men; but after his locating on his farm, he joined the M. E. Church Jan. 3, 1842, and from this time to the close of his life was a very active and zealous worker in the cause of Christianity, and was a class-leader in the church during the last year of his life. Our subject was brought up to farm labor, and followed that occupation until 1845, when he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, two and one-half years; then commenced reading medicine under Dr. Rodgers, in Springfield. In the fall of 1849, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, also in the winter of 1851, graduating at the close of the latter term. Then he located upon the old home farm, where he continued the practice of his profession nearly thirty years; and in connection with his practice has, since his father's death, superintended the farm, which

consists of 103 acres of fine land, mostly in cultivation. Dr. Kennedy has been an active member of the M. E. Church since 1843, having been a steward in the church twelve years. On Sept. 14, 1851, he was married to Miss Emma, daughter of Rowland and Lydia Swain, natives of Nantucket, and a niece of Judge Swain, of Dayton, Ohio. Issue, nine children; eight now survive—Walter W., Sarah W., Franklin, Emma, Thomas, Edward, Charles and James J.

THOMAS W. LESHER, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born in Bedford Co., Penn., June 25, 1840; is a son of William and Hadasah (Carroll) Lesher, natives of Pennsylvania, and remained residents of their native State till the death of his wife, which occurred Sept. 30, 1849. They were parents of seven children, four now survive—Mary E., Thos. W., John B. and Emma M. Mr. Lesher married for his second wife Miss Margaret Martin, a native of Maryland, and a sister to Mr. Robert Martin, late of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Lesher now resides in Franklin Co., Penn.; has always been a man of sterling character, and held in high esteem by all who know him. A true Union man and a lover of his country and its laws. During the war of the rebellion, being on the borders of Pennsylvania, he suffered considerable by loss of property, and gave two sons for the service in the defense of his country. William Lesher, the grandfather of our subject, was a wagon-master in the army in the war of the Revolution; was with Gen. Washington's troops at Valley Forge; served about two years. The maternal grandfather, William Carroll, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The ancestors of our subject appears to have quite a military record; and the same blood seems to course through the veins and the same patriotic principles to possess the minds of their descendants. Our subject and his brother John B. were both engaged in the late war of the rebellion in defense of Union and liberty. John B. first enlisted in the 126th Penn. V. I.; was captured in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; was in Libby Prison about eighteen days; was paroled, and again enlisted in the Signal Corps for three years or during the war. Thomas enlisted in the 21st Penn. Cavalry, Co. H, enlisting for two years or during the war. He served till the close of the war. Was mustered out and received an honorable discharge. At the time of Mr. Lesher's enlistment he was tendered by Gov. Curtin a commission as Captain, but refused it, and would accept no office, declaring he enlisted from pure patriotism, and if his country needed his services as a private, he was ready to go, and in no other sphere would he go, quite in contrast to the general principle of office-seekers. Mr. Lesher became a resident of Clark Co., Ohio, October, 1877. Was married Oct. 30, 1877, to Emma E. Humphreys, whose ancestors' history appears in full in the sketch of James Humphreys (deceased), in this work. Mr. Lesher is a man highly esteemed for his integrity of character, and one who has been offered various offices, all of which he has universally refused, having no aspirations for notoriety of that kind, but preferring a quiet, private citizen's life, and as such, is a model which may with profit be copied after by many less worthy aspirants for office.

JOHN MARSH (deceased); born in the State of Virginia Nov. 2, 1794; became a resident of Clark Co. about 1818, being one among the pioneers of the county, locating here at the same time as others of those honored fathers who endured so many hardships, and laid the foundations and performed the primary work for this prosperous and growing county. Mr. Marsh was married, Feb. 28, 1833, to Maria, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Dye, who were among the first settlers of Miami Co., locating there about the same time of the Knoops, in 1798. Maria was born April 7, 1812. By this union they had three children—Nathan, Mary Jane and John D. Mr. Marsh died June 4, 1837, aged about 43 years. He was a remarkably industrious, energetic and successful business man, commencing in life with no capital, earning his first few dollars by his daily labor, grubbing and clearing up land in this, then almost unbroken wilderness; he was industrious and economical, and day by day and year after year he increased his capital, bought a farm, and from time to time added more land by purchase, became an extensive stock-dealer, and although he lived to only middle age, yet he became owner of 800 acres of land, and left his widow and family with a good competency. She remained upon the home place, with her children, who were then quite

small; and though a great charge and care devolved upon her, yet she was competent for the occasion, and her affairs were carefully managed and her children grew to maturity. Mrs. Marsh married for her second husband James Jones, who was born March 28, 1800, a native of Pennsylvania, their marriage being celebrated the 31st day of January, 1839. By this union they had six children, five now survive—Malinda, Benjamin (deceased), Werden, Thomas, Elizabeth and Walter. After their marriage, Mr. Jones took charge of the farm of his wife, where he remained till his death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1852. Mrs. Jones still remains upon the home place, where she has now resided nearly forty-eight years; and since Mr. Jones' death has, with the help of her sons, carried on the farm. In this brief sketch we have a history of some of the pioneers whose lives and labors may be read with great interest and profit by their children's children, long after the present generation has passed away.

NATHAN MARSH, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Springfield. Born Dec. 17, 1833, on the farm where he now lives and has always resided; is a son of John and Maria Marsh, whose history appears in full in sketch of John Marsh (deceased), in this work. Our subject, being a mere child about 3 years of age at the death of his father, was left in the care of his mother, by whom he was raised, and under whose watchful care he grew to maturity. Was married Nov. 9, 1859, to Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Eleanor Yeazell, whose history also appears in this volume. By this union they have seven children—Laura L. (now Mrs. Hoyt, of New York City), Lizzie D., Richard D., Nathan, Mary, John and Jessie. Mr. Marsh has followed the footsteps of his father in his occupation as a farmer and stock-dealer. Belonging to one of the old pioneer families of notoriety and prominence, Mr. Marsh has always taken a front rank in his community; has held many local offices, such as Township Trustee, School Director, etc.; the latter office he has filled for twenty years.

REV. ROBERT MILLER (deceased). Rev. Robert Miller was born in Prince George Co., Md., on the 19th day of August, 1767; his father was born in America, of Scotch parentage, and died while a soldier for the cause of American independence, leaving a widow and six children, of whom Robert, then only 11 years of age, was the oldest. His lot was the usual one in those days, of a hard struggle with poverty, notwithstanding which he educated himself in the English branches of study; learned the trade of carpenter and worked at his trade for several years, until the 19th day of January, 1793, he was married to Mary Highfield (to whom were born three children), and immediately afterward moved to the State of Virginia, where he lived until the fall of 1796, when he emigrated to Kentucky, crossing the mountains to the Monongahela River, near Brownsville, Penn., where he remained during the winter, and in the spring of 1797, conveyed his family and household goods on flat-boats down that river and the Ohio to Limestone (now Maysville), Ky., in which State he settled as a farmer, first in Mason and afterward in Fleming Co. May 7, 1799, his wife having died, he was married again to Elizabeth Hanson, who had born to her six children. In the year 1812, he again removed his family to the Pretty Prairie, in Champaign Co., Ohio, and bought a considerable body of land in what is now known as Moorefield Township, in Clark Co., where he died Oct. 18, 1834, and was buried in the graveyard of the Moorefield M. E. Church, being a tract of land which he himself had donated as the site for a church and for burial purposes. His own account of his religious life and ministry is quite lengthy, and we have space for only a few extracts; he wrote of himself as follows: "My mother and most of my relations called themselves church people (the Church of England), and I thought nobody was right as to religion but them. I sometimes heard of a people called Methodists, and from what I heard about them I was exceedingly mad against them, and thought they were the false prophets. About the 21st year of my age, the Methodists began to preach in the neighborhood where I lived. Among the rest of the people, I went to hear what these bad folks would say. The preacher began to preach, and I to hear; my prejudices were removed; my heart felt the truth of his doctrine, and I went home in some sense a Methodist. In February, 1789, I joined the church. April, the same year, the Lord spoke peace to my soul." From this time forward, all through his life, he was an uncompromising foe to wicked-

ness of all sorts, so much so as that he said of himself, "My friends thought I was overmuch righteous because I would not run with them to the same excess of riot. I became the wicked's by-word and the drunkard's song." In 1802, he was licensed to preach, when, as he wrote, "I now began, in my plain manner, to cry aloud against wickedness of all kinds, such as swearing, Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, and, above all, the abominable practice of holding our fellow-creatures in bondage. Now the tongue of persecution was let loose against me by the wicked, and not only by them but by the religious, so-called, of all denominations, the Methodists not excepted; but still I went on to preach." Rather an early Abolitionist for a Kentuckian was this old-time Methodist preacher. The result of this controversy was that, after manumitting a few slaves which he possessed, he removed from what he called "the bloody land" to Ohio. In the year 1809, he was ordained, by Bishop Asbury, a local Deacon, and in 1831, by Bishop Roberts, a local Elder in the M. E. Church. As a preacher, he was clear, incisive and forcible in his utterance, and famous throughout this part of Ohio for his quaint and graphic illustrations. Many stories are told by early settlers of his peculiar gifts and powers in the pulpit, for none of which have we space in our record. He died, as he had lived, fearing God and not man, and left a widow, now long since dead, and a large family of children, who, with their descendants and connections, are among the most prominent residents of Clark, Champaign and Logan Cos. Having felt the fires of persecution in his earlier ministry, there was placed, by his own request, on his tombstone, in the little quiet graveyard above named, the simple epitaph, "Let me alone."

MILTON M. MILLER (deceased), farmer and local minister; P. O. New Moorefield; born in Kentucky Dec. 23, 1811; was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hanson) Miller, he a native of Virginia and she of Maryland. They became residents of Clark Co. in the spring of 1812, locating upon the farm now owned by Abraham Mumper, and here they resided till their death. He died Oct. 18, 1834; his wife died in August, 1857. They were parents of six children, and he had three by first marriage. Two only now survive—Mary (now Widow Banes), and Maria (now widow of Samuel Hunter). They were strictly pioneers in this neighborhood, taking their farm right from the woods in its wild state, and enduring all the labors and hardships incident to such life, bringing the forests into fine cultivated fields, with waving grain, and replacing their primitive log cabin with a comfortable frame house, and before their death were able to enjoy the general comforts and conveniences of life, and all accomplished by his own labor and industry. He owned two quarter sections of land, and in connection with his many labors and progress in accumulating property and obtaining the comforts and conveniences of a good farm and home, he was an active Christian worker in the M. E. Church, being a local preacher for many years, and in his death the community lost a kind neighbor and the church a great worker. Our subject being but an infant when his parents moved to this county, was nurtured, raised and grew to maturity inured to the hardships of the early settlers of that day, and lived with his parents till their death. He was married, Nov. 29, 1832, to Mary T., daughter of Samuel T. and Rebecca (Dunlap) Hedges, he a native of Virginia and she of Kentucky; became settlers of Champaign Co. about 1812. They were parents of eleven children; those now living—Mary T., James, Jane, Elizabeth, Tabatha, Sarah and Samuel. Mary T. was born Sept. 22, 1814. Mr. Miller and wife had ten children, six now living—Mary E., Rebecca, Clara L., Robert N., Hattie M. and Milton M. Mr. Miller followed the footsteps of his father in being an industrious, energetic farmer; also an active Christian and a local preacher in the same church, and thus continued to the end of his life, which was terminated very suddenly. On May 5, 1872, having returned from church feeling wearied, he laid down to rest, and when called by his daughter to dinner, was found dead. This, though a severe stroke and loss to his family, was doubtless his eternal gain.

REUBEN SCIFERS, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born in Virginia Feb. 14, 1833; is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Romick) Scifers, natives of Virginia, but who emigrated to Ohio and located in Champaign Co. in September, 1833, and there resided

till their death. He died Sept. 9, 1875; she died Nov. 17, 1869. They were parents of fifteen children; fourteen now survive—Matilda, Eliza, Catharine, Elizabeth, William H. H., Reuben, Martha Jane, Isabel and James H. (twins), Samuel, Sarah Ann, Rachel, Margaret and Hannah Ellen; one deceased—Mary, who married David Jenkins, by whom she had eight children. Mr. Scifers always followed farming as an occupation; was a remarkably active and industrious man, having to make his own way through life; raised a large family of children, besides supporting his aged mother for many years, who lived to the remarkable age of 96 years. Mr. Scifers was a soldier in the war of 1812. He lived to the advanced age of 90 years, and was quite smart and active up to within a few days of his death. Our subject remained at home with his father till his majority. He then learned the trade of plasterer, which he followed till last summer, when he gave up his trade and has entered upon farming, to which he intends to devote the remainder of his life. He bought the farm upon which he now lives in the spring of 1868, upon which he has since resided, with the exception of two years, during which he lived in Springfield. He was married, Jan. 30, 1859, to Mary F., daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Maggert) Hullinger, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. By this union they have two children—Alice Ada (now Mrs. Charles O. May) and Ulysses Grant.

JACOB SHOWERS, farmer; P. O. New Moorefield; was born in Maryland, March 31, 1809; is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Miller) Showers, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland. In 1819, removed to Virginia, where they lived until 1834, when they removed to Ohio, locating in Champaign Co., on what is known as "Pretty Prairie;" here they resided until their death; he died June 3, 1847, aged 63 years; his wife died Aug. 23, 1858, aged 68 years. Of a family of eleven children when they came to Ohio, six are now living—Jacob, Emanuel, Andrew, John, Mary and Hezekiah. Mr. Showers was a very industrious, upright man; he was brought up to the blacksmith trade, which he followed for many years, or until his removal to Virginia, since which time he has followed farming. When he started in life, his only capital was a good constitution and willing hands; these he used diligently, and on "Pretty Prairie" he had one of the best farms in this section of the country, and had all the comforts and conveniences of life, and these were all made by his own labor and industry. He was a man who refused offices, yet had the entire respect and confidence of the community, and was often solicited to accept many township offices, but refused them. He lived a long and useful life, and died loved and respected by all who knew him. Our subject remained with and assisted his father on the farm until 1834. Was married, Aug. 28, 1834, to Mary, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Archey) Grove, he a native of Maryland and she of Pennsylvania; issue, seven children; four now survive—Susan E., Abraham H., Peter G. and Charles H. In the fall of 1838, Mr. Showers bought and located upon his present farm, where he has since lived, having made a continued residence here of forty-two years. Mr. Showers, like his father, has never desired office, yet has served more or less as School Director and Township Trustee. In his early life, he was a school teacher, and during his life has taken great interest in the welfare of the schools, and served as Director thirteen years. Mr. Showers has passed the active portion of his life, and now, from his advanced years and poor state of health, is living at his home, retired from active business.

WILLIAM TEACH, farmer; P. O. Springfield; was born in this county and township May 25, 1840. Is a son of Peter and Sarah (Angle) Teach, natives of Pennsylvania, but became residents of this county and township about 1837 or 1838, where they followed farming as an occupation, and resided here until his death; he died June 5, 1878. His wife is still living, now about 70 years of age. They were parents of seven children; five now survive—Daniel, Catharine, William, Martin and Franklin; two deceased—David and Josiah. The latter died while in the army in the late war of the rebellion, he having enlisted in the 17th Ohio Battery, serving about nine months, when he was stricken down by sickness and death. Mr. Peter Teach, when he came to this county, was possessed of no means, but, by industry and economy, he became owner of a good farm and home and raised a large family of children, and gave them

such advantages in education as those days afforded. He was also an active worker in the M. E. Church, having been a member for many years. Our subject remained at home with his father until his majority. Was married May 20, 1860, to Susanna, daughter of Charles and Catharine Leatherman, natives of Virginia, becoming residents of Ohio in 1855. They were parents of nine children; seven now survive—Elizabeth, Susanna, David, Catharine, Barbara, John W. and Nicholas M. Mr. Leatherman always followed farming till the death of his wife, which occurred March 25, 1878, when, about a year later, he broke up housekeeping, since which he has resided with our subject, his son-in-law. He is now about 70 years of age; has been a hardworking, industrious man all his life. He and wife were members of the German Baptist Church. Mrs. Susanna Teach was born April 6, 1840. They have four children—David M., Peter L., Sarah C. and Jennie May.

THOMAS C. WILSON, farmer; P. O. New Moorefield; was born in Mercer Co., Ky., Sept. 11, 1806. Is a son of James and Anna (Clelland) Wilson; he a native of Virginia and she of Maryland, becoming settlers of Kentucky about 1802, and remained residents there about five years; thence removed to Indiana near Lawrenceburg; thence to Greene Co., Ohio, about 1813; thence to Clark Co., about 1815, remaining about one year; thence into Champaign Co., where they resided till their death. He died Feb. 27, 1837, aged 64 years; his wife died in October, 1833, aged nearly 57 years. They were parents of eleven children; five now survive—Rebecca, Elizabeth, Thomas C., Philip S. and David V. They were noted as active members of the Presbyterian Church from their early life, and died in the triumphs of a living faith. Our subject, at his majority, started out in the world for himself by working for $7 per month, and from this made his first capital and start in life. Was married, March 19, 1835, to Miss Jane H., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Baldwin, natives of Virginia. She was born Dec. 19, 1801, being one of a family of eight children, one only now living—John W. Their issue is three children—Elizabeth Ann (now Mrs. Kennedy), James B. and Mary Jane, who married Evan R. Price, by whom she had two children—Evan Clelland and James B.; her husband died Sept. 26, 1871. Mr. Wilson's wife died Nov. 20, 1875. Mr. Wilson spent the first portion of his married life upon the farm where he now lives; thence bought a farm near New Moorefield, where he resided seventeen years. In June, 1856, he bought and located again upon the farm where they first lived, and where he has since resided for a period of twenty-four years. He has 340 acres of excellent land, with fine buildings and improvements, most beautifully located, constituting a very pleasant farmer's residence. Mr. Wilson has never held or sought office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his own business affairs. Has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church since 1833, almost half a century. Has been a friend to education, having given his children special advantages by sending them to the high school at Springfield several terms. His life has been one of active usefulness, giving liberally of his abundant means to the support of schools and churches and all worthy objects.

JONAS WYANT, farmer; P. O. Springfield; born in Maryland, April 25, 1822; is a son of Jacob and Susanna (Ridenour) Wyant, also natives of Maryland, but who removed to Ohio in October, 1837, locating in Miami Co., where they remained till the spring of 1838, when they removed to Champaign Co., residing in that county till 1845, when his sons bought the farm upon which they now live, and the family located here, where they lived until the death of Mr. Wyant; he died in January, 1851. They were parents of nine children, six now living—Susanna, Mary Ann, Hannah, Emily, Joseph and Jonas. Mrs. Wyant was married the second time to John Wyant, and became a resident of Warsaw, Ind., where she lived till her death. Our subject came with his parents to Ohio when in his 17th year, remaining with his father till his death. Was married Nov. 6, 1851, to Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Dolly Ann (Vowls) Dennis, natives of Virginia, becoming residents of Ohio about 1835, where they resided till her death. She died Nov. 2, 1865. He is still living, now about 78 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wyant have had nine children; eight now survive—Mary, Catharine, John F., William J., Chas. Edward, James V., Walter J., Emma V. and

Clive Parker. Mr. Wyant has a farm of 112 acres of good land, mostly in good cultivation, with good buildings and improvements; also a small farm in Champaign Co. of 40 acres, well improved; also some good town property in Lagonda; all of which has been made by his own industry, as when Mr. Wyant started out in life, he had no capital. Has labored hard and diligently, and, with economy and good management, has become well and comfortably situated, with an abundance of this world's goods for all the comforts of life. Mr. Wyant has been a member of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches for over thirty years, and his wife a member of the Reformed Church eleven years.

GEORGE W. YEAZEL, farmer; born July 4, 1851, a native of Clark Co.; is a son of Jacob and Eleanor Yeazel, he a native of Ohio and she of Virginia. Jacob was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Nov. 10, 1809; is a son of Arbaham and Mary (Curl) Yeazel, natives of Virginia, but became early settlers of Clinton Co., Ohio, where they resided till January, 1810, when they removed to Clark Co., and located upon the place where Jacob now resides. Here they lived till their death. He died Jan. 2, 1832; his wife died Sept. 22, 1828. When they came here, they began in pioneer style in the "little log cabin," opening out and clearing up the farm right from the primitive forest, and consequently endured all the hardships of such pioneer life. But before his death, by his own labor and industry, the work of his hands was rewarded by a good farm and home, with most of the comforts of life. Mr. Yeazel was a man of great integrity of character, and had the confidence of the people, and although he never sought office, yet he was Justice of the Peace for several years. Of a family of fourteen children, seven now survive—Sally, David, Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, Sidney and James. Jacob remained with his father upon the home place till his death. Was married March 31, 1831, to Eleanor, daughter of John and Jane (Davis) Foley, natives of Virginia, who became residents of Clark Co. about 1805. Issue, seven children—Eliza Jane, Catharine, John A., James E., Wm. H., Ellen and George W. Mr. Yeazel is now 71 years of age; has been a resident of this county and upon the same farm seventy years; has, in connection with farming, dealt considerably in stock; has been a man of industry and integrity of character, and taken a live interest in schools and the public interests of his township and community. Has held the office of School Director twelve years, and Township Trustee four years. Our subject was raised to farm labor. Was married Nov. 20, 1872, to Jennie, daughter of Jacob and Rachel McClelland, natives of Ohio. Issue, four children—Alice, Jacob, Mabel and Laura Bell. Mr. Yeazel located upon a farm of his father's, and afterward bought it, upon which he lived five years, then sold it and bought the farm upon which he now lives, and has since resided. He has 40 acres of good land, all in cultivation, upon which he has erected good buildings, and has good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Mr. Yeazel, in connection with farming, deals more or less in stock, and, although comparatively a young man, is well situated, and having the confidence of the people, will, doubtless, make a success in life.

JACOB YEAZEL, JR., was born in Clark Co., Ohio, July 8, 1842, and is the son of Jeremiah and Jane M. Yeazel, and grew to manhood upon the old homestead. He was married, Jan. 13, 1868, to Harriet Jones, daughter of John H. and Jemima C. (Bodkin) Jones, natives of Clark Co., and parents of five children—William W., Harriet Ann, Isabella and Virginia (twins) and George H, who was killed in the war of the rebellion. Mrs. Yeazel's father was killed by his horses running away with him Feb. 24, 1870, and her mother died Feb. 5, 1875. Mr. Yeazel farmed on various places until the spring of 1877, when he bought and located upon the farm of 170 acres, where he now resides, which is an excellent farm and under good cultivation. One child has been born to them—Glenna A. Mr. Yeazel has bright prospects, being a good farmer and an upright man.

JEREMIAH YEAZEL, deceased. Of the many large and well-known families of Clark Co., the Yeazels are no doubt one of the most extensive in relationship and numbers. Jeremiah Yeazel was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1806, and was the son of Abraham and Mary (Curl) Yeazel, natives of Virginia, who settled in

Clinton Co., Ohio, at an early day, coming to this county in January, 1810, and locating in the southeast part of Moorefield Township, where Mary Yeazel died, Sept. 22, 1828, and her husband Jan. 2, 1832. They had a family of fourteen children, seven of whom are yet living, and Jeremiah grew to manhood, inured to the privations and hardships of pioneer life. He was married, Dec. 20, 1827, to Jane M. Hodge, daughter of Andrew and Isabel (McTire) Hodge, natives of Virginia, who first removed to Kentucky, coming to Pleasant Township, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1808. Mr. Hodge entered 480 acres of land, upon which they spent their lives, enduring every hardship and trial which was the common lot of the pioneer, his wife dying Dec. 6, 1823, and he March 7, 1858, at the advanced age of 88 years. Of a family of six children who were born to Andrew and Isabel Hodge, all are now dead, Mrs. Yeazel having been the last survivor, she dying June 5, 1881, after a short illness, comforted in her last moments by the presence of her children. She was the only member of the Hodge family, born after her parents' settlement in this county, her birth occurring Dec. 24, 1809. Jeremiah and wife lived on rented farms for seven years, then bought a piece of land upon which they resided about eleven years, when they built the large house which has been the family home since the spring of 1845. To Jeremiah and Jane M. Yeazel were born twelve children—William E., John, James H., Mary J., Isabell, Andrew H., Jacob, Henry, Lousa, Scott, Edward W. and Sarah A., all of whom are living, with the exception of the youngest. They started in life poor, but by their own labor had accumulated a good competency, when death severed the union, Jeremiah dying Jan. 16, 1861, upon the day he was 55 years old. Politically, a Republican; he was a man well known and respected, and was a representative member of one of the leading families of Clark Co. His widow, with the help of her faithful children, added to the estate left by her husband until she was the owner of 558 acres of land under good cultivation, with fine improvements, which constituted a beautiful home for her in her declining years.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

ADAM BAKER, farmer; P. O. Eagle City; born on his present farm April 26, 1841; is a son of Adam and Susannah (Klinefelter) Baker, natives of York Co., Penn.; Adam and family became residents of Clark Co., Ohio, in 1836, remaining in Springfield about one year; then bought and located on the farm where our subject now lives; here he resided until his death. He died in April, 1863, aged 67 years. In 1869, his wife moved to Springfield, where she resided until her death; she died Aug. 7, 1879, aged 77 years. They were parents of twelve children, seven now survive—Elizabeth, Cornelius, William B., Elnora, Joanna, John W. and Adam. Mr. Baker was an active, prominent man in this community; in connection with farming, he was quite an extensive dealer in stock, and became owner of about 800 acres of land along the Mad River bottoms; also bought the flouring-mills and distillery then located here, which he ran very successfully for about twenty years. He also held various offices of the township and county; was County Commissioner several years. Our subject remained with his father until his death. Was married, Oct. 10, 1869, to Amanda, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Wilson, he a native of Champaign Co., Ohio, and she of Virginia, Amanda being the third of nine children; five now survive—Malissa E., William M., Amanda E., Mary Susanna and Sarah Caroline. Mr. Baker has always resided upon the old home place, with the exception of fifteen months' residence with his father on the Hetzler property, below Springfield, when they returned to the old home farm. Mr. Baker now owns 323 acres of fine land, constituting three farms. The home place has now been in possession of the Baker family forty-four years. He has never sought or held office; he is, like his father was before him, a stanch Republican. Mr. Baker has been an active business man; a good financier; has a pleasant home, and is well situated to enjoy the comforts of life.

EMANUEL BAKER, farmer; P. O. Tremont City; born in Clark Co. Feb. 7, 1821; is a son of Martin and Eve (Friermood) Baker, natives of Virginia; the grandparents were also natives of Virginia, but became among the early settlers of Clark Co.; in fact, were among the real pioneers, locating here before the county was organized. Martin and Eve were in their childhood when their parents located in this county, consequently were mostly raised here; were here married, and lived and died in this county. He died July 1, 1831. They were parents of six children, five now surviving—Emanuel, Amos, Absalom, Louisa and Martin; deceased, Samuel. Our subject, the oldest child, was but 11 years of age when his father died; this left the mother with the care and responsibility of raising these young children, and that in a new country, where she had to labor under many disadvantages and deprivations; but, with a courage and fortitude which only a mother seems to possess, she, with the assistance of kind neighbors, succeeded in keeping her family together until they arrived at maturity. She died Feb. 9, 1860. Mr. Baker was married Nov. 14, 1844, to Drusilla, daughter of Solomon and Leah Foltz, natives of Virginia. By this union they have had two children, one only now surviving—Lydia; deceased, Andrew J. Mr. Baker has spent his entire life in Clark Co., and followed farming as an occupation; has been located upon the farm where he now resides since the spring of 1845, a period of thirty-five years. He has a farm of 50 acres, all in cultivation, with good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Mr. Baker has held the office of Township Trustee for two years.

THOMAS BAKER, farmer; P. O. Eagle City; born in this county and township Aug. 4, 1820; is a son of John and Susannah (Nawman) Baker, natives of Virginia (for the Nawman family, see sketch of Samuel Nawman in this work). The grandfather, Henry Baker, was a native of Virginia, but became one of the early pioneers of Clark Co., and died here. John and Susannah were parents of eight children; five now survive—Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Cyrus and Susanna. They located about one mile north of Lawrenceville, where they lived until their death; she died some fifty years ago. He was again married, to Christiana Miller, by whom he had ten children; seven now living—Henry, Aaron, William H., George W., Catharine, Levi and Simon. He died over twenty years ago. Our subject made his home with his father until 28 years of age. Was married, in 1849, to Lydia, daughter of John and Margaret Hause, natives of Pennsylvania. Issue, six children; three now survive—Harmon H., Emanuel A. and Cyrus W. Mr. Baker, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now resides, and has made a continued residence of thirty-one years. His farm consists of 36 acres of fine bottom land in the Mad River Valley, most of which is in good cultivation, and constitutes him a very pleasant home and residence.

JAMES V. BALLENTINE, Justice of the Peace, Lawrenceville; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1823; is a son of William and Nancy A. (Nail) Ballentine, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1798 and located in Pennsylvania, where he raised a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters still survive—Robert, Mathew, David, James V., Margaret and Elizabeth. In 1831, Mr. Ballentine came to Ohio with his family, and, after a short stay in Montgomery Co., removed, in 1832, to German Township, Clark Co., where he spent the remainder of his life; he died Nov. 15, 1851; his wife died June 11, 1843. He was an industrious, hard-working man; left his native land to escape the oppression of the English Government; he sought and obtained an asylum in this "land of the free," landing here when the hand of civilization and enterprise had done comparatively little toward building cities and developing the wonderful resources of this now great and growing country. Our subject was brought up to farm labor, receiving a common-school education, with two terms of six months each attendance at a high school in Springfield. Was married, Aug. 20, 1853, to Rosanna, daughter of John and Sarah Domer, natives of Maryland: issue, five children; four now survive—Charles F., Sarah Jane, Anna and Marion S. Mr. Ballentine followed dealing in stock till 1855; thence gave his attention to farming, following agricultural pur-

suits till the spring of 1877, when he sold his farm and bought property in Springfield, and some in Lawrenceville, locating upon the latter, where he has since resided. This course he took that he might have better privileges to educate his children, being one of those believing in education and progress. His eldest son is now in Springfield studying for the profession of a lawyer. The youngest son is prosecuting his studies, in preparation for some profession. Mr. Ballentine has been a prominent man of his township, having held office a great portion of his life. Was Assessor seven years, and Assistant Assessor five years; Revenue Assessor two years; Real Estate Assessor one year, and Justice of the Peace nine years.

HENRY BOOSINGER, apiarist and sorghum manufacturer, Bowlusville; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Oct. 9, 1831. Is a son of Henry and Catharine Boosinger, whose history appears in full in sketch of Martin L. Boosinger, in this work. Our subject was raised to farm labor, and always followed that occupation till about seven years ago, when he entered extensively into bee culture, and also into the gardening business; these he has followed with good success. In the fall of 1879, he bought a cane mill and built a furnace, and arranged full machinery for the manufacture of sorghum molasses, which business he is now carrying on extensively; and in this business, as well as an apiarist, he seems to be successful, evidently understanding the principles of the business which is always so necessary to the sure road to success. He was married, Oct. 16, 1854, to Miss Lucy Ann, daughter of John and Rebecca (Henry) Dear, he a native of Virginia, and she of Ohio. They were parents of nine children; four now survive—Eliza Jane, Lucy Ann, Mary Harriet and John Simeon. Mr. Boosinger and wife have had an issue of thirteen children; ten now survive—John Henry, Samuel Augustus, Charles Marion, William Ellsworth, Addie Louisa, Joseph Ezra, Thomas Lee, Mary Elizabeth, Emma Dora and Walter Forest. Mr. Boosinger has never held office except that of School Director, which office he now holds. His business demands all his attention, and he is one of those energetic men who attends strictly to his business, and as such is prosperous, and has the confidence of his community.

MARTIN L. BOOSINGER, farmer; P. O. Bowlusville; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 8, 1829; is a son of Henry and Catharine (Spickler) Boosinger, he a native of the Canton of Basil, Switzerland, and emigrating to America in 1817. She was a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1837, when they removed to Ohio, locating in Clark Co., where he resided until 1872; thence removed to Logan Co., Ill., where he still resides, now about 78 years of age. Of an issue of five children four now survive—Martin L., Henry, John S. and Augustus. Mr. Boosinger has always been an athletic, hard-working man, and now, at his advanced age, is quite robust and healthy. Is naturally quite gifted as an artist, as a portrait-painter and a sculptor; although never having served any apprenticeship, or taken any lessons in the art, yet he would, doubtless, have excelled in fine arts had his financial circumstances permitted him to have made it a study. He has always been a man of great integrity of character, whose word could always be relied upon, and an active Christian worker, a member of the M. E. Church, and one who is respected and stands in high esteem by all who know him best. His wife died in 1849. He married for his second wife Nancy Downing, with whom he is now living in Illinois. Our subject lived with his father until about 20 years of age, or till the death of his mother. Was married in October, 1854, to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of John and Rebecca (Henry) Dear, he a native of Virginia and she of Ohio; issue nine children, six now living—Mary C., John Franklin, Ella R., Annie E., Arthur H. and Laura May. Mr. Boosinger has always lived in this county, with the exception of three years spent in Illinois. Has been located upon his present farm about fifteen years. Always made farming his business. Has never held or sought office, but is a stanch Democrat in principle, but believes in the best men being elected to office, and that we should always adhere to the wishes of the people as expressed by their popular vote.

JOHN C. BYERS, farmer; P. O. Northampton; was born in Pennsylvania April 16, 1815; is a son of John and Nancy (Branaman) Byers, natives of Pennsylvania. Benjamin Byers, the grandfather, also a native of Pennsylvania. Christian

Branaman, the maternal grandfather, was of English birth, and came to America a poor boy, and was sold to pay for his passage across the waters. John and family became residents of Ohio in 1847, and, in one month after locating here his wife died. After her death, he and his son-in-law bought and located upon a farm in Fairfield Co., residing there three years; thence to Putnam Co., where the father died March 16, 1873 or 1874. Our subject was raised to farm labor, living with his father until 23 years of age. Was married Aug. 11, 1836, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Peggy Wangart, natives of Pennsylvania; issue eleven children; ten grew to maternity; nine now survive—Leah, Catharine, Lydia, Fannie, Andrew, Mary, Melissa and Sarah; deceased, Nancy and Elizabeth. Mr. Byers, after his marriage, lived in Pennsylvania seven years; thence to Franklin Co., Ohio, and resided nine years; he then took an extended tour through the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, prospecting for a home and a location, and finally settled upon the farm where he now resides, having come to the conclusion that he saw no State or county possessed of all the advantages better than this. Here he has resided twenty-seven years; has greatly improved his farm, erected all new and commodious buildings, and has everything fitted up, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. Mr. Byers started a poor man, and, by his own industry, economy and good management, has accumulated a good competency. He has never sought or held office, preferring to attend quietly to his own business affairs; religiously, he is a Methodist. Mr. Byers has always been a strictly temperate man, and a great friend to the temperance cause; has never used intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any form, and never swore an oath in his life. Such an example is worthy of record and of imitation by all future generations

JOHN S. DEAR, farmer; P. O. Bowlusville. Born on the farm where he now resides Aug. 4, 1844; is a son of John and Rebecca Dear, whose history appears in full in the sketch of Henry Boosinger, in this work. Mr. Dear remained with his father till 18 years of age, when, on Aug. 13, 1862, he answered to the call of his country during the war of the rebellion, and enlisted in Co. I, 44th O. V. I., and served through the war in this regiment and in the 8th O. V. C.; was in many hard-fought battles, but escaped without a wound, and returned safely home. Was married Sept. 16, 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Eva (Maggart) Sides; he a native of Pennsylvania, and she a native of Ohio. Issue, four children—Warder, Ottwa, and Grace and Mabel (twins). Mr. Dear, after his marriage, still remained upon the home farm, till the fall of 1868; thence to Wabash Co., Ind., where he resided till the spring of 1872; thence returned to the old home farm, where he has since resided. This farm consists of 46 acres of good land, mostly in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. John and Eva Sides were parents of nine children, four now survive—Mary Ann, Elizabeth, John Henry and Ellen.

JACOB DINGLEDINE, farmer; P. O. Tremont City: born in Virginia July 13, 1810; is a son of Philip and Mary (Barrington) Dingledine, natives of Virginia. They became residents of Ohio, locating in Champaign Co., in 1844, where they resided till their death. His wife died in October, 1860; his death occurred Aug. 9, 1872. They were parents of twelve children, five now survive—Margaret, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary and Sallie. Our subject remained with his father till 22 years of age; in the fall of 1832, he came to Ohio, and located in Clark Co.; thence in Champaign Co., where he resided about twenty-seven years; thence back to Clark Co., where he has since resided, and upon his present farm, where he now lives, he has resided about three years. He was married Sept. 29, 1836, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Baker, natives of Virginia, but who came among the early settlers of Clark Co. By this union they had seven children, three now survive—Samuel, John Emery and Rachel Ann. His wife died Jan. 18, 1858. His second wife, Sallie, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Baker, natives of Virginia, he married April 12, 1859. Mr. Dingledine has held most of the important offices of his township, having been Assessor one term, Township Trustee eight or ten years, and Township Treasurer for three years. Has been a prominent member of the Reformed Church for twenty-five or thirty years. He has a fine farm of 103 acres, mostly in cultivation, with good improvements, constituting a very pleasant home and farmer's residence.

JOHN S. GARD, M. D., physician; P. O. Tremont City; born in this township and county Oct. 12, 1829; is a son of Gershom and Mary (Peacock) Gard, he a native of Kentucky and she of Virginia. The grandfather, Job Gard, was a native of New Jersey, and became one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and thence of Ohio, first at Cincinnati, thence at Dayton, thence Miami Co., and finally of Clark Co., settling in German Township, about 1805, where he spent the most of his life. Gershom, when his father settled here, was about 13 years of age; was brought up to farm labor till he reached his majority, after which he followed farming and the milling business; building during his life several mills along Mad River. His life was one of great activity; was a soldier in the war of 1812, being then a young man just blooming into manhood. He died Nov. 1, 1866; his wife died several years previous, about 1849. They were parents of thirteen children, six now survive—Benjamin M., Silas H., John S., Emery R., Eli J. and Margaret. Mr. Gard was twice married; his second wife was Maria Smith, of Springfield, whom he married in the latter part of 1849, and by whom he had two children—Charles G. and Edwin V. Our subject was brought up to manual labor on the farm till 18 years of age, receiving the advantages merely of a common school education. At this period he attended the Ohio Conference High School, at Springfield, two years; thence the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, two years; thence R. S. Bacon's Commercial College, at Cincinnati, where he graduated; thence the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in 1864. He now entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, under Maj. Grant, of New Jersey, being assigned to that position and located at Madison, Ind., by Charles Tripler, who had command of the Northern Medical Department, where he remained till his appointment as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, which position he held three years. After his father's death, or in 1867, he bought the old homestead farm of the heirs, paying $106 per acre. He was now owner of three good farms; these he rented and entered upon the practice of his profession, at Tremont City, where he continued till April, 1879, when he bought and located upon the farm where he now resides, retired from active practice. He married, Nov. 11, 1851, Miss Emma E., daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Hurd, natives of New York State; issue, five children, four now survive—Horace A., Warren E., Mary B. and Laura A.; deceased, Edward DeForest. Dr. Gard now owns 300 acres of excellent land, constituting three farms, all in good cultivation, with good improvements, and is pleasantly situated to enjoy the comforts of life. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, being the only Republican ever elected to that office in German Township. The Doctor and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, he having been such twenty-five years, is Trustee of the Church, and superintended the building of their new edifice, which does honor to the members and the town of Tremont City.

GIDEON HARTMAN, farmer; P. O. Lawrenceville. Born in Pennsylvania March 6, 1832. Is a son of Peter and Hannah (Myers) Hartman, natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio, locating in Clark Co., in 1837, upon the tract of land upon which his son Lewis now resides. Here he lived till his death, May 31, 1872. His wife is still living at the home place with Lewis, and is now 77 years of age. They have four children—Maria, Amos N., Gideon and Lewis M. Our subject was married, Dec. 24, 1857, to Barbara, daughter of Daniel and Susanna Snell, natives of Virginia; issue, seven children; five now survive—Oscar W., Ella F., Alice Ida, Effie May and Charles Elmer. They at once located upon the farm where they now live and have since resided. His farm consists of 181 acres of land, 125 of which are in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a nice farmer's home and residence. Mr. Hartman and wife are members of the German Baptist Church, to which they attached themselves five years ago.

EMANUEL HAUSE, blacksmith, Lawrenceville; born in York Co., Pennsylvania, Aug. 24, 1832. Is a son of John and Margaret (Hartman) Hause, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were natives of Germany, the maternal of Pennsylvania. John and family emigrated to Ohio and located in German Township in the spring of 1848, where, in about six months after, he died. His wife died in

July, 1877. From an issue of five children, four now survive—Lydia, Aarabel B., Emanuel and Peter J. The mother was married the second time to Emanuel Circle, by whom she had one child—William C. Our subject, at the death of his father, was 6 years of age. The family were left in quite limited circumstances, and the children obtained homes wherever they could be found. Emanuel worked here and there through the summer months, and in the winters remained at home with his mother and attended the district school. In May, 1855, he sought and obtained a position with Joseph Peters, of Springfield, to learn the blacksmith trade; continued with him two and a half years, thence he took a trip West, working at his trade at various points in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana for one year; thence in 1860, he and his brother commenced business on their own account in Lawrenceville, where they carried on blacksmithing fourteen years, when his brother retired from the firm, and Mr. E. continued the business till April, 1880, when he sold out and bought a farm two and a half miles north of Lawrenceville. He was married, Oct. 3, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Christena Brest, natives of Virginia; issue, eight children; six now survive —Laura A., Clark C., Otilla J., Kit C., Omer P. and Stephen S. Mr. Hause started out a poor boy; obtained but a limited education; learned his trade, and, by industry and economy, has, besides raising his family and meeting the expenses of much sickness, and the death of two children, accumulated a good property; owns 100 acres of good land, mostly in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, and all paid for but $1,650. He has been a hard-working, energetic man, and is one of those who knows no such word as "fail."

SAMUEL R. HOCKMAN, miller, Eagle City; born in Shenandoah Co., Va., Sept. 26, 1821. His father, Peter Hockman, and grandfather, George Hockman, were born on the Shenandoah River, in Shenandoah Co., Va., and lived and died there. The great-grandfather, Peter Hockman, was born in Pennsylvania, coming to Virginia in his younger days, and lived and died there. Samuel Hockman was raised on the farm and worked for his father till July, 1842; he then engaged with William D. Wright, of the same county and State, to learn the milling business, which he has followed up to the present time. He was married, Jan. 29, 1852, to Ann Eliza, youngest daughter of Christian Gochenour, and granddaughter of John Gochenour, all residents of the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; they had seven children born in Virginia—Milton, Lydia, Mary, John, William, Benjamin and Samuel. In July, 1867, he emigrated to Champaign Co., Ohio, where his two youngest daughters were born—Emma and Bettie. Here he worked at his regular trade in several of the mills on Mad River, until in May, 1876, he purchased the old Baker mill property in Clark Co., now known as the "Eagle City Mills," where he has since remained, and is doing a good business under the firm name of S. R. Hockman & Son. This is a very fine property, located on the Mad River in the midst of a fine grain-growing country, and is fitted up with the best of machinery, great improvements having been made in the mill since its present ownership, and they contemplate making still further improvements in the way of some new machinery, determined to make it one of the best mills on Mad River. Last year, from July, 1879, to July, 1880, they ground 46,000 bushels of wheat, besides many thousand bushels of other grain. On April 1, 1879, a post office was established at the Mills, called the "Eagle City," and Mr. Hockman was appointed Postmaster, which position he still holds.

JOHN KIBLINGER, farmer; P. O. Eagle City; born on the farm where he now resides, Sept. 11, 1816; is a son of Jacob and Mary (Pence) Kiblinger, natives of Virginia. Jacob first visited this county in 1801, and between this date and the year 1805, made four trips from Virginia to this county, assisting in moving several of the Kiblinger and Pence families to this their new home. On the last trip, which was in 1805, he brought his father, Jacob and family, and all now became permanent residents of this county, being truly pioneers of the county. Jacob Kiblinger, Sr., built the first saw-mill and hemp-mill in this township, located on Mad River, near the place where the Eagle City Mills now stand. Jacob Kiblinger, Jr., on one of his first trips to this county, between 1801 and 1805, entered 80 acres of land, which is embraced in the

farm of our subject. From the year 1805, when they made their permanent settlement, they commenced to open out and clear up the land and make a home. After some years of labor and toil, the grandparents died, and the work was continued by the father. He lived till Feb. 18, 1860, when death released him from all earthly cares. His wife died Dec. 30, 1870. They were parents of eleven children, four now survive—John, Eli, Jemima and Lemuel. Our subject lived with his father till his marriage, to Mary Jane, daughter of Henry and Eva (Snyder) Pence, natives of Virginia. Issue, four children, two now survive—Eva Ann and Mary Catharine. His wife died June 24, 1847. His second marriage was Dec. 12, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Grube, natives of Pennsylvania. Issue, four children, three now survive—Lucinda, Sylvanus and Joanna. Mr. Kiblinger, after his first marriage, located in Champaign Co., near Westville, and resided eight years; thence back to the old home place, where he bought out the heirs and took care of his parents till their death, and has always remained here till the present time; has cleared up and brought into cultivation, right from the woods, 100 acres since he purchased the farm. His farm now embraces 185 acres in good cultivation, with good improvements, and constitutes one of the best corn and stock farms in German Township. Mr. Kiblinger refuses all offices of the township, but is an active member of the Agricultural Board of Clark Co.; was one of its organizers, and has been actively engaged in its work and welfare for several years. Mr. Kiblinger is one of the active and progressive farmers of Clark Co.

JOSEPH C. KIPLINGER, farmer; P. O. Eagle City; born on the farm where he now resides, Feb. 11, 1842; is a son of Philip and Mahala (Shockey) Kiplinger, he a native of Virginia and she of Kentucky. The grandfather, Daniel Kiplinger, also a native of Virginia, became a resident of Ohio, locating in German Township, in 1806, being one of the pioneers of the county, settling here when this section was nearly all in its primeval forests, and the Indians their principal neighbors. Here he lived till his death, which occurred about 1852. Philip was about 2 years of age when brought here by his parents, and was raised and brought up in this county, and lived and died here, living his entire married life in the same neighborhood of his father. He died April 8, 1867. His wife is still living, now 74 years of age. They were parents of fifteen children, ten now survive—William, Daniel, James, Elizabeth Ann and Mary Jane (twins), Joseph and Philip (twins), A. Philander, Lucetta, Caroline and B. Franklin. Our subject lived with his father, brought up to farm labor till his majority. Was married, April 23, 1868, to Emma J., daughter of Noah and Louisa Ernst, natives of Virginia. Issue, two children—Viola and Philip Wilbur. Mr. Kiplinger has always resided upon the old home place, with the exception of four years spent in Moorefield Township, moving back again in the spring of 1874. The home place consists of 96 acres, mostly in cultivation, with good improvements. Mr. Kiplinger and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Grandfathers of our subject will receive due mention in the history of German Township, in the body of this work, as its pioneers. And we would add further in justice to the patriotism of this family, that four of our subject's brothers were enlisted in the defense of our country in the late rebellion, one of whom died while in the army.

WILLIAM A. LAYTON, farmer; P. O. Tremont City; a native of Clark Co.; born Nov. 15, 1845; is a son of John A. and Evaline (Tulis) Layton, he a native of this county, and she of Greene Co. The grandfather, Arthur Layton, was one of the early settlers of Ohio, locating in Bethel Township, sometime prior to the war of 1812, as he served in that war as a soldier. John spent his life in this county except four years in Illinois, and seven years in Greene Co. He died March 25, 1877; his wife is still living. They were parents of three children, two now living—Lucinda and William A. Our subject remained with his father till after his majority. He was married, to Angeline, daughter of Michael and Sarah Wolf, natives of York Co., Pennsylvania. Issue, four children, three now survive—Claudius A., Charles M. and one infant. Mr. Layton, after his marriage, remained on the home place till November, 1878, when he bought and located upon the farm where he now resides. His farm

consists of 145 acres, most of which is in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN E. LORTON, farmer; P. O. Lawrenceville; born in this township and county Nov. 10, 1827; is a son of John and Rachel (Donavan) Lorton, natives of Kentucky, and became residents of Clark Co. in 1816, locating in German Township, among the early settlers, and lived here till their death. He died Sept. 16, 1847; she died in August, 1879. Of an issue of ten children, five now survive—Mary Jane, Sarah Ann, John E., William and Jonathan. Our subject was married, Sept. 13, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Nancy Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania. Issue, seven children, five now survive—J. William, Amanda M., Emma C., Lewis N. and Claretta. His wife died Feb. 19, 1868; was married the second time, Feb. 24, 1873, to Rebecca, daughter of Henry W. and Lydia (Klinfelter) Swartzbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania. Issue, four children—Cora Bell, Lydia M., Anna Matilda and Luther Ely. Mr. Lorton, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives, and has since resided, having made a continued residence of thirty-one years. He has 81 acres of land in good cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence; has been Township Trustee for five years.

ANDREW CAMPBELL McLAUGHLIN, M. D., Tremont City. Is a son of James W. McLaughlin, who came to this country from Scotland with his father, Duncan McLaughlin, about the year 1787; the latter settled in Mifflin Co., Penn. Upon arriving at early manhood, the father of Dr. McLaughlin removed to Kentucky, and there married Jemima Stretch, a native of Pennsylvania, but soon after his marriage located in Concord Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, where the subject of our sketch was born Aug. 1, 1809, being the second of a family of eight children, viz.: William Wilson, Andrew Campbell, Eliza, Cyrus, James (died in infancy), Elmira, and Peter and Rebecca (twins). Our subject received a good common-school education, and at 22 years of age entered upon the duties of a school teacher, and about the same time became a student of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Richard W. Hunt, of Springfield. After completing his course of study, he commenced the practice of his profession April 2, 1836, at Clarksburg, now Tremont City, Clark Co., and is a graduate of Starling Medical College of Columbus. For a long period he has been a member of the Clark County Medical Society, of which he has been President. For upward of a quarter of a century he has belonged to the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was Vice President in 1874 and 1875; is also a member of the Central Ohio Medical Association, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, Examining Physician for the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also for the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, and was at one time Surgeon of a regiment of State militia. Having experienced considerable difficulty in his early efforts to obtain a medical education, he has given material aid to students who have sought guidance and instruction in the pursuit of their studies, and they are now prominent practitioners. Dr. McLaughlin's first Presidential vote was cast in Moorefield Township in 1832, for Gen. Jackson, who received at that voting place 14 votes in all, which were copied by the young voter from a newspaper he happened to have in his possession, there being no Jackson tickets on the ground. The newspaper referred to was the *Ohio Monitor*, published half a century ago in Columbus, by David Smith. Recognizing it to be a duty of the physician to keep abreast with all the discoveries in medical science, and to be thoroughly posted in the literature of his profession, he has studied for many years many of the leading medical journals of this country and Europe, thus acquiring a respectable amount of scientific knowledge. Having for forty years been engaged in a laborious practice, he has retired on an ample competency to enjoy the years that may still remain of a well-spent and honored life. Although he has maintained a high position in his profession, he has been no less prominent as a citizen. Dr. McLaughlin is six feet one inch high, and weighs 315 pounds; has good use of himself; eats well and sleeps well; has no pain nor aches, and enjoys life well. He abstains from the use of strong drink and tobacco, and never used profane language at any time in his life. Has no corrosive care nor anxiety;

obeys the apostolic injunction, "owe no man anything;" has great reason to be thankful. His aim is to do right and his trust is in God. Dr. McLaughlin married, Aug. 28, 1838, Eliza Jane, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Beamer, and had one son who died in infancy.

JEREMIAH W. MAURICE, farmer; P. O. Dialton; born in England May 4, 1833; is a son of Isaac W. and Eliza Maurice, who emigrated to Ohio in 1833, locating in Clark Co. Isaac was a printer by trade, and worked in Canada one winter; thence in Columbus, thence in Springfield, following his trade in these places some three years; thence bought and located upon the farm where our subject now lives, in 1836, and here he resided until his death. In 1862, he recrossed the ocean to visit his native land, returning again in 1863. He died July 10, 1873, aged 71 years. His wife died in November, 1843. They were parents of five children—three now survive—John T., Jeremiah W. and David W. He was married the second time in 1845, to Caroline, daughter of Sylvester and Lois Davis, natives of Virginia; issue, six children; three now survive—Joseph, Maria W. and Vanhorn. Mr. Maurice received a stroke of paralysis by which he became helpless upon his left side for some eighteen years prior to his death. His last wife died June 10, 1876. Our subject was raised to farm labor, and remained with his father on the home place till his death, and still resides there and has never married. Joseph, the eldest child of his father by his second wife, also resides on the home place; was married October, 1870, to Isabel M., daughter of Elias and Sarah Neese, natives of Virginia; issue, five children—Wesley A., Adelia I., George A., Clinton A. and Sarah B. The farm consists of 89 acres, mostly in cultivation, with good improvements. They are members of the Reformed Church, Jeremiah having been such twenty-two years, Joseph twelve years, and their sister Maria twelve years.

JESSE MEAD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Bowlusville. Mr. Mead is a native of Clark Co., having been born Sept. 1, 1824, to Daniel and Mary (Palmer) Mead. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of New York. They had five children who are all now dead except Jesse, whose grandfather, William Palmer, left his native State and became a resident of Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1796. He later became a resident of Mad River Township, Clark Co., and died in this county; his remains rest in the cemetery known as the "Knott Burying-ground," near Enon, Ohio. Daniel, the father of our subject, became a settler of Clark Co. in 1806, where his whole life was spent, with the exception of two or three years of his early married life, which he passed in Jackson Co., Ohio. He first settled in Mad River Township, but, in 1814, he moved to Pike Township, where he lived most of his days, and where he died Nov. 30, 1846. His wife died March 30, 1860. He was drafted and served six months in the war of 1812, during which time his family suffered terrible hardships and privations. He and his wife were both consistent members of the Christian Church. Our subject lived with his parents until his father died. He was married, Nov. 2, 1843, to Harriet Callison, a native of this county, and daughter of Arthur and Margaret Callison, natives of Virginia; they had one child—Austin, deceased. His wife died Jan. 15, 1847. On April 5, 1849, he was again married, to Mary Ann, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, to Andrew and Elizabeth Harman, natives of Virginia. By her he has had nine children—John W. (deceased), David W. (deceased), Levi, Sarah J., Daniel (deceased), Jesse A., James L., George E. and Charles H. Mr. Mead, after his father's death, remained on the home farm in Pike Township until the spring of 1852, when, after a residence of two and a half years in Champaign Co., he bought the Honey Creek mill property, near New Carlisle, which he ran successfully until the winter of 1859. The year previous, he sold the mill property and bought the farm upon which he now resides. This farm contains 290 acres of good arable land; he also owns 125 acres three-fourths of a mile north of this, in Champaign Co., and 160 acres in Illinois. In politics, Mr. Mead is a stanch Republican, and he and his wife are both members of the Reformed Church. He is one of Clark County's most prominent farmers, taking a deep interest in the progress of his county, and encouraging any enterprise that will redound to the advantage of its people. He is engaged in the propagation of fine

breeds of stock, and is an advanced thinker on all subjects relating to the affairs of the husbandman. He is a man of honest integrity and moral worth, and has the respect and esteem of all who know or deal with him.

JOHN METZ, farmer; P. O. Springfield; was born in Virginia Aug. 28, 1814; he is a son of Peter and Susannah (Baker) Metz, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. Peter Metz, the grandfather, was a native of Germany. Rudolph Baker, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and became a resident of Clark Co. and died here, but the grandfather Peter Metz died in Virginia. Peter the father, and family, became residents of Clark Co., locating in German Township in 1827; here he lived and died; he died in the spring of 1861. His wife died in the fall of 1857; they were parents of eight children, five now living—Isaac, John, William, Thomas and Peter. Our subject remained with his father till 31 years of age. He was married, Oct. 12, 1845, to Margaret, daughter of William and Mary M. Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, and became residents of Clark Co., in 1818. They were parents of thirteen children; five now survive—William, Isaac, Sarah, Catharine and Margaret. Mr. Metz and wife have had two children—Mary S. and William C. Mr. Metz, after his marriage, located on Mr. Nawman's farm, where they lived one year; thence located upon the farm where they now live and have since resided. The farm consists of 75 acres of good land, most of it in good cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a fine farm and residence. Mr. Metz has been a member of the German Reformed Church forty-six years. His wife has been a member of the Lutheran Church forty-four years.

FREDERICK MICHAEL, merchant, Lawrenceville; a native of this county, born June 6, 1837; is a son of David and Rebecca (Johnson) Michael, he a native of Virginia and she of Kentucky. The paternal grandparents were natives of Virginia, and the maternal of Kentucky. The grandfather, Frederick Michael, with his family, became residents of Ohio, locating in Clark Co. about 1817, where he lived till his death. David was about 15 years of age when brought to this county with his father's family; here he grew to manhood, married and spent his entire life in this county; he died in August, 1853, aged 51 years. His wife is still living in German Township, and is now 74 years of age. Of an issue of nine children, eight now survive—Charlotte, Rachel, Alexander, Mary, Frederick, Catharine, David and Commodore Perry. Mr. M. was a very industrious, hard-working farmer throughout his life, and his death very sudden. One Saturday he left home to go to one of his neighbors, with whom he intended to go and catch some fish, but for some cause did not go; he started for home, but not arriving there on Sunday morning, search was made and his lifeless body found lying beside a log, having evidently died from disease of the heart. Our subject was 16 years of age at his father's death; remained with mother until his majority. Was married June 20, 1860, to Leah, daughter of John and Margaret (Hartman) Xander, natives of Pennsylvania; issue, seven children; five now survive—Laura B., Emery V., Ida Ann, Dora Etta and Carrie May. His wife died Sept. 21, 1877. On Feb. 11, 1879, he married Mrs. Sarah Jane Myers, daughter of Moses and Eva (Rust) Overholser, natives of Virginia; issue, one child, dying in infancy. Mr. Michael, after his marriage, followed the wagon-making business in Lawrenceville and Tremont for twelve years; thence followed farming five years; thence entered upon the mercantile business in Lawrenceville, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Michael's life has been spent in German Township, and has the entire confidence of her citizens. Has been Postmaster one year, and Township Treasurer four years, which offices he still holds.

JACOB MITZEL, farmer; P. O. Tremont City; born in York Co., Penn., Feb. 26, 1831; is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Flinchbaugh) Mitzel. The paternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania, and the maternal of Germany. The parents of our subject have always resided in Pennsylvania and followed farming as an occupation; the father is still living, and now 92 years of age; the mother died in summer of 1864. They were parents of ten children; all are living—John, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Catharine, Frederick, Christian, Jacob, Lydia, Emanuel and Amos.

Mr. Mitzel has always been a very robust, industrious and a hard-working man, and now, at 92 years of age, is enjoying very good health, and we would call attention to this remarkable instance of raising a family of ten children without the loss of one, and all are now past middle age, the youngest being 42 years of age. Our subject lived with his father until 22 years of age, and during this time learned the brick and stone mason trade. In the fall of 1852, he emigrated to Ohio, landing at Springfield Oct. 4, and there followed his trade twelve or fifteen years. Was married June 12, 1860, to Elnora, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Turman) Neff, he a native Virginia, and she of Ohio; issue, three children, one only surviving—Laura; deceased—Arvilla and Lucian. Mr. Mitzel continued to work at his trade in connection with farming till the fall of 1872, at which time he bought and located upon the farm where he now resides. His farm consists of 120 acres, mostly in good cultivation, with fine buildings and improvements. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church, having been such since 1863, and he has held the office of Deacon during his entire membership.

HENRY NAWMAN (deceased); born July 16, 1817; a native of this county and township; is a son of Thomas and Catharine Nawman, whose family history appears in full in sketch of Samuel Nawman, in this work. Mr. Nawman resided with his father till his death. Was married March 29, 1856, to Miss Ingebee Jane, daughter of William and Matilda (Clark) Rhonemus; he is a native of Clinton Co., Ohio, and she of Virginia. The grandfather Clark was a native of England, and his wife of Germany. Mr. Nawman and wife have had twelve children; ten now survive—Clara, Samuel G., Thomas, William, Webster, Catharine, Matilda, Amanda, Andrew and Henry; deceased—Louisa and Mary. Mr. Nawman and wife took care of his parents till their death, and after their death remained upon and carried on the farm till his death. He died June 24, 1870, aged about 53 years. Mrs. Nawman and family still reside upon the home place, and with her sons carry on the farm.

SAMUEL NAWMAN, farmer; P. O. Springfield. He is a native of German Township, born Feb. 3, 1819; he is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Baker) Nawman, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Thomas Nawman, is supposed to have been born in Massachusetts. He was one of those resolute men who resisted the English rule and imposition of heavy duties, and assisted in throwing overboard the cargo of tea in Boston harbor, and which, followed by other acts and events, resulted in the war of the Revolution. Thomas Nawman, the father, emigrated to Ohio in 1806, coming through the entire journey on horseback, and located in German Township. Soon after his arrival, he was afflicted with a white-swelling, during which time he lived with one of the early settlers by the name of Friarmood, with whom he stayed two years; thence returned to Virginia, and, in 1809, came back to Ohio, the entire family of his father coming with him, and here the grandfather and the father lived and died, being truly pioneers of the county, enduring the many dangers and hardships of that early day, struggling with the wilderness, the wild beasts, the Indians, and the difficulties of the war of 1812. But Mr. Nawman, the father, lived to see these difficulties overcome, and fine farms take the place of the wilderness, and the hand of civilization to bring forth towns and cities, and the comforts and conveniences of one of the finest countries in the world. He died in January, 1863, aged 82 years. His wife died in April, 1864, aged 79 years. They were parents of seven children, three now living—Samuel, Magdalene and Amanda. Our subject lived with his father until 35 years of age. He was married, Aug. 26, 1855, to Louisa M., daughter of William and Matilda Rhonemus, he a native of Clinton Co., Ohio, and she of Virginia; issue, thirteen children; nine now survive—Thomas W., Henry B., Emma, Charles L., Ida, George W., Jasper G., Oly and Carrie. Mr. Nawman, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now resides, and which has been in possession of the Nawman family seventy-one years; the farm consists of 133 acres of land, on Mad River, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a fine farm.

REV. JOHN PENCE, retired minister; P. O. Tremont City; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Dec. 13, 1799; is a son of Henry and Catharine (Monger) Pence,

natives of Virginia, the grandparents natives of Germany. Adam Pence, the grandfather, emigrated to America at a very early day. He served in the war of the Revolution at intervals during the entire seven years' duration. An incident in the life of this early pioneer and patriot may be of interest to present and future generations. Near the close of the war, while he and several others of his companions and messmates were returning home from a campaign under Gen. Wayne, against the Indians, in the then "Northwest," they came to the Ohio River, which was swollen to great dimensions by a freshet, and, having no means of crossing, they constructed a raft capable of carrying two persons across at one time. Mr. Pence and one other companion were the only swimmers, and they had to swim and pilot the raft across by means of a rope, and thus they proceeded, crossing and re crossing five times, taking two persons each time, until the party of ten persons were safely landed on the opposite shore. This was a very hazardous undertaking, but, by these brave men and patriots, the crossing was safely effected. But, from this exposure and hardship, Mr. Pence contracted a rheumatic disease, which, seven years after, resulted in his death. Thus ended the life of one of America's patriots, sacrificed for the benefit of future generations. Henry and family emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren Co. in 1810, residing there until 1823, when he became a resident of Montgomery Co., where he remained until his death; he died in 1861. His wife lived two months after his death, when she, too, fell asleep in the embrace of death. They were parents of six children; three now survive—John, Elizabeth and Julian. Politically, Mr. Pence was a stanch Democrat; religiously, a Lutheran, and an active member for many years, while his wife was an earnest member of the Reformed Church, but without any selfishness, and with a remarkable liberality and love, they always went together to each other's church on Sacrament days, and communed together; this course they pursued during their entire lives. Our subject was brought up to farm labor till his majority, then he proceeded to study and prepare for the ministry. He studied three years with Rev. Thomas Winters; at the expiration of this time, on the 16th of June, 1824, he passed an examination at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and was ordained for the ministry and entered upon the work, first locating in Clark Co., and has continued in this and adjoining counties till five years ago, when he retired from active work and became a superannuate, having been actively engaged in ministerial work for half a century. He was married, June 27, 1827, to Miss Margaret, daughter of David and Margaret (Bruner) Jones, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland; their issue has been nine children; five now survive—Mary Jane, Martha, Margaret Ann, James H. and William A. Mr. Pence has had a long and active life, and has had the pleasure to extend the hand of fellowship to many a traveling mortal, some of whom have already passed on to the "golden shore;" and we trust that when Mr. Pence's life's journey shall be o'er, he will pass triumphantly and receive on the other shore "a crown of rejoicing."

SAMUEL POWELL, farmer; P. O. Tremont City; born in Chester Co., Penn., Feb. 20, 1823; is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Wright) Powell, natives of Pennsylvania; the grandparents also supposed to be natives of Pennsylvania; Thomas and wife and also the grandparents always resided in Pennsylvania, and died there; Thomas died about 1873 or 1874; his wife died some thirty years previous; they were parents of eight children; five now survive—Samuel, Thomas, Lewis, Jane and Allen. Mr. Powell was a farmer by occupation. Was drafted in the war of 1812, in which he served for a short time. He was an active church member most of his life, first in the Episcopal Church and afterward in the Presbyterian. Mr. Powell, our subject, was raised to farm labor. In 1845, he became a resident of Ohio, locating in Springfield, remaining there some six months; thence located nine miles above Columbus, where he farmed one year; thence back near Springfield, and farmed two years; thence into Springfield and became a fireman on the Little Miami R. R.; thence became engineer, which position he held for more than eight years; thence he run a stationary engine for an alcohol manufactory for five years, and continued as an engineer in the city of Springfield a greater part of the time till spring of 1879, when he bought and located upon the farm where he now resides; his farm consists of 99 acres of land,

about 75 of which are in cultivation, with good improvements. Mr. Powell was married in the fall of 1844, just before coming to Ohio, to Miss Hannah, daughter of John and Eleanor (Lewis) Dushane, natives of Wilmington, Del.; issue, five children—Susie, Ellie, John, Kittie and Hattie. His wife and most of his children are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Powell started in life with no capital; followed engineering twenty-seven years, and farming the balance of his life; has now a good farm, and although not entirely out of debt, yet is in a position to live comfortably the balance of his life.

JACOB REAM, farmer; P. O. Northampton; born March 4, 1836; a native of Clark County. Is a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Frantz) Ream; he was born Sept. 6, 1789, in Pennsylvania, and she in Virginia, Jan. 21, 1791. They became residents of Clark County about the time of the war of 1812, as he was a soldier in that war. They located upon the farm where Jacob now lives, and resided here till their death. This land was then all in the woods; they commenced, pioneer style, in the log cabin, and cleared up the land from year to year, toiling and laboring and enduring the trials and hardships of that early day; such pioneers deserve a kind remembrance from their descendants and future generations for their many labors, by which this then wilderness has been brought out into this beautiful, fruitful country which it now is. Benjamin died about 1866; his wife died some two or three years previous to his death. They were parents of twelve children, six of whom now survive—John, Daniel, Catharine, William, Lydia and Jacob. Our subject lived with his father till his death. In March, 1857, was married to Catharine, daughter of William and Mary Flick; he is a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania; issue, two children—Thomas B., born Oct. 22, 1859, and George M., born Feb. 2, 1864. Mr. Ream has always resided on the old home place, which consists of 102 acres of good land, four-fifths of which is in good cultivation, with good building and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence, quite in contrast to what it was sixty-five years ago when his father first settled upon it. Mr. Ream also owns another farm in Pike Township, of 133 acres, which is the old home farm of his wife's father. Mr. Ream never obtained but a limited education, as he never enjoyed good health; but by industry and economy he has been very successful as a farmer, and now has a good competency and a very pleasant home and residence.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS, M. D., physician, Lawrenceville; born Aug. 8, 1848, a native of Clark County; is a son of Henry and Julia Ann (McKinney) Reynolds; he a native of Virginia, and she of Clark County. William Reynolds, the grandfather, was also a native of Virginia, and became a resident of Ohio about 1827, and lived and died here. John McKinney, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and also became an early settler of Ohio, and, after arriving here, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Henry, the father of our subject, was 11 years of age when he came to this county with his father's family; was raised to farm labor till 18 years of age, when he learned the brick-mason trade, which trade he has followed most of his life; also owns a good farm, which he superintends in connection with his trade. He has raised a family of six children, four daughters and two sons, viz., Nancy, Olive, William W., John H., Elizabeth and Rachel J. He is still residing on his farm, six miles southeast of Springfield, aged 65 years. Our subject was raised to farm labor and assisting his father at his trade, receiving the advantages of a common school education up to the age of 21 years, when he attended one term at the Wittenberg College, at Springfield; then taught school, and read medicine with Dr. Wildason, of Plattsburg, till the fall of 1874; then he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, through the winter and spring terms, and again in the winter of 1875–76, graduating in the winter of 1876. Thence he located at Lawrenceville in the practice of his profession, where he has since remained with the exception of about three months' practice in Osborn, Ohio, in the summer of 1877, and returned to Lawrenceville. Dr. Reynolds is having a good practice, and from his careful and thorough preparation for his profession by a thorough course of study, and his social and affable manners, we predict for him a successful practice in the noble profession he has chosen. He was married, Sept. 28,

1876, to Sarah Jane, daughter of James V. and Rosanna Ballantine, whose history appears in full in sketch of James V. Ballantine, in this work. By this union they have two children—Edgar Lamar and Julia Anna.

HIRAM SENSEMAN, physician; Tremont City. All communities, every town, city and every profession and business, have their representative men, and in the medical profession in the village of Tremont, we mention Dr. Hiram Senseman as one of the most prominent; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 10, 1826; a son of Daniel and Mary (Fry) Senseman, also natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany; his wife of Wales. The maternal grandparents of Pennsylvania. Daniel studied medicine, and entered upon the practice as a physician when a young man, and spent his short life in the profession in Lancaster and Cumberland Cos., practicing in the former county four years, and in the latter six years, when his career of prosperity and usefulness was suddenly terminated by death, from a stroke of apoplexy, being only 34 years of age. He had been quite successful; was building up an extensive practice, and had the highest hopes and prospects of a successful future; but which, in the Providence of God, was so soon terminated, and he in the strength and bloom of manhood, called to his last home. They had six children, four now survive—Reuben, Hiram, Jacob and Sallie Ann; deceased, Andrew and Daniel. The mother, being left in very limited circumstances financially, the children were placed among relatives to be raised. After about six years, the mother married a Mr. Miley, by whom she had two children—Mary Emiline and one dying in infancy. The mother is still residing in Cumberland Co., Penn. Our subject, after the death of his father, labored on a farm till 14 years of age, and in that toilsome, but healthful vocation, laid the foundation of physical strength so essential to carry out the work of his future calling. He now commenced to learn the tanner's trade, at which he served one year; but not being pleased with that business, he proceeded to learn the cabinet trade, and served three years under a very proficient German, from whom he became a thorough and skilled workman. At this period—now 18 years of age—he made a tour East to Connecticut; while on this visit he gained some information by which his aspirations were raised, and ideas formed, which culminated in a determination to study medicine, and enter upon the profession of his father. Although lacking in finances to carry out his plans as he would desire, yet he was decided that "where there was a will there was a way," and he commenced action accordingly. By a special offer from, and arrangement with, Dr. P. N. Long, a practicing physician of Mechanicsburg, Penn., he commenced his studies under him, with whom he continued four years; during which time he attended two courses of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he finished his course and graduated in March, 1849. Dr. Senseman commenced the practice of his profession at Plainfield, Cumberland Co., Penn., where he continued two and a half years; thence located at Hagerstown, in the same county; thence, in 1853, he sold out and started for "the West." He located at Tremont, Clark Co., where he has continued in practice till the present, with the exception of four years, during which he practiced in Springfield, Clark Co., and West Charleston, Miami Co., Ohio. At the breaking-out of the civil war, in 1861, he offered his services as a surgeon (a thorough examination having been passed), and received an appointment; but on account of his close professional engagements at home, he never entered the service. He was married in November, 1854, to Mrs. Mary A. Richardson, daughter of John G. and Sarah Fry. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in 1875, aged 85 years. Mrs. Senseman was born Jan. 30, 1831, in Shamokin, Northumberland Co., Penn. She early learned the duties of housewifery, so essential to real home efficiency, and which she has so ably practiced to this day. They began their married life as it has been continued, with mutual affection, and have known but one heavy blow—Leander Boyd—a son to Mrs. Senseman by her former marriage, sickened and died. Fond hopes had been centered on this child, and tender care lavished upon him; but a mysterious Providence took him to Himself ere 4 summers had been added to his young life. Dr. Senseman's life has been one of success; and has been accomplished under difficulties most embarrassing; but by rightly conceived plans, and an indomitable will

in carrying them out, he has accomplished his ends, and risen to a high standing in his profession. Respected as a physician and a man in the community, Dr. Senseman endeavors to lead an honorable and useful life in trying to lessen the tide of human suffering, and thus realizes the solid comforts of a mind at ease, a pleasant home, and cordial sympathy with all around him.

HUGH STALEY, farmer; P. O. Tremont City; born June 6, 1831; a native of Clark Co. and German Township; is a son of Mathias and Sarah (Gentis) Staley, he a native of Maryland and she of Virginia: became a resident of Ohio about 1814. Was a millwright by trade, and with three of his brothers, David, Samuel and Elias, followed their trade in Greene, Miami and Clark Cos., locating in the latter county about 1820. Mathias was married in 1818; issue, one child—Hugh. The father followed his trade till about 1833, thence gave his attention principally to farming, first on a farm on Chapman Creek, for several years; about 1834, he bought and located upon the farm where our subject now resides; here he remained until his death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1848; his wife is still living on the home place with our subject, now 81 years of age. Hugh was raised to farm labor, and being an only child always remained with his father till his death, and his entire life since 3 years of age has been spent upon the home farm. This farm consists of 80 acres of fine land, and mostly under cultivation, and has now been owned by the Staley family for forty-six years. Mr. Staley was married Nov. 22, 1859, to Miss Susan, daughter of Henry and Mary Venis, natives of Virginia; issue, four children, all now deceased. Mr. Staley has served two years as Township Trustee. Is ranked among the old residents of the township, and has clung to the old homestead place. Has an excellent farm, and anticipates passing the remainder of his days where he has already been during so many years.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM A. ARNETT, wagon-maker, Dialton. His grandfather, Seth Arnett, moved to this county from Virginia about the year 1800, and settled on Mad River, near what was then known as New Boston. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Thomas Arnett, was born Dec. 10, 1806, on a farm three miles west of Springfield, and now owned by Peter Lentz. His mother's name was Mary Kills. His grandfather Kills moved from Pennsylvania, and owned a paper-mill three miles below New Boston, in about the year 1826. He afterward owned and run one in Springfield for a number of years. His grandmother Kills was a Quaker from Pennsylvania, whose hospitality will be remembered by many of the earlier settlers. His father and mother were married in 1827. William Arnett, the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 28, 1829, in Springfield, on the corner of Columbia and Factory streets, where his mother now resides. He is the oldest of eleven children, of whom seven are boys and four are girls. When he was old enough, he went into the shop with his father, who was a carriage and wagon maker, and stayed with him until he was 18 years old, when his father died. He then, in company with his mother, carried on the business until he was 24 years old, when he carried into execution his desire to go West. He went to Iowa, where he soon became acquainted with Miss Anna Minto, and they were married within a year. That important step was taken Dec. 8, 1852. In May, 1853, they returned to Springfield, where he followed his trade until the year 1854, when they moved to Dialton, where he has been carrying on the carriage and wagon-making business ever since.

J. M. AUSTIN, physician, North Hampton. The father of Mr. Austin was born in North Carolina in 1808, moved to this State with his parents in 1812, and settled in Clinton Co. He was married to Elizabeth Darby in 1837, and had by her seven children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was born in 1848, and spent his boyhood days on the farm of his parents. He received a common-school education,

taught school three years, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. Watkins, of Clinton Co. He graduated from the E. M. Institute, and, in 1874, commenced the practice of his profession in Westboro, in his native county, but left there Nov. 19, of the same year, and located where he now lives. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Florence Hodson, of Clinton Co., and had born to him three children—Pearl H., Grace I. and Howard H. Of these, the oldest died in 1876.

M. R. AYRES, farmer; P. O. Christianburg, Champaign Co. The subject of this sketch is the son of Caleb and Esther Ayres, who were natives of New Jersey; they were united in marriage in 1816 and emigrated to Ohio in 1818, but did not settle permanently until 1828, when they located in Pike Township, on the farm where his son, M R, now resides; Mrs. Ayres departed this life Aug. 20, 1835, at the age of 46 years; they were both Seven-Day Baptists. Mr. Ayres celebrated his marriage with his second wife (Lydia Babcock) in 1837. M. R, the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey Dec. 5, 1817; his boyhood days were spent at home, assisting his father with the duties of the farm and going to school during the winters. He was married to Margaret Priest, born Oct. 28, 1812, the daughter of Elijah and Hannah Priest, who settled in this county in 1818; they (Mr. and Mrs. Ayres) are the parents of one son and four daughters, all of whom are now living, viz.: Sarah, born Aug. 21, 1840; Louisa, born Oct. 4, 1842; Elias, born Aug. 16, 1846; Maria, born May 26, 1850; Margaret P., born April 20, 1853. As an evidence of the popularity and esteem with which he was held in the community where he lived, he was elected Trustee of his township and other offices, the duties of which were discharged by him to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Ayres is a member of the Christian Church, and holds several offices in the same. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, and his principles are identified with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL M. BAKER, farmer; P. O. Dalton; is the son of Martin and Elizabeth Baker, who were natives of Virginia and moved to Clark Co. about 1823 and purchased 53 acres of land, where he remained until his death July 20, 1854; Mrs. Baker survived him until March 6, 1870. They were both consistent members of the Reformed Church. Samuel M., the subject of this memoir, was born Dec. 10, 1830, and assisted his father until his (father's) death, after which he managed the farm until 1869, when he purchased the farm where he now resides. Sept. 26, 1871, he celebrated his marriage to Malinda, daughter of David and Elizabeth Jenkins; this union was blessed with four children—Viola G. and Sidney G. (twins), born June 22, 1872, and Asa M. and Charles O. (twins), born July 13, 1877. Mr. Baker has never been an aspirant for office, but has served his township in the office of Trustee with honor to himself and his constituents. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he volunteered his services, enlisting in Co. I, 44th O. V. I., Sept. 12, 1861, serving his country until the close of the war, receiving his discharge on Aug. 9, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Reformed Church, Mr. Baker having been Sabbath-school Superintendent and teacher for over twenty years, and has been honored with the offices of Deacon and Elder in the church for a number of years. They are surrounded with all the comforts of life, earned by the incessant toil of years.

ANTHONY BARNHART, farmer; P. O. North Hampton. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is the son of Daniel and Catharine Barnhart, natives of Roanoke Co., Va.; Daniel was married twice, but the date of the marriage with his first wife and of her death cannot be ascertained; he was the father of twenty-two children—two sons and nine daughters by the first wife, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Lydia, born July 17, 1814; Hannah, born July 2, 1816; Susannah, born Feb. 24, 1818; Frances, born March 26, 1820; Joel, born March 4, 1822; Nancy, born Oct. 15, 1827; John, born May 4, 1830; and by his second marriage he had nine sons and two daughters, six now living, viz.: Daniel, born Sept. 22, 1836; Anthony, born Dec. 25, 1837; Abraham, born Sept. 28, 1839; Jeremiah and Josiah (twins), born Dec. 30, 1844; Christian, born Jan. 13, 1847. Mrs. Barnhart departed this life in July, 1867, and Mr. Barnhart followed her in 1869. Anthony assisted his father with the farm labor until he was 21 years of age, and then came to Ohio and located in this

county and township. In October, 1859, he celebrated his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Philip and Lucinda (Rader) Grayhill, natives of Virginia. Soon after his marriage he moved to Indiana and remained there two and a half years, and came back to this township and purchased the farm where he now resides. He is the father of eleven children, viz.: William W., born June 23, 1860; Josephus E., born July 15, 1862; Henry A., born Oct. 8, 1863; John F., born Nov. 16, 1865; George W., born Nov. 10, 1867; Mary E., born Dec. 16, 1869; Margaret E., born Oct. 22, 1871; Nora L., born July 18, 1874; Asa C. and Jessie K. (twins), born July 24, 1876; Hettie F., born June 2, 1879. Mr. Barnhart has a beautiful farm of 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, also a very desirable residence with improvements to correspond.

JACOB BAUGH, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. New Carlisle. Among Pike's enterprising men may be placed the name of Jacob Baugh, a native of Germany, is the son of Christian and Catharine (Smith) Baugh, who emigrated to this country in 1832, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained one year, and came to Columbus, Ohio, and engaged work on the national roads, remaining one year. In the year 1834 he was placed near Springfield, Ohio, remaining several years. After leaving the road he followed various pursuits until his death. Jacob, the subject of this memoir, was born Oct. 9, 1830, and at the age of 16 years he commenced serving an apprenticeship in the blacksmith-shop of Peter Lenas at Donnelsville, with whom he remained eighteen months, and went to Springfield, and, at the end of nineteen months, finished his trade under John Click. In the year 1850, he engaged with Solomon Marley, serving him two years, after which he associated himself with Christian Foster, and withdrew at the end of seven months. Mr. Baugh has been twice married. On Oct. 9, 1855, he married his first wife, Margaretta Bickel, and came to Pike Township and purchased thirty acres of land, and built a residence in which he remained seven years, and disposed of it and bought the property he has at present. Mr. Baugh was left a widower July 7, 1868. Elizabeth, his second wife, was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Bules, of Champaign Co., Ohio. Mr. Baugh was the father of six children by his first wife; three now living—George W., born Aug. 25, 1856; Jacob, July 15, 1858; Clark, June 27, 1863.

REBECCA BLACK, New Carlisle; is the wife of Andrew Black and the daughter of Louis and Mary Carmin. Her parents were from Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Her grandparents, Benjamin and Elizabeth Carmin, the former a native of Blackford Co., Md., emigrated to Ohio about the year 1812, settling in Pike Township, this county. Louis was born April 13, 1800, and his wife Mary Oct. 2, 1807. They were married in the year 1825, and became the parents of fourteen children, eleven of whom are still living. Louis died in 1874. Mary is still living. The names of the children are as follows: Elizabeth, John, Benjamin, James, Hannah, Mary A., Zilpah, William, Rebecca, David, Louis, Jane, Emily and Abraham, all living but three. Our subject was born in this county Aug. 13, 1841, and was united in marriage with Andrew Black, the son of Andrew and and Susannah (Ross) Black, the first settlers in what is now Pike Township, Nov. 26, 1868, which union was blessed with one child—Andrew K., born March 18, 1881. Andrew Black, the husband of our subject, was born on the farm where he now resides Nov. 30, 1816. His parents were natives of Montgomery Co., Va.; father born March 6, 1783; mother, Dec. 7, 1781; were married Dec. 20, 1804; became the parents of nine children—Samuel A., Mary, James, William, Thomas, Jane, Andrew, Edward and Susannah. Father died Oct. 18, 1854; mother Sept. 25, 1845. Andrew had been previously married to Catharine Black, by whom he had seven children, only two of whom are now living—Cyrus and Janettie, the former born Sept. 18, 1848, and the latter Sept. 12, 1856. The mother of these children died Sept. 8, 1868. Our subject and husband are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN BLACK, farmer; is the son of John and Elizabeth (Ross) Black, who were both natives of Virginia, and came to Ohio and settled upon the farm where the subject of this sketch now resides, about 1808, where he spent the balance of his days. They were the parents of eight children—one son and seven daughters, of whom five

are now living. The first death in the family occurred September, 1873, viz., Elizabeth, born Dec. 29, 1820. John, the subject of this sketch, always remained on the home farm. He celebrated his marriage with Mary A. Wise April 18, 1871. Four children were born to bless this union, viz., Martha J., born Feb. 3, 1876; Edna Amelia, born Sept. 18, 1872; John S., born April 18, 1878; infant, born Oct. 12, 1880. Mr. Black is the proprietor of 200 acres of land, with good outbuildings. Mr. Black possesses good business qualifications, and is looked upon by all who deal with him as an upright and honest man. Mrs. Black is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Osborn, and is looked upon as a good Christian woman. John Black died Aug. 12, 1835, aged 47 years; Elizabeth Black died May 5, 1859, aged 73 years.

A. B. BLACK, physician, New Carlisle. Samuel Black was the son of John Black, and was born near Londonderry, Ireland, about A. D. 1734. He was of Scotch parentage, they having emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. John Black emigrated to America about A. D. 1744, and settled upon the Brandywine River, in New Jersey, where they remained a short time, when they moved to Albemarle Co., Va., where Samuel was united in marriage with Jane Porter. By this union they had nine children—four sons and five daughters—all lived to raise large families. John, who married Jane Alexander; William, who married Jane McBeth; James; Samuel, who married Jane Porter; Jane, who married Mathew Alexander; Martha, who married —— McCormick; Nancy, who married —— Price; Mary, who married —— Black. Samuel and Jane (Porter) Black died in Albemarle Co. Va. March 28, 1793, William Black was united in marriage with Jane McBeth, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Clinton) McBeth, of Albemarle Co., Va. After their marriage they settled in Montgomery Co., Va., where he laid out the town of Blacksburg. While there, they had six children born unto them; five raised large families, three sons and two daughters—Samuel, born Sept. 13, 1794, married Malinda Mitchell Nov. 20, 1817; Sallie, born May 20, 1796, married William Reyburn June 13, 1816; Agnes, born April 18, 1798, married Giles W. Thomas March 18, 1816; William Porter, born April 26, 1800, married Susanna Verdier Nov. 16, 1820; Andrew Clinton, born July 21, 1802; John, born July 29, 1804, died April 14, 1806. In May, 1814, he moved with his family to this township, where they arrived June 14, 1814. He purchased a part of Sections 13 and 19, upon which they settled, where they spent their last days with their son, Andrew C. Jane (McBeth) Black died Jan. 23, 1843, aged 77 years; William Black died Dec. 22, 1851, aged 84 years, 10 months and 8 days. October 20, 1825, Andrew C. was united in marriage with Provy Baker Standiford, daughter of Elijah and Rebecca (Rouse) Standiford. She was born in Mason Co., Ky., Jan. 5, 1806, and emigrated to Champaign Co., Ohio, with her parents January, 1807, where she continued to live until her marriage, at which time they settled upon a part of Sections 13 and 19, where she still lives. Her husband, A. C., died Feb. 25, 1875, aged 72 years 7 months and 4 days. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven now living, five sons and two daughters, viz., Rebecca Ann, born March 10, 1828; married to William Funstone March 18, 1852; Elijah Clinton, born Dec. 1, 1831, married Caroline C. Donnelson June 9, 1859; Charles Standiford, born Nov. 21, 1833, married Sallie L. Gregory May 1, 1863; John Fletcher, born March 22, 1839, married Mary M. Monk April 22, 1860; she died Feb. 15, 1868; Caroline, born Dec. 18, 1844, married William H. James Jan. 17, 1871; Andrew Benjamin, born June 10, 1847, married Maggie B. (Pence) Beard Aug. 12, 1880. William Sanford, born Jan. 11, 1851, married Margaret C. Mitchell, Jan. 20, 1871.

JOHN. A. BLACK, feed and saw mill. The subject of our present writing, is the youngest of a family of ten children of James (born Aug. 17, 1789, died May 9, 1853), and Catharine Black (born Nov. 20, 1790, and died Aug. 29, 1863), who came from Virginia and located in this township in 1811, living with his brother two years, and then purchased the farm where our subject now resides, on which they remained until his death, May 9, 1853. Mrs. Black survived him until Aug. 29, 1863. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Mary, born Nov. 22, 1812; Matthew, Feb. 12, 1815; Susannah, Sept. 14, 1816; Catharine (deceased), born March 31, 1819;

Dorcas (deceased), born Feb. 4, 1822; Joseph, Dec. 21, 1823; Samuel, March 19, 1826; James, June 30, 1828; Julia A., Oct. 6, 1831; John A., Sept. 7, 1834. John obtained the rudiments of his education in the district schools of the county, and remained with his parents during their life, and at their death he became owner of the home farm, on which he has resided until the present. On the 27th day of October, 1859; Miss Mary J. Hawout, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Hawout, united her destinies with our subject. She was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, March 4, 1839. Their children were, viz.: Lewis O., born Oct. 7, 1861; Herma O., April 20, 1873, and died March 20, 1875; Horace H., born May 30, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have the confidence and respect of all who know them as being good and efficient in the cause of Christianity. Mr. Black has by close attention to business and fair dealing with his fellow-men, accumulated a nice property and built a very desirable residence. Although Mr. Black has but a common-school education, he ranks high among the business men of his township. For ten years in succession, Mr. Black has been honored by the citizens of his township with the office of Township Trustee, and the office of Justice of the Peace for the period of six years, the duties of which were discharged by him to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

W. S. BLACK, farmer; P. O. North Hampton; is the son of Andrew C. and Provy Black; the father was born in Montgomery County, Va., in 1802, and the mother in Kentucky in 1806; they were married in 1825 and were the parents of thirteen children—seven boys and six girls, of whom seven are now living. The subject of this sketch was the youngest, and lived with his parents until he was 21 years of age, assisting his father in the work of the farm until his marriage with Maggie C. Mitchell. He lived on a part of his father's farm for four years thereafter, during which time he built him a house on a part of his father's farm. In this he lived one year, during which time his father died. He then sold his interest in the home farm and purchased the beautiful place adjoining the old homestead, where he now lives. He was the father of two children, a son that died in infancy and a daughter, Leora E., born Jan. 5, 1874, who still lives. They are earnest members of the M. E. Church.

LEWIS C. CARMIN, farmer. Benjamin Carmin, his grandfather, was a native of Maryland, and came to Ohio about 1812, and settled in this county and township. In 1827, he was summoned out of this world by the angel of death; his wife survived him several years. Lewis, the father of our subject, was born April 13, 1800, and was united in marriage with his wife, Mary, in 1825; she was born Oct. 2, 1807. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom eleven are now living, viz.: Elizabeth, Benjamin B., James A., Zilph, William E., Rebecca, David S., Lewis C., Sarah J., Emily D., Abraham B. In 1825, Mr. Carmin purchased the farm, where he resided until his death which occurred in 1874. Mr. Carmin still resides on the farm with Lewis, the subject of this sketch, who has always lived with his parents with the exception of nine years. Emily, now Mrs. William Edmason, also lives with her mother. They were married May 23, 1875, and have had two children, viz., Asa A., born June 4, 1876, and Darrow C., born Jan. 5, 1881.

MARY A. DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Dialton. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Littlejohn, natives of Berkeley County, Va. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Morris, Jonathan, Edward, Mary A., Margaret J. and Elizabeth. In 1824, Mrs. Littlejohn was left a widow. She managed to keep the family together, and emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Pike Township, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1834, where she died at the advanced age of 73 years. Mary, the subject of this memoir, was united in marriage with Joseph Davis, June 16, 1833. In the spring they came to Ohio and settled in Pike Township, where he resided until his decease, Oct. 6, 1863. By occupation he was a millwright, which he followed several years. In 1848, he purchased the farm where our subject now resides with her only son. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of eleven children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Phœbe J., Amanda, Mary V., Sarah E., and Josiah L., with whom Mrs. Davis now resides. On the 4th of September, 1873, Josiah celebrated his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Jacob and

Matilda Shaffer, of Champaign Co., Ohio. This union was blessed with four daughters, viz.: Minnie B., born July 20, 1874; Theressa A., born Aug. 14, 1876; Margaret A., born April 12, 1878; Grace G., born Aug. 21, 1880.

CHARLES C. FRIELDS, teacher. This gentlemen was born in Williamsport, Penn., March 4, 1828. His father, Charles, Sr., was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1820. He settled in Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth Sceifers, a German lady, who died in Williamsport, Feb. 25, 1828, leaving one child, our subject, then at the tender age of seven days. The father afterward moved to Perry Co., Ohio, with his infant son, and in two years was again married in Rahobeth, a small town, in which he died in 1835, leaving his boy of seven years an orphan among strangers. After the death of his father, our subject went to South Charleston, this county, where he entered the family of Mr. Wright, a brickmaker, in whose yard the youthful wanderer was put to work. He afterward lived two years in the family of Absalom Mattox, a merchant of the same town, but Mrs. Mattox's cruel treatment drove him from her hearth-stone, and he was compelled again to pursue his wanderings. In September, 1838, he became a member of the family of Benjamin Strong, a gentlemen who lived south of Jamestown, Greene Co. Here he received the treatment of an own child, until his benefactors were both called from their earthly home. By this calamity our subject was again left to his own resources. His checkered life had endowed him with a will uncommon in one so young, and with a determination to gain an education, he commenced a life of the strictest industry and economy, working at day labor. He soon was enabled to obtain a common school education, and in the autumn of 1847, taught a four months' school at Cedarville. In 1848, he took a year's course in the High School at Springfield, and during the three following winters, taught in the Black Horse Schoolhouse, District No. 1, this township. He has ever made teaching his life-work. He was married to Mary Flick Oct. 12, 1851. Her parents, William and Mary Flick, were esteemed citizens of this township. In thirteen years after marriage, she died from that dread enemy of man, consumption. On Oct. 29, 1865, Mr. Frields was again married to Rebecca Ream, daughter of Andrew and Anna Ream, of this township. Her parents were highly respected people, and were among the first settlers of the county. Her mother's maiden name was Horner; she was of German descent, born March 6, 1804, and died Nov. 12, 1868. Her father was of Dutch descent, born October 15, 1797, in Harrisburg, Penn.; came to Clark County with his parents when he was a boy. Our subject, by his last marriage, became the father of one child, Charley, born Feb. 1, 1872.

J. C. FULLER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. New Carlisle.

JOHN GARST, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle. The subject of our sketch is one of the substantial and useful men in the community in which he resides; he was born in the State of Virginia March 18, 1802; he was the eldest of seven sons, and resided with his parents, who were tillers of the soil, until 21 years of age. On the 2d day of April, 1823, he started for this county, driving a four-horse team for Michael Frantz, of this township, being twenty-eight days on the road, and receiving for the journey $12, which amount, with 50 cents he possessed before starting, comprised his capital. Remaining here some three weeks, he returned to his native State on foot by way of Kentucky and Tennessee and through Cumberland, Maryland, a distance of over 600 miles, making the trip in twenty-one days. Of the amount named but 25 cents was left on his arrival in Virginia. Mr. Garst united in marriage with Susan Zigler, a native of Botetourt Co., Va., Aug. 21, 1823. He then rented land and farmed until the year 1827, when he came to this county, buying and settling where he now resides. To this couple were born the following children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Henry, Catharine, John, George, Maria, Louisa, Emma and William. The mother died July 20, 1862. Mr. Garst was again married in 1865, this time to Rachel Miller, of Bethel Township, this county, who died June 25, 1870. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, having united therewith when quite young. Neither our subject nor his first wife were members of any church, yet they leaned toward the German Baptists. Both devoted a great deal of time to the sick and afflicted, and were highly

respected and universally beloved by all. Mr. G., while not having connected himself with any particular denomination, is a man always to be found on the side of right, ever in sympathy with all movements having for their object the elevation and bettering of mankind. He has ever been kind to the poor; is one of those big-hearted, kind and sympathetic natures who are always doing something for the afflicted and those in trouble. He has for many years lent great assistance in times of sickness and death, being a regular attendant at all funerals, and generally the one in charge. He is a business man in its fullest sense, and his opinions are always respected. He is one of the School Directors, which position he has held for fifteen years, and President of New Carlisle Cemetery, having held that office for the past eighteen years. He is also President of the New Carlisle & Mad River Turnpike. Mr. Garst is the son of Abraham and Catherine Ribble Garst, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland, and both of German descent.

JOSEPH GARST, farmer. Mr. G. was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1831. His ancestors were of Dutch descent. His father, Abraham, was born in Virginia in 1791, and his mother, Anna, near the same place in 1792. Her great-grandfather, Michael Frantz, was one of the first Bishops of the Dunkard Church in America. Our subject is politically a Republican, and religiously a Universalist. In August, 1864, he was married to Sarah, daughter of A. Q. and Rebecca Bennett. The latter's maiden name was Ward, and she is a first cousin of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Garst has had born to him two children—Iva, born Aug. 12, 1865, and Isabell, born Feb. 20, 1871. Mr. G. is a farmer and fruit-grower by occupation. In the latter branch he is an enthusiast, having presented over one hundred varieties of apples and pears, in addition to small fruits. He is also a breeder of Jersey cattle, and is now entering into the culture of bees.

CARRIE M. HARSHBARGER, farmer; P. O. North Hampton. The subject of this sketch is the daughter of Morgan and Mary A. (Barclay) Smith, who emigrated from Greene Co., Penn., to Adams Co., Ind., in 1847. Carrie was born Dec. 13, 1840, and assisted her parents until 20 years of age, when she commenced teaching school, which she continued until she married Abraham Harshbarger, Oct. 5, 1865. Abraham was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Click) Harshbarger, of this county. Abraham was the father of three sons—Frank B., born Oct. 3, 1866; William S., Oct. 26, 1868; Orville G., Dec. 17, 1871. After their marriage they moved to North Hampton and purchased a saw-mill, which he ran until 1872, and disposed of it, and purchased 100 acres of land, and turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil, which he continued at until 1873, when he was summoned out of this world by the messenger of death. Mr. Harshbarger was a gentleman who had been esteemed by his many friends: Mrs. Harshbarger, at the death of her husband, found the estate somewhat embarrassed, but, by her energetic nature and economy, she kept her little family together and paid off all obligations, and is endeavoring to give her three sons the advantages of a good education. She is a member of the Reformed Church and a teacher in the Sabbath school. Thus, while working and accumulating this world's goods, she is also in the higher and nobler work of life, trying to lay up treasures in heaven by training up those under her charge in the admonitions of the Lord.

MRS. SARAH J. HARSHBARGER, North Hampton. The subject of this sketch is the daughter of George and Mary Stockmyer, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania about 1812. In 1840, they resided in Allen Co., where Mrs. Harshbarger was born. When she was but 3 years of age her father died, and the following ten years of her life were passed with her sister; then she made her home with Jacob Flick, of this county, for a period of eight years, when she was united in marriage with Samuel Harshbarger, of North Hampton, where they now reside. Their children are Almeda, born Aug. 30, 1862; Olga M., Sept. 26, 1865; Alonzo U., Nov. 23, 1867; Musa, Oct. 17, 1874. The parents are members of the Reformed Church; are exemplary people, loved and respected by the community in which they move. They have adopted and raised several children. The political atmosphere of the household is Republican.

WILLIAM JENKINS, farmer and Notary; P. O. Dialton.

MELYNE LAYTON, farmer; P. O. Dialton. This venerable man was born in the vicinity of Enon, Mad River Township, Clark Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1806—a period when the beautiful farms and cultivated fields of to-day were the depths of the primeval forests. He passed his youth in the country, residing with his parents until the death of his father, Nov. 8, 1830. In the following March he was united in marriage with Harriet Broughton, and their union was blessed with the following children: Adaline, Martha J., William D., Matilda C., Mary A., Susan E., Cordelia, Erastus and Thomas E. The former became Mrs. John Galligher, and died in February, 1878, leaving ten children. Mrs. Layton was summoned to her final home June 20, 1849. Our subject remained a widower until Nov. 12, 1850, when he married Mary Scorce, a native of Virginia, and unto them were born six children, namely: John S., Harriet C., Melyne H., Clarence B., Lillie E., one dying in infancy. Mr. Layton lived on the home farm until 1864, when he purchased land in Miami Co., where he resided until his removal to the farm on which he now lives, about twelve years ago, which in size is 180 acres. Although not a member of any church, Mr. Layton is an upright and moral man, possessing the esteem and respect of all who know him. His son, Erastus, served in the late war, 110th O. V. I., with honor to himself and country. The parents of our subject were John and Elizabeth (Baker) Layton, natives of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey respectively. The former came to this county with his parents in the year 1804, settling in Bethel Township. The Bakers settled here about the same time, and soon after their coming the couple were married. Father Layton was a man of considerable prominence; was appointed the first Clerk of the Court on the formation of the county; was one of the early Justices of the Peace, and later served as County Commissioner.

JOHN A. MARQUART, farmer and dealer in fine horses; P. O. North Hampton. We are pleased to be able to place among the prominent men of this township the name of John A. Marquart, who has a well-merited reputation as a farmer and stock dealer among all who know him. He was born in Green Township, Clark County, Aug. 9, 1853. He is the son of John and Dorcas Marquart, natives of this county. The father was a farmer and stocker raiser, and lived until July 30, 1858, when he died, at the ripe old age of 60 years 3 months and 26 days. The wife died July 14, 1865, at the age of 43 years 5 months and 12 days. John, our subject was thus left an orphan at the age of 13 years, but his parents left ample means for the support of himself and his two sisters. He lived with his uncle, who was his guardian until he was 21 years of age. On the 23d of January, 1879, he married Miss Mary J. Rector of this township, who was born March 6, 1858. Immediately after the marriage, they moved to his farm of 144 acres in Section 20, where they now reside. Mr. M. devotes his whole attention to farming and raising fine stock. He spares neither time nor expense in procuring and breeding the finest obtainable stock, and his reputation as a breeder is daily spreading throughout the State. His farm is a model of neatness and convenience. It is well supplied with fruit of all kinds and is watered by unfailing springs. Every convenience that modern science has produced for the farmer will be found on his place. All who have any dealings with hime say he is the impersonation of hospitality and honest integrity. He is a highly esteemed member in good standing of Carles Lodge I. O. O. F.

JOHN MERANDA, Notary Public and surveyor, North Hampton.

ISAAC MILLER, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg, Champaign Co. Mr. Miller is the son of Augustus and Mary (Williamson) Miller, natives of Penn. The father came with his parents to this State in 1811 and settled in Sugar Creek Township, Greene County, where his father died. He had been three times married. His first wife, Mary Williamson, was married to him in 1818. She became the mother of two children — Isaac, our subject, born May 1, 1819, and Joseph, born November, 1821. After the death of his wife, in 1822, Mr. Miller moved to Montgomery County, where he married Jane L. White in 1826. She was possessed of a piece of wild land, where Mr. Miller built a cabin and lived until the death of this wife in 1854. By her he had seven children, only

one of whom, viz., Hannah J., born 1830, is now living. In eighteen months after the death of his second wife Mr. Miller married Mrs. Martha Irvin, with whom he lived until his death, Nov. 28, 1865. By her he had one child, not now living. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His son Isaac, our subject, lived with his father until he was 23 years old, when he moved to Jackson Township, Champaign Co., where he purchased eighty-four acres of land, on which he lived six years. During this time he was married to Anna, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Winters) Merritt, of Jackson Township. They had thirteen children, as follows: Elizabeth M., born Feb. 8, 1843; Augustus C., born July 28, 1844; George N., born July 18, 1846; Peter N, born Feb. 6, 1849; John L., born March 3, 1851; Mary A., born May 9, 1853; Hannah J., born April 11, 1855; Joseph W., born August 23, 1857; Rosa E., born Feb. 22, 1859; Susan A., born May 11, 1862; Carrie A., born July 20, 1864; Harry L., born March 23, 1866; Bertha E., born July 21, 1868. The father moved to the farm where he now lives in 1847. He is a member of Beech Grove Grange, No. 335, and of the German Reformed Church. He is one of the oldest residents of the county, and has always voted the Whig and Republican. His eldest son enlisted in 1863, in the 44th O. V. I. during the rebellion, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war.

A. W. MITCHELL, physician; Dialton; was born Dec. 13, 1848; is a son of George J. and Amanda F. Mitchell, and the youngest of a family of three children, consisting of two boys and one girl. Early in 1849, the family moved to the eastern part of Shelby County, where his father bought a farm and improved it. It was here that he endeavored to bring up his family in the fear of the Lord, and as the country was at that time a wilderness, he had many chances to teach them practically that "in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread." The family was one of unusual personal affection and social enjoyment. In 1863, the wife and mother was taken away and the subject of this sketch soon after went off to school. From 1869 to 1872, he was principally occupied in teaching, and in 1871 commenced the study of law. However, he never felt that the profession was exactly congenial with his disposition, and was more than ever impressed with this fact one day when, after reciting his lesson in Blackstone, he directed his attention to some lawyers who were in the office consulting on the best plan to win a certain knotty case. He ventured a thought that the plan suggested would hardly be right, and was stunned by the reply, "Young man, if you ever expect to be a lawyer you must never harp on conscience." He soon gave up the study and in March, 1872, went West. For three years he observed the varied phenomena of the Kansas climate. He then went to Southwest Missouri where he spent three years more, principally in teaching in Joplin and vicinity. He was at one time engaged in mining at this place, and had charge of mines which bid fair to place him on the road to fortune, but his natural love for the schoolroom and the uncertainty of the mines induced him to relinquish them to take charge of the Third Ward schools. He here commenced the study of medicine in 1877 with Dr. H. B. Pinney, and in September, 1878, left for Ann Arbor, Mich., to attend lectures. He spent one year in this institution, and in October, 1879, matriculated with the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated the following year. Like all new-fledged doctors his next step was one of importance. Where shall I locate? agitated his mind for a few months, and he finally settled down in the quiet little village of Dialton in September, 1880. Though Dr. Mitchell, in his various ramblings, saw a good deal of the "rough-and-tumble" side of life, he never either forgot or ignored his early religious training, and invariably took an active part in Sabbath school and church work, and it would not be far from expressing his true sentiment on temperance if we would say he is a teetotaler. He commenced life in his new and chosen profession with bright prospects for the future.

GEORGE G. MOCK, farmer; P. O. Dialton. Mr. Mock was born in this (Pike) township Sept. 2, 1843. He is the son of Esron and Catherine Mock. The father, Esron, is the son of Frederick and Barsheba Mock. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Kentucky. He came to this township in an early day, and died

in 1832 at the age of 45 years. His wife survived him until 1866. They were both members of the M. E. Church. Esron married Catharine Oatewalt, daughter of George and Joanna Oatewalt, Aug. 8, 1839. She was born June 29, 1814. Her parents were natives of Montgomery Co., Va., who came to this State in 1828, stopping in Ross Co. two years, and then moving to this township. The father died Sept. 16, 1858, aged 67 years, and the mother, April 29, 1859, aged 86 years. Esron and Catharine were parents of four children—George G., Mary E. and Joanna B. now living. The mother and children are members of the M. E. Church. George G. was married Dec. 4, 1870, to Margaret J. Davis, daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Davis, by whom he had one child, Mary B., born Nov. 19, 1877. Mrs. Mock was born July 10, 1848, and died Sept. 3, 1876. She was a member of the Reformed Church.

SAMUEL MOCK, deceased. Samuel Mock was born in the year 1820, and died in the year 1877. He was the son of Frederick and Barsheba (Priest) Mock, who were among the early settlers of the county, having purchased the farm owned by the deceased in about the year 1810. Frederick Mock was a very useful man in the neighborhood, being a mechanic. He made the first wagon used in the township; he also made the buhrs in all the first mills of the country. Samuel, the fifth child, married Mary A. Botkin, daughter of William and Elizabeth Botkin, who emigrated from Virginia in the year 1810. Samuel Mock was the father of six girls and two boys—Malissa (died Jan. 31, 1854, aged 6 years), Lucinda, Evalean, Ellen, John P., Julia A., George Mc. (died Jan. 5, 1878, aged 17 years), and Vesper B. Having purchased the old homestead in the year 1848, on which he lived until his death. He was well known throughout the county. He was several times elected to positions of honor and trust, all of which he filled with integrity. He was kind to his family. Being a man of high moral character, strictly honest in all his dealings, he had the love and respect of all who knew him.

WILLIAM MYERS, North Hampton; teacher and Township Clerk.

MADISON OVER, North Hampton; hotel and Justice.

VALENTINE PENCE, farmer and millwright; P. O. New Carlisle. This gentleman was born in Rockingham Co., Va, June 28, 1819. He is the son of George and Christina (Crowbarger) Pence. The father was a native of Virginia, where he died in 1825. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania. She moved to Clinton Co., Ind., in 1836, where she died two years later. Valentine went to Indiana with his mother, and stayed with her until the spring of 1838, when he came to Clark County and commenced laboring as a millwright with his brother and Samuel Sprinkle, and continuing in this business for twelve years. He was married Oct. 4, 1842, to Catharine F., daughter of George and Catharine (Fair) Stafford, who were both natives of Ireland. Mr. Pence bought his present farm in Section 26, of Samuel Arnold, Aug. 16, 1845, since which time he has devoted his attention principally to farming. By his marriage with Miss Stafford he became father of two children—Caroline Elizabeth, born May 28, 1844, and Margaret Almira, born May 4, 1847. Caroline was married Nov. 6, 1872, by Rev. J. G. Black, to Thomas Swanger. Margaret was married Dec. 13, 1867, by Rev. L. G. Edgar, to Antony Stafford. Mr. Pence and wife are both energetic members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which they have zealously labored for some time. Mr. P. was raised a Democrat, but has always voted the Whig and Republican ticket. He has served as Township Trustee for two terms with great credit to himself and constituents.

JOHN RAY, retired farmer; P. O. Dialton; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1813. He is the son of Lewis and Elizabeth Ray (*nee* Zigler), who were natives of Virginia, and moved to Cincinnati in 1812, living there one year, when he moved to Clark County and located near Springfield, where they remained four years. In 1817, they purchased a tract of timber land near North Hampton, in Pike Township. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living. John, our subject, lived with his father until he was 24 years of age, and then was united in marriage with Margaret Overpeck, daughter of George and Martha Overpeck, who were

also natives of Virginia. After his marriage he purchased the farm where he now lives, which contained about 40 acres of cleared land and 70 acres under fence. Since that time he has worked at the carpenter's trade thirty years, and the balance of his time was spent in cultivating his farm. Mr. Ray has, by his exemplary habits and close attention to business, won the prominent position in society that he now occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have both been faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past thirty-eight years.

DANIEL REAM, North Hampton, farmer and Township Treasurer.

RAPER RECTOR (deceased). Dr. Rector was born in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, July 11, 1838. He resided upon the farm with his parents until he had attained his majority, where he acquired a good common school education. At the age of 22 years, he went to Tremont and read medicine with Dr. J. S. Gard, and graduated at Starling Medical College Feb. 28, 1865. Mr. Rector married early in life, having been united with Eliza J. Martin, daughter of Scott Martin, Esq., of Tremont, on the 27th of November, 1857, and to them were born three children, viz:, Mary J., now Mrs. J. A. Marquart, born March 6, 1858; J. W., born Aug. 18, 1859, and A. W., born March 10, 1861. The Doctor located in North Hampton, in this county, where he enjoyed a lucrative and reputable practice up to the time of his death. He grew rapidly in the favor of the people, both as a man and a physician. During the latter part of September, 1872, Dr. R. was attacked with typhoid fever, which terminated fatally on the 16th day of the following month (October, 1872). In his last illness, the Doctor was attended by Dr. Thatcher, who had in the way of assistance the best learned of quite a number of the members of the Clark Co. Medical Society, of which our subject was a member. He was a man of a high order of social qualities, a good intellect and excellent habits. He was temperate and industrious; his opinions in regard to medical theory and practice were very sound. Dr. Rector was a member of the M. E. Church, and was sustained and cheered in life and in death by the consolations of the Christian religion. His grandfather, Charles Rector, was one of the first white settlers in the Mad River Valley. His parents were Conway and Anna (Neff) Rector; the former was a native of Kentucky, born Feb. 6, 1795; the latter of Shenandoah Co., Va., born Dec. 15, 1800. The father emigrated to this State in 1802, purchasing a full section of land in Mad River Township, where he settled and there lived until his death, Oct. 12, 1879. The mother still survives him, retaining her mental faculties in a remarkable degree. When quite young, Father Rector was instrumental in getting out the timber for the first M. E. Church in that vicinity, built of hewn logs, in Champaign Co., just over the Clark Co. line. It is still used as a place of worship. Mr. Rector joined the M. E. Church, Dec. 28, 1817, and became a Class-leader March 14, 1819. His wife is also a Methodist.

JAMES W. RECTOR, blacksmith; P. O. North Hampton.

JOSEPH L. RICHARDS, blacksmith; North Hampton. This gentleman was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 28, 1818, and was the fifth son of eight sons and five daughters born to John and Sarah Richards. At the age of 2 years, the father came from Germany with his parents. The mother was of Scotch descent. In 1829, the family moved to Carroll Co., Ohio, and settled on a section of wild forest land, where the father died Sept. 26, 1832, from fever, brought on by the malaria of the new country. Shortly after this, Joseph returned to Pennsylvania, where he secured a position and served a full term at blacksmithing. On the 19th of April, 1838, he married Miss Anna Friend, and by her became the father of two children, a son and daughter—Isaiah and Lavina. The latter, at the age of 21, married Frederick Smith; six years afterward, she was, by accident, fatally burned, and after nine hours of intense suffering, died. The son is still living. Mrs. Richards, the wife, died June 29, 1876. Mr. Richards remained single until Dec. 26, 1879, when he married Mrs. Eliza J. Rector, widow of Dr. Rector, with whom he now lives.

GEORGE RINKER, farmer; P. O. North Hampton. The subject of this sketch is the son of Benjamin and Susan Rinker, who were natives of Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1848, and settled in German Township, where they now reside. They were

the parents of two sons and four daughters, three of whom are now living. George, our subject, was born in Virginia May 5, 1832; educational advantages limited. He was early trained to farm labor. On the 4th day of April, 1856, he was married to Miss Sarah Branner. Two sons and one daughter were born to them. William, born Aug. 26, 1863, is the only one now living. Soon after his marriage, he rented a farm in this township, which he remained on one year, and rented a farm owned by P. Marquart, which he cultivated for a period of nine years. He purchased his present place in the year 1866, and has made many material improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Rinker are both worthy and consistent members of the Reformed Church.

HENRY SHELL, farmer; P. O. Christianburg. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is one of the old pioneers and stanch men that have made the Buckeye State what it is to-day. He was born in Montgomery Co., Va, Feb. 1, 1800; at the age of 11 years, he came to Ohio with his parents, and settled in Elizabeth Township, Miami County. March 6, 1823, his marriage was solemnized with Mary Peilliman. They have had fourteen children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Eliza, Henry, Elizabeth, Francis M. and Louisa, who have always remained at home with their parents. Mr. Shell purchased the beautiful farm where he now resides in 1830, in an unimproved state, and the improvement that has since been added is the energy and indomitable will with which he is possessed. His good and industrious wife died Jan. 16, 1873, at the advanced age of 72 years. Her religious views were identified with the German Baptist Church. Mr. Shell, in politics, is a Democrat. He and his daughter, Louisa, are members of the Christian Church.

HARRISON SHROYER; P. O. New Carlisle. The subject of our sketch was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, July 27, 1837. His youth and early manhood were passed on the farm with his parents; he received his education in the common district schools of the vicinity, and in the year 1864, Nov. 10, was united in marriage with Harriet A. Dille, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 7, 1843. This union was blessed with three children, namely: Emory B., born Jan. 9, 1870; Batie M., August 8, 1871; and Daisy B., Jan. 13, 1878. Mr. Shroyer, after his marriage, remained in Miami County one year, then came to his present place of residence. He possesses a good farm of 163 acres, upon which is a fine residence and good buildings. His parents were John Shroyer and Eliza Rall, the former a native of Maryland, Frederick County, and mother of Clark Co., Ohio. The father came to this State in 1823, stopping for a time in Montgomery County; thence to Miami County, where he died Jan. 11, 1866, in the 56th year of his age. The mother died Jan. 3, 1880, in her 64th year. Our subject's wife's parents were Alexander and Elizabeth Dille, both natives of Montgomery Co., Ohio, born in 1816 and 1818 respectively; both are yet living, being residents of Osborn, Ohio.

SAMUEL SPRINKEL, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle. The gentlemen of whom we now write was born Jan. 8, 1809, in Rockingham Co., Va. George and Catharine Sprinkel, his parents, were born in Pennsylvania, and came with *their* parents to Virginia, where they were married. Mrs. Sprinkel died in Virginia, but the exact date cannot be ascertained. Samuel removed with his father to Cass Co., Ind. His advantages for education were moderate; he attended the common county school. He learned the trade of millwright under his father, and continued with him until he arrived at his maturity. In the year 1830, he came to Warren Co., Ohio, and followed his trade there one year, and went to Miami County, where he remained twelve months, and purchased 174 acres in this township. In 1852, he disposed of his farm, and bought 166⅔ acres in Section 26, where he has since resided. Mr. Sprinkel has been twice married. His marriage with his first wife, Miss Anna Stafford, was celebrated Sept. 29, 1833. She was the daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Williams) Stafford, natives of Giles Co., Va., and came to Ohio about 1810. She was born May 5, 1808, and is the oldest child of the family. She encountered many hardships and privations. She built the first fence around her father's house, which house is built of logs, and now stands as a relic of the past. By this union they had five children—Susan C., born April 8, 1835; Catherine J., born June 4, 1839; George W., born June 25, 1842; and

two deceased. Mrs. Stofford died Feb. 2, 1870. On Nov. 14, 1872, he married Leoniza E., daughter of John and Barbara Thomas, natives of Virginia, and came to Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1823.

MARY SPENCE, farmer; P. O. North Hampton; was born in German Township, Fayette Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1826, and came West to Clark County in 1837. At the age of 24 years she united her destinies with Mark Spence (deceased), who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1820. On the 25th of December of the same year, he moved with his parents upon the farm his wife now occupies. Their union was blessed by the birth of a son, on Jan. 30, 1852. He resides at present with his mother, and is indeed all she desires. Politically, Mr. Spence was a stanch Whig; his first vote was cast for Henry Clay. The Whig party having been disrupted and the Republican party organized, Mr. Spence joined the latter party, and has ever since given it a hearty support. He was not a church member, yet he contributed liberally to the maintenance of religious interests. He believed that the interests of society and government are linked with the success of the common schools, and used his influence in their encouragement and support. Appreciating the value of good roads, Mr. Spence urged their construction, and liberally lent his time and gave his money to that end. As evidence, from a total cost of a single turnpike, of $7,500, his contribution amounted to about $1,200. Jan. 8, 1878, Mark Spence departed from this life, leaving an only child to care for the bereaved widow. He was married on the 12th of February, 1880, to Miss Anna Friermood. They have one child, born Jan. 15, 1881.

JOHN SPENCE, farmer; P. O. North Hampton. This gentleman is the fifth son of William and Elizabeth, both of whom were born in England and came to this country in 1818, settling on a piece of land adjoining the farm now occupied by our subject, who was born March 21, 1824. He lived with his father and assisted in the work of the farm until he arrived at his majority, when he left the home farm and commenced working at the cooper trade. In this he continued seven years, after which he entered the mercantile business, in which he continued two years, when he exchanged his store for Western land. He married Louisa Bailey, daughter of Charles and Martha Bailey, July 3, 1853, and moved onto the farm where he now lives. He has had born to him four children, viz.: Mary Ann, born April 13, 1854; Elizabeth, born Nov. 3, 1856, died March 6, 1858; Marcellus, born Jan. 19, 1860; Warren, born Dec. 14, 1864. Mrs. Spence died Dec. 8, 1865, and the eldest daughter (Mary Ann) died Aug. 9, 1869. Mr. Spence was again married Aug. 25, 1867, to Henrietta Crawfis, by whom he had three children, as follows: Arminta, born Aug. 18, 1868; Arwilda, born Feb. 22, 1870; Carrie M., born Oct. 18, 1872. Mrs. Spence, the second wife, died Aug. 26, 1880. Little Arminta has had one of her limbs broken eleven times by falls, etc., and is now crippled for life. In May, 1880, she had the other limb broken while trying to preserve the crippled one from injury.

PETER SMITH, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle. This gentleman was born in the county of Botetourt, Va., Dec. 14, 1811. At the age of 2 years he came to Ohio with his parents, Christian and Christianna Smith, and settled near Chillicothe. They remained one year in their new home, and came to this (Pike) township, and located near New Carlisle. In the year 1821, Christian purchased the farm where he resided until his death, which occurred in Nov. 27, 1855. His educational advantages were limited; he was early trained to farm labor. In his 25th year, he rented the farm now owned by Samuel Harshberger for one year and then purchased 80 acres of timber land, which he cleared and put under cultivation. He soon added 80 acres to his original purchase, making in all 160. In the spring of 1873, he disposed of the place and purchased the farm he now occupies. December 5, 1836, he was united in marriage with Jane, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Mixon. She was born Dec. 26, 1813. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Christian M., born Sept. 14, 1837; Perlena and Elsina (twins), Sept. 12, 1839; Christianna, May 22, 1842; Sarah, Feb. 8, 1844; Lydia, Feb. 28, 1846; Ruth, Aug. 3, 1848; Jesse M., April 8, 1850;

Charles, Aug. 4, 1852; Peter M., Sept. 25, 1854; Mark, June 3, 1858. Perlina died Jan. 25, 1855; Ruth, died Jan. 21, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with four children, are members of the German Baptist Church, and one daughter a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN J. STAFFORD, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle; is the son of Thomas and Catharine (Williams) Stafford. Thomas was a native of Ireland, and his wife a native of Virginia. They came to Clark Co., Ohio, and purchased 160 acres of land in Pike Township. John J., the subject of this biography, was born Jan. 8, 1821, and lived with his father during his (John J.'s) minority, and at the age of 21 years, he commenced life for himself by renting land of his father, which he cultivated until his marriage was celebrated with Catharine, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stafford, Oct. 3, 1854. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, viz.: William F., born July 3, 1855; Clara, born March 19, 1858; Theodore E., born March 28, 1861; Edith F., born Dec. 19, 1869; Marcellus E., born Nov. 22, 1859, died Dec. 8, 1859; Ida E., born Oct. 19, 1865, died Oct. 30, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford are consistant members of the M. E. Church.

DANIEL R. TAYLOR, minister; North Hampton; was born in Prince William Co., Va., near Hay Market, Dec. 31, 1835. A few months after his birth, his father came to Muskingum Co., Ohio, and after securing a location and employment, sent for his wife, Mary E., and infant son, Daniel. About eight months after the family had been gathered together in their new home, a cloud of sadness came over the family circle, occasioned by the sudden death of the husband and father, by accident. The mother, thus suddenly made a widow and her child fatherless, commenced the struggles of life with no means of assistance save womanly courage and strength of willing hands. For eight long and wearisome years she labored, with her son, D. R., ever by her side, to keep the "wolf from the door," when she was again united in marriage with David Southwick, and soon after settled in Alexander, Licking Co., Ohio. At about the age of 12 years, D. R. united with the M. E. Church, under the preachings of the revivalist, S. A. Shaffer. In the month of September, 1848, Daniel R. left home to try the struggles of life alone, first entering the cooper-shop, to learn the use of tools and a trade. He worked at this business at different places, until Jan. 4, 1854, when he married Harriet A. Mercer, the second daughter of Dr. N. Z. Mercer, then of Licking Co., Ohio. He then located in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio; remained about two years, when he moved to St. Paris, of the same county, living there some nineteen years, during which time, owing to force of circumstances, he learned the trade of harness and carriage trimming, and the art of photographing. When the war broke out, the first call for three years' volunteers, he enlisted in the 44th O. V. I., at Springfield, Clark Co. Re-enlisted in the 113th O. V. I., and remained until the close of the war. On returning home, he was elected Mayor of St. Paris, and served in that office some six years. In the year 1874, he entered the ministry in the Reformed Church, and in 1875 was licensed to preach, and ordained by the Miami Classis of the Ohio Synod. He labored in the Bradford charge for three years, and then removed to his present place of residence. He is the father of four children, viz., Harry N., Lena L., Allan L. and Ellie; all of whom are living, death having never entered their home. During his labors in the ministry, he has delivered, up to the present date, 1,250 sermons, fifty-seven funerals, held forty-five communions, baptized forty-two infants and 150 adults, and received 335 into the church, and married twenty-five couples.

WILLIAM THACKREY, farmer; P. O. Dialton. This gentleman was born in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., Jan. 30, 1852. He is the fifth son of Duncan and Susan Thackrey. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 10, 1813, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1829, and worked with them on the farm in Jackson Township, Champaign Co., until he was 25 years of age, having in the meantime married Susan Ray, who was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1820. Our subject's youthful days were spent on his father's farm in Champaign Co. On Jan. 27, 1876, he married Lucretia C. Shaffer, of Mad River Township, Champaign Co., a

daughter of Reuben and Sarah A. Shaffer, who were natives of Virginia, and came to this State when small children. By his union with Miss Shaffer, Mr. Thackrey became the father of two children, viz., Edward, born June 24, 1876, and Emmet, born April 3, 1878. Mr. T. and wife are pleasant people, and have the confidence of all who know them.

THOMAS P. THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Dialton; was born in Bucks County Penn., Feb. 19, 1807. He is the son of William and Susan (Hanway) Thomas, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Delaware, and of Welsh extraction. Thomas emigrated to this county in 1827 and located in German Township, and took for wife Phœbe Kizer, May 20, 1830. In 1835, he moved to Pike Township and purchased the farm where he now resides. Mr. Thomas is the father of six children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. Mrs. Thomas was summoned from earth to heaven Feb 3, 1872, at the advanced age of 64 years 8 months and 14 days. In 1873, Mr. Thomas married his second wife, Anna D. Pence. Mr. Thomas has at present 100 acres of land under a good state of cultivation and a nice, commodious farm-house and many material improvements to correspond, and has won a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM WINTERS, P. O. Dialton; was born March 10, 1813, in Elizabeth Township, Miami County, Ohio; his father, Lewis Winters, was born in the State of New York in the year 1768, two of his brothers having served in the Revolutionary war, one of whom, John Winters, being captured by the British, suffered the rigors of confinement in prison ship. Anna Prilleman, his mother, born in the year 1777, in Virginia, of which issue were twelve children—Jacob, Elizabeth, Obdiah, Margaret, John, James, Daniel, William, Susan, Sarah, Mary and Thomas. The latter was united in marriage to Nancy A. Fuller Feb. 28, 1837, her father, Robert Fuller, born in Virginia in the year 1785, having early removed from that State and located in Pike Township, where he entered quarter section land. Her mother, Margaret Thompson, born in Virginia in the year 1794; there were thirteen children born to them: Andrew, William, Nancy, Cynthia, James, George, Mary, Robert, Northrop, Archibald, Minerva, Irvin and Wesley. William Winters, the subject of this biography, bought one hundred acres of land in Sec. 22, Pike Township, in the year 1838, which has continued to be his home. He has added thereto until he now owns upward of three hundred acres. He has always been a consistent, upright man, attending strictly to his own business and letting other people's alone. He united with the M. E. Church at Beech Grove in 1840; his wife having in the year 1835 joined the same church at McKendree. Their issue was one child, Cynthia Ellen, born Aug. 9, 1842, who was married on the 8th day of March, 1863, to W. H. Sterrett, a resident of same township.

A. S. ZINN, farmer; P. O. Dialton. This gentleman is the son of D. R. and Matilda (Sturgeon) Zinn, who are mentioned in P. S. Zinn's biography. Our subject was born Jan. 28, 1845, and acquired a practical knowledge. His time was chiefly devoted to his father's assistance until Oct. 26, 1866, at which time he took for wife Mary V., daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Littlejohn) Davis, natives of Virginia. Mr. Zinn has always remained on the homestead which he became owner of at the death of his parents. As an evidence of the popularity with which he was held in his school district, he was elected one of the Directors, and by *them* to the position of Clerk, and is also Secretary of the Beach Grove Grange, of which society he is a member. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn are both members of the Reformed Church, and he is a warm supporter of the Sunday schools, and is now a teacher. Mr. Zinn is the father of eight children, of whom seven are now living, viz.: Joseph W., born Sept. 25, 1867; Theodore D., April 1, 1869; Daniel F., Sept. 9, 1870; Rosella, Jan. 28, 1872; Mary M., Aug. 28, 1873, and died Sept. 13, 1873; Ida V., Aug. 25, 1874; Jesse O., Dec. 13, 1876; Lillie M., Aug. 25, 1879.

PETER S. ZINN, quarryman; P. O. New Carlisle. The gentleman whose name graces the head of this sketch is the son of D. R. Zinn, who was a native of Pennsylvania and came to this county about 1836. In the year, 1840, he purchased 80 acres of land in this township, which he occupied until the year 1865. At this date, he disposed of his farm and purchased 52 acres near North Hampton, where he

remained until his decease, which occurred Jan. 12, 1870. Peter, the subject of this biography, was born in Pike Township Sept. 25, 1841. His education was obtained in the district schools of the county. At the age of 21 years, he commenced life for himself by renting land of his father and giving agricultural pursuits all his time and attention. Success crowning his labors, he purchased a farm of 47 acres, in 1876, and disposed of it in 1878 and purchased the farm he now occupies. March 16, 1865, he and Miss Elzina, daughter of Peter and Jane Smith, celebrated their marriage. Four sons and four daughters were the result of this union, viz.: Matilda J., born Feb. 6, 1866; Willard A., born March 11, 1868; Ettie C., born Dec. 10, 1869; Sarah E., born Jan. 29, 1872; Goldwaithe, born Feb. 26, 1874; Lydia F., born Sept. 28, 1876; Warren, born March 4, 1878; Everett E., born Oct. 2, 1880. Mr. Zinn has never been an aspirant for office, but has been honored with the office of Township Trustee; is also a worthy and consistent member of the German Baptist Church, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIAN BROSEY, Medway. Gotlieb Brosey, the father of our subject, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 9, 1792. In early manhood he served the King of Wurtemberg as body-guard; also served in the Light Horse Cavalry in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, and was with him in his memorable and disastrous march to Russia, when he, with others, was taken prisoner. He made his escape, however, and journeyed to Wurtemberg, suffering much from cold and hunger. In the year 1817, he emigrated to this country, and settled in Lancaster Co., Penn. His marriage with Susannah Goodyear was celebrated the 24th day of November, 1818; she was born Oct. 8, 1793. Two children were the result of this union, viz., Noah, born July 19, 1820; Martha, born Dec. 16, 1822. Mrs. Brosey departed this life Jan. 23, 1823. Mr. Brosey remained a widower until July 23, 1826, at which time he was married to Christianna Moglin, who was born in Wurtemberg, March 26, 1798. They were the parents of four children, viz., Anna, born June 21, 1827; John, born March 3, 1829; Christian, born Jan. 27, 1831; Barbara, born April 6, 1833. On the 16th day of April, 1835, he was left a widower the second time. He married Elizabeth Keyler, his third wife, May 17, 1836, in Franklin Co., where he had previously moved. They have had six children—Elizabeth, born Dec. 17, 1836, died Oct. 4, 1867; Samuel, born Jan. 13, 1839; Benjamin, born Feb. 20, 1841; Mary, born Feb. 1, 1843; Sarah, born June 7, 1845, died July 4, 1880; Martha, born May 3, 1874. In the year 1841, he moved to Clark Co., Ohio, and settled near Medway, where he purchased several tracts of land. Elizabeth, his wife, died Dec. 13, 1861, and he survived her until Dec. 7, 1866, when he died at the advanced age of 75 years. Christian, the subject of this memoir, was joined in marriage, Nov. 17, 1859, to Anna Monk. They have had two children, viz., Mollie, born Nov. 15, 1861; Harry, born Sept. 13, 1863.

THOMAS BROWN, nurseryman. The subject hereof is the son of Thomas and Susanna Brown, both natives of the State of Maryland, who emigrated to Miami Co., Ohio, in 1838, where they resided until their decease. Their family consisted of four children, viz., John, born Jan. 25, 1819; David, born in 1820; George and Thomas, born Feb. 23, 1823. The one with whom we have to deal is the last named, Thomas. He was born while his parents were in Maryland. He received a rather meager education in his native State, and learned the cooper trade, in which he continued until about 1846, when he took up the business of nurseryman, to which he is now devoting his attention. He married Miss Hannah Maria Wyant, March 28, 1838, who has since become the mother of the children whose names and dates of births follow, viz., Harriet M., born May 16, 1851, died Sept. 16, 1851; Mary C., born Feb. 19, 1853; Jacob N. and Thomas A., born Oct. 31, 1854; the former died Dec. 2, 1854; the

latter Dec. 10, 1854; Martha J., born Dec. 22, 1855; Arbah A., born Sept. 7, 1858, died Aug. 14, 1870; Wilber W., born Jan. 9, 1861; Artemus C. E., born March 10, 1863; Lulu B., born April 23, 1866; Emma D, born June 23, 1868; Allie C. and Lilly D., born Sept. 26, 1870.

GEORGE CROFT (deceased). Few men were better known in the early settlement of Bethel Township than the old pioneer whose name heads this biography. He was born in York Co., Penn., in November, 1771, and his parents, Jacob Croft and wife, were natives of Germany, who settled in the American Colonies, and who espoused the patriot cause in the Revolutionary war; Jacob fighting throughout that struggle against English tyranny. They raised a large family, George being one of the number, and all were reared to farm life. At a matured age, George went to Virginia, where he married Mary Critz, Nov. 18, 1799, she being a native of Botetourt County, born in November, 1779. In 1804, he, wife and two children came to Bethel Township, Clark Co., Ohio, and settled in Sec. 8, on the hill where Martin Snyder now lives. Building a log cabin in the dense forest, he bravely went to work to make a home and competence for his family; and how he succeeded is well known over the county, owning as he did, at the time of his death, over 800 acres of fine land, all the legitimate result of the constant, unceasing toil of himself and family. To George and Mary Croft were born the following children: John, George (deceased), Elizabeth (the deceased wife of Peter Minnich), Jacob, Michael (deceased), Mary Ann (the widow of James Leffel, the noted inventor), Frederick, David and Henry, the latter also a well-known inventor. His wife died Feb. 7, 1846, and he was again married, to a Mrs. Wyland, but enjoyed that companionship only a short time, when death called him from the scenes of his earthly labors, Oct. 16, 1855, in his 85th year; and he and wife now sleep side by side in the beautiful cemetery of Fern Cliff, a handsome monument marking their last resting place, put there by an affectionate family, who still fondly cherish their memory. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was the main instrument in the building and support of the "Croft Church," which has since been moved to Donnelsville. Politically, he was a Democrat, and few men were better neighbors than this sturdy old Pennsylvanian, who was manly, honest, kind and obliging in all things, and his well-known expression of "I say so," convinced the listener that what he said was true, as well as marked him as a man of integrity, courage and determination.

FREDERICK CROFT, retired farmer; P. O. Donnelsville. This gentleman is a member of one of Clark County's representative pioneer families, and is the son of George and Mary (Critz) Croft, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia Frederick was born in Bethel Township, Nov. 25, 1815, and grew to manhood in the pioneer days, when schools and such evidences of civilization were scarce; therefore his education was limited to what he could obtain in a few terms in the rough log schoolhouse of those early days. He assisted his father on the farm and at the mill, faithfully doing his share toward the accummulation of the family estate. On the 24th of February, 1841, he was married to Sophia Kindsmore Smith, who was born in Adams Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1824, and when a child, came with her parents to Clark County. Here she matured, and has had born to her five children, two married—George (deceased); Clara, now Mrs. Thomas Minnich, of Montgomery Co., Ohio.; Abraham, cultivating the old farm; William, still at home; and one died in infancy. Soon after the marriage of our subject, he embarked in farming for himself, on his father's farm, of which he afterward became part owner; there he judiciously labored until 1870, when he purchased his present lot of ten acres, on the "Dayton and Mad River Valley Pike," where a fine dwelling decorates the same, in which he lives comfortable and happy, with a wife who is the light of the family, and a kind mother to her children. She is a daughter of Abraham C. and Elizabeth (Dill) Smith, who were natives of Pennsylvania; he was born in Adams County, Dec. 25, 1795; there grew to majority, and was educated in the Pennsylvania College, after which he took a course of medicine, but never entered upon the profession as practitioner. He was an active and valuable counselor at law, to which much of his time was given. He was married in Pennsyl-

vania, and in 1834 he and family located in Clark County; but in 1837 removed to near Camden, Jay Co., Ind. In 1835, he united with the Presbyterian Church, at Carlisle, Ohio, and by his Christian walk in after years gave good evidence that he was a humble follower of Christ. He was a man of integrity of character, upright and honest in all his dealings; and one who possessed the confidence, to the fullest extent, of his fellow-citizens. The people of Jay County elected him two successive terms to the office of Associate Judge of the county, the duties of which he filled with faithfulness and ability. On the morning of his death, when asked by a near member of the family "What his prospects were in view of death?" and he cheerfully replied: "I am willing to go wherever the Lord calls me." His death occurred Nov. 18, 1863, having attained to nearly his threescore and ten years. He left an aged widow and many warm friends. His wife was born in York Co., Penn., in 1792; she was a faithful companion and worker in the church of her husband; she was the mother of twelve children, of whom nine are now living; Mrs. Croft being the sixth in number, and of Swiss descent on the father's side, and of English on the maternal side.

JOHN L. FORRER, carpenter. This gentleman was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Sept. 23, 1833, to Christian and Elizabeth Forrer, who were both natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., the former born Sept. 5, 1793, and dying Oct. 20, 1854; the latter born Nov. 5, 1800, and dying May 25, 1841. John L. was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania. He is a carpenter, and is still following that trade. During the rebellion he enlisted in the 44th O. V. I., Sept. 12, 1861; was veteranized and re-enlisted in the 8th O. V. C., January, 1864. He participated in several severe engagements, was wounded at the battle of West Liberty, Va., for which he draws a half-pension. On Nov. 23, 1865, he was married in Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio, to Miss Catharine Strausburg, a native of Wayne Township, Montgomery Co., born Oct. 27, 1843. Their children consist of: Eva May, born Sept. 17, 1866; John, born Sept. 12, 1868, died Oct. 30, 1868; Edgar Earl, born Sept. 28, 1869; Christian L., born Oct 10, 1872; Etta Irene, born Jan. 31, 1875, and Minnie, born Aug. 24, 1880.

SAMUEL E. GREIDER, carpenter and builder, Osborn; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 6, 1849; is the son of John M. and Anna Greider, natives of Pennsylvania. Emigrating to this State in 1856 and purchased a farm in Wayne Township, Montgomery Co., where he now lives. Mr. Greider has been a Bishop in the old Mennonite Church for about nine years. The subject of this sketch lived with his father until the age of 20 years, then went to learn the carpenter's trade, and at the age of 23 years he united in marriage with Rebecca A. (daughter of Henry and Margaret Heffner, of Miami Co., this State), Jan 7, 1873; by this union they were blest with three sons, viz.: John H. G., born Aug. 11, 1873; B. F., born June 24, 1875; Jacob E., born Nov. 3, 1877. Mrs. Grieder, born Oct. 22, 1854. Mr. Grieder is a member of the old Mennonite Church and an excellent mechanic, and has the confidence of all his friends and acquaintances.

JACOB B. HARTMAN, dealer in medicines. Jacob B. Hartman is the son of Christian Hartman, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 19, 1798, and died Sept. 19, 1829, having in the meantime married his wife, Anna, a native of the same county, born Feb. 25, 1795, and died April 17, 1861, by whom he had the children following: Anna, born July 11, 1814; Henry, Sept. 8, 1816; Abraham, June 9, 1819; Christian, March 7, 1820; Jacob B., Sept. 19, 1822; Elizabeth, July 29, 1824; Harriet, Sept. 19, 1827, and Samuel B., April 1, 1830. Jacob B. came to near Medway, Bethel Township, in the fall of 1839, and has since resided here, having always voted at the same precinct. On the 2d of November, 1848, he married Miss Nancy Neff, and in due time became the father of the following seven children, to wit: Elizabeth, born Feb. 19, 1849; Mary, Jan. 17, 1851; Anna, Nov. 23, 1852; John D., May 19, 1855; Martha Jane, April 6, 1859; Susan N., June 6, 1861; Barbara M., Feb. 17, 1863. The father of these (our subject) commenced business as a carpenter, building some houses and nearly all the barns in the neighborhood. In 1860, he engaged in bridge building as agent for the "Smith Bridge Co." of Toledo, Ohio. In

this he continued until 1877, when he entered the patent medicine business with his brother, Dr. Samuel B. Hartman, of Lancaster, Penn. Having been left an orphan at a tender age, and by that misfortune deprived of the advantages of education himself, he, however, fully realizes its importance and has given his family a thorough course of learning—one son now being a college graduate.

JOHN S. HARNISH, minister and farmer; P. O. Medway; was born in this township May 1, 1843, and is the son of John and Esther Bowman Harnish, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn.; his father was born Feb. 13, 1801, and his mother July 24, 1805. He emigrated to this township in 1840, and followed the pursuit of farming and was also Minister and Bishop of the Reformed Mennonite Church, which offices he filled with credit; his death occurred Aug 29, 1870; his wife still survives him. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days with his father upon the farm until his marriage with Catharine Davis, daughter of Phineas and Eliza Davis, Dec. 6, 1864. Mrs. Harnish was born July 29, 1841. By this union six children have been born, four now living—Albert G., born March 13, 1867; Lizzie C., March 13, 1869, died Dec. 7, 1872; Joseph D., born Feb. 19, 1871; Martha J., April 27, 1873; Henry B., June 5, 1874, died July 25, 1875; Esther B., born July 27, 1876. Mr. Harnish is minister of the Mennonite Church, his wife is a member of the same church; they are very kind and good people, and have the respect of all who know them.

DAVID HARNISH, farmer; P. O. Medway; is the son of David and Elizabeth Snavely Harnish, residents of Lancaster Co., Penn., where they lived and died; they were both members of the Mennonite Church. Mr. Harnish died about the year 1863, aged about 80 years. Mrs. Harnish died July 4, 1878, aged 93 years. The subject of this sketch was born Oct 12, 1823, in Lancaster Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio in 1845, and settled in Bethel Township, where he has since lived. In 1849, he bought the farm where he now lives; on Nov. 20, 1849, he united in marriage with Fanny, daughter of John and Nancy Barr, residents of Richland Co.; by this union have been born to them eight children, two sons and six daughters, viz.: Mary Ann, born Oct. 21, 1851; Elizabeth, Aug. 21, 1853; Samuel, Dec. 27, 1855; Anna, Feb. 5, 1858; Frances, Oct 25, 1860; Susanna, Jan. 21, 1863; Sarah, March 8, 1865; David, Feb. 13, 1868. Mrs. Harnish born Feb. 1, 1826. Mr. Harnish has a beautiful home, pleasantly situated in every respect, and has the respect of friends and acquaintances.

THE HERTZLER MURDER—Was a deed which will long be remembered by the citizens of this county, not only for the tragedy as such, but because it terminated the career of one of the most wealthy and active business men who ever contributed to the advancement of the general interests here.

DANIEL HERTZLER was born at Lancaster, Penn., in the year 1800, and moved to this county in 1840, where he purchased what was then known as the Menard mill property, on Mad River*, and in the township of that name. This property was improved by erecting new buildings and machinery, and reconstructing the old, until there was in operation a large flouring mill, a saw-mill and a distillery. In 1853, Mr. Hertzler sold this property and removed to Springfield, where he established the "Old Clark County Bank," and become associated therein with several well-known business men. As principal owner and general manager of this bank, he became one of the strong moneyed men of the Mad River country. This bank, however, was not of long duration, and the circumstances of its winding up its business affairs are often related as an illustration of Mr. Hertzler's character as an individual. A certain railroad was in need of funds, and commenced to negotiate with the junior members of the concern, in the absence of Mr. Hertzler, for the purpose of obtaining the money. Now these bank men had more to *say* than to *do*, in the way of real capital, and were easily captured by the managers of the railroad. The result was that about $30,000 of the substance of the bank went out, and a like amount of railroad shadow came in to fill its place. Upon the return of Mr. Hertzler, he was met by the information that "*we*" had made an

*This improvement is directly across the river from the site of Old Piqua, and was a part of the battle-ground, the ford where Clarke's men crossed being through the present millpond. The establishment is now known as Snyder's Station, on the C., C., C. & I. and N. Y., P. & O. Railroads.

advantageous investment, etc., whereupon he says: "Gentlemen, you should have consulted with me in this matter; but, as this railroad paper is first-class (?), you can take it as your portion of this institution, and *we* will stop business." This was accordingly done, and the business relation of the Clark County Bank (as well as that of some of its former partners) to this community ceased. Mr. Hertzler had purchased lands in Bethel, and in 1854–55 he erected the farm buildings at present held in trust by Leander Baker, and situated on nearly the same ground where the old Indian stockade was located. This was occupied by him as a home, and was the scene of the tragic affair which resulted in his death. Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 10, 1867, his house was entered by a party of burglars. Mr. Hertzler was promptly awakened, and a conflict ensued, which resulted fatally to him from a gun-shot wound in the leg. Four persons were arrested for this crime—two were acquitted, and two others (Scott and Roberts) escaped through the open door of the jail, and have never been recaptured.

LEVI KAUFFMAN was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1833, and is the son of Christian and Anna (Erb) Kauffman, natives of the same county and State, where his great grandparents, who came from Germany, settled in 1717, and where Levi's grandfather, Christian, was also born. To Christian and Anna Kauffman were born thirteen children—Emanuel, Jacob, Christian, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Levi, Benjamin, Reuben, Anna, Henry, Sarah, and Abraham, eleven of whom are living. In 1840, Christian Kauffman and family came to Bethel Township, and settled in Section 35, where his sons now live, and where he died Dec. 14, 1870, and his widow, Nov. 9, 1877, both being members of the Reformed Mennonite Church. Levi grew to manhood in Bethel Township, and was married March 7, 1861, to Anna Harnish, daughter of John and Esther Harnish, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. Mrs. Kauffman was born in that county and State Oct. 28, 1838, and has had the following children: Laura, Benjamin, Hetty and Hattie, twins, Susan, Anna, Emma and Lizzie. Mr. Kauffman and wife are members of the Reformed Mennonite Church, and are among the most prosperous and respected people of their township.

JOSEPH N. KAUFFMAN, minister of the German Baptist Church, New Carlisle; was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1818, and is a son of David and Francis Kauffman, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1845, when they located in the northern part of Champaign Co., Ohio. Here Francis died in 1861, and David now survives at the age of fourscore and nine years. Their children were seven in number, of whom Joseph is the eldest. He grew to manhood in his native State, and married, in 1839, Magdaline Yoder, who was also born in Pennsylvania in 1818. To this union, ten children have been born, of whom eight are now living. All save the two oldest were born in Ohio, as Joseph located accordingly in 1843, in Logan County, afterward to Champaign County, but, in 1877, removed from the first settled county to his present location in Bethel Township, Clark Co., where he serves his church. His life throughout, until 1862, was devoted to farm labor, but for the last eighteen years his time has been spent in behalf of his church, and no doubt much good has grown out of his labors. He is now over threescore years of age, and an active worker in the cause of religion.

DAVID LOWRY, deceased. At the mere mention of the name of Lowry, the memory goes back at once to the first settlement of the Mad River country, and sees, in imagination, the old pioneer whose name heads this sketch, accompanied by his friend, Jonathan Donnels, viewing with exultant delight the beautiful forests and valleys bordering upon Mad River, as they wandered along its banks in the summer of 1795, at which time each selected the site of his future home. David Lowry was born in Pennsylvania in 1767, and was the son of David and Lettice Lowry, natives of Scotland, born respectively in 1724 and 1732, and who came to this country with their son, where Lettice died in 1797, and her husband in 1800, and whose tombstones are yet visible in the Minnich graveyard. To David and Lettice Lowry were born the following children: John, Archibald, David, Thomas, Robert, Lettice, Nellie J., and one whose name is now forgotten. In the spring of 1795, David, Jr., came down the Ohio

with flat-boat filled with black locust trunnels, which were for use in boat building, and which he sold at Cincinnati. For about three months he was connected with the provision train of Gen. Wayne's army, afterward settling on Section 3, Bethel Township, where he lived several years, then sold the land and bought the whole of Section 14, which he soon disposed of at a large profit, and entered land in Section 9, where his son, R. M. Lowry, now resides, and there he passed the remainder of his life. It is claimed by his children, that he and Jonathan Donnels raised a crop of corn at the mouth of Honey Creek, in Miami County, the same year that they settled in Clark, having often heard their father speak of this event. David Lowry was married in Miami County, in November, 1801, to Sarah Hammer, to whom were born Sarah, Nancy, Susan and Elizabeth, all dead but Susan, the wife of John Leffel. Mrs. Lowry died in August, 1810, and Feb. 14, 1811, he was married to Mrs. Jane Hodge, the widow of Andrew Hodge, to whom she was married March 26, 1803, of which union two children, Paulina H. and Andrew, were born, both dying in early life. Mrs. Jane Lowry was born in Virginia Sept. 26, 1778, and was the daughter of James and Martha Wright, natives of the Old Dominion, who settled close to Paris, Ky., where the family were prominent farmers. To David and Jane Lowry were born four children, viz.: Martha S., David W., Robert M. and Sarah R., all of whom are living. Mr. Lowry died Sept. 9, 1859, and his widow, Aug. 15, 1867, she being a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her husband of the Christian denomination, both dying with a strong faith in a happy future. Of the character of David Lowry we could not give too much praise; a man of rigid industry and economy, he left a handsome estate; imbued with a spirit of progress, he built mills and conducted enterprises that were a great benefit to the community and early settlers; his invincible and determined courage fitted him for a pioneer; and his spotless honesty in all things stamped him as a rare specimen of true manhood whom every one respected. Even the red savage admired him because he was kind, yet knew not fear, and his muscular frame seldom grew weary under the toil and hardships of pioneer life. Such is an imperfect outline of David Lowry, but in so short a sketch it is impossible to tell of his many noble traits of character; of the obliging neighbor, fond father, kind husband and loving protector; we might say much, and his descendants may well be proud of their pioneer sire, whom none knew but to respect.

JOHN MINNICH, deceased; was a son of Michael, Sr., and Eve (Sintz) Minnich, who were both born, raised and married in Lancaster Co., Penn. They and five children emigrated to Ohio early in the 19th century, where two more children were born to them. He entered 300 acres of land in what is now Bethel Township, Clark Co., which is still in possession of the descendants. Michael and family were among the early and worthy pioneers of Clark Co., to whom much is due for the opening out of fine fields in Bethel Township, where in 1881, instead of being decorated with the deep and dense forest, they are ornamented with waving fields of golden grain. Michael died in 1847, and his wife in 1856. Of their seven children (who are now all dead), John, the subject of this memoir, the sixth in number, was born in the present limits of Bethel Township, April 28, 1810, and was raised through the early part of the same. He nobly assisted his father until a matured age, in the meantime procuring a common education. Upon Sept. 10, 1832, he married Susan Layton, by whom he had four children. Susan was born in Clark Co. in 1812, and died in 1840, leaving husband and one child. The former married September, 1842, for his second wife Caroline Layton, a sister of his first wife; she was born in Bethel Township, Clark Co., in December, 1824. By this union five children were born, of whom four are now living, whose names respectively are D. C., who married February, 1866, Elizabeth V. Higgins; Felix G., who died in 1868, aged 23 years; Cassius W., married in 1872 Ida Higgins; Mary E. married in 1872 Norman Latta; and Jessie E. Michael, who was the surviving one at Susan's death. He married in 1865 Sinda A. McAllister. John Minninch soon after his first marriage settled on his father's farm, where he resided until his death, April 11, 1864. He through life was an active and energetic farmer, in which he succeeded. He was always willing to lend a helping hand to all public improve-

ments; took an active part in the erection of the Dayton and Mad River Valley Turnpike, of which he served as Superintendent from its erection to his death. Politically he was a Republican; though an earnest worker in its behalf, he never aspired to any office whatever. He took a liberal part in aiding the suppression of the late rebellion, with which he was connected until his death. He was a man of much respectability, leaving a widow and five children above mentioned, the former still bearing the name of her departed husband.

SAMUEL MUSSELMAN, plasterer. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Musselman, both natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., where our subject was born July 15, 1835. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1854, but in the following fall returned to his native State, where he remained until 1856, when he again came to the "Buckeye State," and located permanently in Bethel Township. He is a plasterer by trade, and still follows the business. On the 5th of August, 1861, he married Miss Anna Kauffman, the daughter of Christian and Anna Kauffman, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., where Mrs. Musselman was born on the 21st of January, 1840. By his union with Miss Kauffman, Mr. Musselman has had born to him the following nine children, to wit: Charlotte L., born Dec. 27, 1863; Henry E., born May 28, 1865; Lulu B., born Dec. 17, 1867; Abraham K., born April 11, 1868; Christian K., born March 7, 1870; Anna, born Nov. 1, 1871; John W. and Mary A., born Dec. 3, 1874; Samuel, born Oct. 15, 1876.

ANDREW MOUK. Henry Mouk, the father of our subject, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 12, 1809, and was married to Esther Herrshy (whose genealogy forms an appendix to this sketch) on the 16th of November, 1832. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1851; made arrangements for his family's coming, and returned to Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio again with his wife and little ones in the spring following, and settled in Bethel Township, where he resided until his demise, which occurred February 13, 1875, at the advanced age of 65 years 11 months and 1 day. His family consisted of the following nine children: Andrew, born Aug. 11, 1833; Henry, born July 12, 1835; died July 16, 1864; Barbara, July 4, 1837, died Feb. 3, 1847; Anna, April 18, 1839; Mary, Aug. 1, 1841, died Aug. 1, 1842; Mary H., Oct. 12, 1843, died June 23, 1848; John, Dec. 8, 1845; Esther and Catharine, Feb. 12, 1848. Catharine died Sept. 1, 1848, and Esther died June 3, 1851. Andrew, the subject hereof, was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Oct. 29, 1854, he married Susan Zeller, who was born Sept. 23, 1837, the daughter of Henry S. Zeller, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., who came to Ohio in 1850, and settled in Bethel Township. Our subject's family consisted of the following twelve children: Maria Viola, born Aug. 4, 1855; Anna, June 8, 1857; Henry, July 26, 1858; Margaret, Dec. 12, 1859; Esther, July 22, 1861; Charlie, June 15, 1863, died Oct. 26, 1864; George, Sept. 20, 1865; Mary, Feb. 14, 1868; Samuel, Jan. 11, 1870, died Jan. 25, 1870; Edith, Feb. 7, 1874; Oscar, Dec. 21, 1876, died March 4, 1877; John, April 7, 1878. The following genealogical record of the Herrshy family, who were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and obtained their land from William Penn, and who is the maternal ancestor of our subject, has been preserved perfect to the present time; Andrew Herrshy, great-grandfather, was born in Switzerland in the year 1702, whence his father removed to the Palatinate, at the Court of Friedensheim. In the year 1719, he, with his father and brother, Benjamin, came to America and settled in Lancaster Co., Penn. His brother, Christian, was obliged to remain at the Court until 1739, when he also came to America. These three brothers—Andrew, Benjamin, and Christian—were chosen preachers of the Mennonite Church. Andrew died in the year 1792, aged 90 years. He begat twelve children, viz.: Christian, Andrew, John, Benjamin, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, Henry, Peter, Catharine, Maria and Odti. Andrew Herrshy, grandfather and second son of the above Andrew, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in the year 1734, and died on the 16th of July, 1806, aged 72 years. He begat with Magdalina (his first wife, a born Bachman) a daughter, Catharine, who was born in 1760, and died in 1833, Sept. 10, aged 73 years; and with Maria (his second wife, a born

Acker, who was born Sept. 26, 1743, and died Sept. 13, 1831, aged 87 years 10 months and 17 days) he begat the following children: Anna, born Feb. 27, 1762, died March 5, 1855; Jacob, born Oct. 2, 1765, died May 30, 1821; Maria, born May 23, 1768, died Dec. 5, 1849; Andrew, born Sept. 14, 1770, died Aug. 1, 1835; Henry, born Dec. 19, 1772, died April 24, 1838; Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1775, died Aug. 17, 1870; John, born March 31, 1783, died July 16, 1831. Andrew begat with Esther (a born Kauffman, who was born May 31, 1776, and died March 3, 1829, aged 52 years 9 months and 3 days) the following children, viz.: Christian, born Dec. 28, 1796, died Sept 5, 1834; Anna, born July 15, 1799, died June 27, 1874; Andrew, born Jan. 15, 1802, died Dec. 31, 1839; Maria, born Dec. 9, 1804; Catharine, born Jan. 15, 1809, died Jan. 15, 1872; Esther, born Sept. 11, 1811, died March 9, 1848; Barbara and Elizabeth, born Dec. 9, 1814; Elizabeth died Dec. 30, 1825; John, born March 14, 1818, died Oct. 7, 1821; Magdalina, born March 20, 1821, died Nov. 1, 1861.

DAVID NEFF. David Neff is the son of John and Elizabeth Neff, both natives of Pennsylvania, and the youngest of the following children, born to the above parents, in Lancaster Co., Penn.: Susan, born April 25, 1811; Nancy, March 27, 1831 (deceased); Henry, born July 7, 1814; Jacob, Nov. 20, 1815; Elizabeth, Oct. 14, 1817; Nancy, Nov. 1, 1819; Magdalena, April 22, 1822; John, April 18, 1824 (deceased); Daniel and John, born July 14, 1826, John deceased; and David, born Jan. 21, 1831. He came to Ohio with his parents, who located in Montgomery Co., near the Clark Co. line. About the year 1852, they crossed the line into Clark Co., where they remained until their parents' deaths. The mother died Feb. 6, 1873, and the father on the 12th of May following. On the 21st of November, 1871, David married Mrs. Elizabeth Nipley, nee Musser, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn. She had one daughter by her first husband, Francis, born Aug. 18, 1867, and by her marriage with Mr. Neff, she has had four children, viz., John, born Sept. 14, 1872; Joseph, born Aug. 25, 1874; Henry, born July 10, 1878; David, Jr., born Dec. 12, 1879.

JOHN J. SCARFF, breeder of thoroughbred stock; P. O. New Carlisle. Although not a native of Clark Co., Mr. Scarff occupies a very prominent position in it, being one of the most extensive breeders in the county, and perhaps in the State. His reputation in this respect is equaled by few, as none of his sales thus far have failed in giving satisfaction. His motto, when commencing life, was to have only the best of whatever he might possess, and with this object in view, and with a will to succeed, could it be wondered at that he occupies the proud position that has so meritoriously been vouchsafed him by his neighbors, and the discriminating public? Mr. Scarff worked for his first dollar, and energy and perseverance have been rewarded, as by his industry and business tact he is now the owner of many broad and fertile acres, and is accounted one of the most scientific farmers in Bethel Township. Having a great love for stock, he has invested largely in thoroughbred cattle. Devons, of which he has the finest herd in the State, taking sweepstakes at the State Fair, at Columbus, in 1880, over all breeders of cattle. He also has a fine herd of Jerseys; his sheep are of the celebrated Cotswold and Southdown breeds, and his hogs, Berkshire and Polands. Other kinds of stock, poultry, ducks, geese, swans, etc., are reared in large numbers, and his list of premiums is greater, perhaps, for the length of time he has been in the business, than that of any man in the State. Clark Co. has reason to be proud of her sons, but especially are those deserving of credit who have done so much, not only for the improvement of the county, but also of those who have, by the most careful management, brought up her stock to that high grade that defies competition with any of the neighboring States. Mr. Scarff's parents, Joshua and Lydia Scarff, were natives of Virginia, coming to Miami Co. in 1830. Their children were named Emanuel, May, John J., James M., Diana, Elizabeth, Bernard and William H. H. Scraff. All the daughters are deceased, and the parents also. The marriage of Mr. J. J. Scarff and Miss Mary Neff was celebrated May 23, 1848. Her parents, Daniel and Leah Neff, were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1838. They raised a large family, three sons and four daughters—Benjamin, Isaac, Barbara, Mary, Rebecca,

Cyrus and Matilda. Mrs. Neff died in 1839, and her husband married Miss Julia Herr, in 1845 or 1846, by whom he had four children—Charlotta, Harriet, Fanny and David. Mr. Neff died in 1866; his widow still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Scarff have five children—Flora, James T., Mark T., William N. and Grace T. The children give evidence of their careful training, and will surely do their parents honor. Mr. Scarff was appointed, in 1877, County Commissioner, and was elected to that position in 1878, and is an excellent official. He has, for a number of years, been a member of the Agricultural Board of Clark Co., all of which are filled with credit to himself and honor to the public. He was a volunteer during the war of the rebellion, in Co. B, 147th O. V. I., serving as 2d Lieutenant. His is a record in which his children can feel a just pride, and we are glad to have the means of perpetuating it. He has surrounded his home with everything that makes life pleasant; books, music and works of art show their love for their children, in making their home the most attractive spot on earth. Theirs is assuredly a place where the stranger, as well as the friend, is welcomed.

JAMES FINDLEY SHARTLE, farmer; P. O. Medway. The grandfather of this gentleman, with a brother, came from Germany in 1775, to the American Colonies, and both joined the patriot army and fought throughout that struggle for liberty. "Findey's" grandfather settled in Virginia, where he married and raised a family, Jacob, the father of J. F., being one of the sons. He was a soldier in 1812, and was married to Elsie Burns, a native of Virginia, and in 1816 they settled in Montgomery Co., Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born, Feb. 21, 1821, he being the fourth in a family of eight children, as follows: Jacob, William, John, James F., Elizabeth, Lena J., Elsie and Isaac, five of whom are yet living. In March, 1831, they came to Bethel Township, and soon afterward Jacob began the erection of the "Woodbury Mills," on Mad River, where there is yet a mill in operation. Jacob and wife died in this township, and here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and married Mary J. Croft, daughter of George and Susan (Lowry) Croft, natives of this township. This marriage occurred April 20, 1847, and has been blessed by the following children: Susan E,, Elizabeth, John D., Lena J., William H., James B., Charles H. and Edward C., all living but John and William. Mr. Shartle has a nice home, and is one of the liberal, enterprising men of his township.

JOHN SMITH, farmer; P. O. Osborn, Greene Co.

JOHN SPIDEL, contractor and builder. John Spidel is the son of Uriah and Rosanna Spidel, both natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. He was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., May 11, 1830; he came to Bethel Township, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1854; his occupation is that of a contractor and builder, and he has been extensively engaged in the adjoining counties of Greene, Montgomery and Miami. On the 25th of February, 1858, he married Miss Lydia Forrer, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 21, 1829. As a result of this union, they have had the following children born to them: Iantha, born Dec. 12, 1858; Ella, Sept. 8, 1860; Ida May, Dec. 12, 1862; Anna, July 20, 1865; Carrie, Sept. 6, 1867; Harry E., March 11, 1869, died June 14, 1869; Mary, born Aug. 6, 1870. During the rebellion, Mr. Spidel enlisted in the 153d O. V. I., and was wounded in the engagement at the South Branch Bridge, Virginia.

MERRITT H. TATMAN, farmer. This gentleman is the youngest of thirteen children, born to Joseph and Rebecca Tatman; the former being a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of North Carolina. The father was born July 16, 1770; the mother in 1772. They came to Ohio in 1798, and settled in what is now Brown County, where they remained three years, or until 1801, when they came to Bethel Township. At that time, this beautiful and highly improved country was but a wilderness. Mr. T. was in early days in the affairs of the State—being a member of the Legislature for a number of years. After the organization of Clark County, he was appointed Associate Judge of the new county, holding that office until about the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 27, 1827. His wife survived him many years, but on the 6th of December, 1864, she peacefully left this life to join him in that brighter and better land, where they would be parted no more forever. During life they were blessed with the following children, viz.: Mary, born March 15, 1793, died Sept. 19,

1878; Sarah, born Oct. 13, 1794; and Nancy, June 29, 1796, both deceased; Rebecca, born March 26, 1798; Joseph, Feb. 14, 1800; Morgan B., March 29, 1802; John, Oct. 26, 1804; Cyrus, Dec. 23, 1806. These four latter are now with their parents in the land to which they made their last long pilgrimage. Milton was born Dec. 13, 1808; William M. K., July 21, 1811; Fletcher P., Sept. 18, 1813, supposed now to be dead; Mandana, born Feb. 11, 1816; and Merritt H., the subject of this sketch, born May 28, 1818. He now resides on a farm adjoining the old homestead, which is still in the hands of the heirs—being one sister and a brother all living together. Merritt H. married Miss Emma C. Newcomer, April 7, 1878; they now have two children—John M., born Feb. 15, 1879, and James G., July 9, 1880.

SILAS TRUMBO, Justice of Peace and farmer; P. O. Donnelsville; is the eldest son of a family of nine children, of Levi and Mary (Henkle) Trumbo, who were both natives of Virginia, and were of German and Scotch extraction. Their marriage occurred in their native State, in 1811, where Silas was born, Nov. 2, 1812. In 1814, Levi and family, with Mrs. Trumbo's parents, Moses and Margaret Henkle, came to Clark Co., Ohio, where the latter ones died—Moses about 1830, and Margaret ten years later. Levi and Mary Trumbo remained in the then wilds of Clark County until 1816, when they and three children returned to their maternal State, where Levi died Dec. 31, 1859, and Mary, Nov. 11, 1871, in Clark Co., Ohio. Silas is one of five survivors, and a native of Pendleton Co., Va.; his early life was devoted to farming, but at the age of 18, engaged at the stone-mason's trade with his father, with whom he remained until 1834, when he departed for Clark Co., Ohio, where he, the following year, assisted in the stone work of the first almshouse of Clark County. The following year, he married Huldah Downs, by whom he he had ten children; all grew to man and womanhood, and are a family of noble children, one of whom lost his life in aiding the suppression of the late rebellion. About the year Silas was married, he took up the trade of wagon-making in the city of Springfield; but four years later, located in Donnelsville, where he commenced business on his own account. In the village he successfully conducted the business for many years, but it is now managed by his son, Joseph B., and he lives retired. After locating in the village, he soon had accumulated some means, through industry and economy, and purchased a small farm adjoining the town, of which he yet owns fifty acres. During life he has bought and sold considerable land in Missouri, where a part of his children now reside. Mr. Trumbo has been identified in many of the public interests of the township, in which he has been chosen as Justice twenty-seven consecutive years, in which capacity he still serves; he has also been Trustee and a member of the local School Board for many years, showing an active interest in the cause of education and general welfare of his community. He and wife have been lifelong members of the M. E. Church; and politically, he is a Republican.

JULIA ANN WAGNER, farmer; P. O. Medway; was the wife of Joseph Wagner, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 12, 1833, and emigrated to this township in 1864, and purchased the farm where he lived until his death; he died March 30, 1878. The subject of this sketch now lives upon and owns the same; she was born June 26, 1839, Leitersberg District, Washington Co., Md.; was the daughter of Jacob Bowers, and was married to Joseph Wagner Jan. 30, 1862; they were the parents of six children—four sons and two daughters—five now living, viz.: Elmer C., born Oct. 18, 1862; Edward H., Dec. 5, 1864; Mary A., July 2, 1868, died April 12, 1869; Clara E., born April 12, 1870; Harvey J., Feb. 25, 1874; Lewis J., March 10, 1878. Mr. Wagner was a member of the German Reformed Church; his wife a member of the Lutheran Church; her family are all at home with her and attending school. Mr. Wagner was twice married; his first with Miss Sarah Hartle, Washington Co.; Md.; by this one child was born—Josiah A., June 26, 1859.

SMITH WALLACE, farmer; P. O. Donelsville; is a son of Hugh M. Wallace, who was born in Kentucky, Aug. 14, 1778, and lost his parents when young, but remained in his native State until about 20 years old, when he came to the Northwest, stopping in what is now Bethel Township, Clark Co., Ohio; here began work for a

previous settler, David Lowry, who had erected a rude pioneer grist-mill on Donnel's Creek. His labors continued for Mr. Lowry several years, and it is supposed that he married in the year Ohio was admitted in the United States, Margaret Smith (an aunt of Gen. J. Warren Keifer). She was born in what is now Bethel Township. Their union lasted only a few years, when the terrible destroyer, consumption, tore her from the earthly care, leaving husband and one child. The latter soon too passed into eternity and the former during their union had entered the southwest quarter of Sec. 27, Bethel Township. After continuous efforts and hard labor, he had paid eighty dollars, but failed to complete the task, hence lost both land and money. After the death of his wife, he remained in the employ of Mr. David Lowry until the desperate red man's deeds in 1812 were to be suppressed. In this struggle he was a participant, enduring many privations, but on July 6, 1814, he married for his second wife, Eleanor Richison, who was born in the Northwest Feb. 10, 1793. Nine children were born to them, of whom seven now survive. Soon after this marriage, Hugh again, with renewed efforts, entered the same quarter section ; by perseverance and determination succeeded in completing his task. This dense wilderness was gradually converted into open fields. When they first settled on this farm, Mrs. Wallace and her mother Mrs. Richison, would frequently walk to Dayton, do their trading and return the same day with groceries, etc., on their backs, making a round trip of about 35 miles. Thus Hugh and family trod the path of life until Feb. 15, 1864, when his death severed the union, and she, too, passed away July 1, 1875, and thus ended the life of two worthy pioneers of Clark Co. Smith Wallace was born June 23, 1817, on the farm he now owns, on which his entire life, save five years, has been spent. His early life was spent in assisting his father to clear up the farm on which he cultivated crops. The log schoolhouse in which he procured most of his education was at a distance of only half a mile. His marriage was celebrated May 11, 1843, with Sarah Stevens, of Shelby Co., Ohio, where she was born, Aug. 4, 1822. The fruit of this union was nine children, of whom seven are now living. After the marriage, he settled on the home farm and continued to cultivate it until his younger brothers were of sufficient size to take charge under the father's supervision, thence he settled near Springfield as a renter, and five years later returned to the home farm, which he purchased, and is now well situated, though he and family labored long and hard. On June 3, 1868, when a large, new brick house was just completed, her death severed the union. He married again on Dec. 10, 1874, for his second wife, Julia A. Copp, who was born in Logan Co., Ohio, January 4, 1838, and died in the faith of the Christian Church, Oct. 26, 1879, leaving husband and one child, a daughter, Gracie A. Mr. Wallace has been solicited to fill various offices of trust in county and township, but as yet never accepted. The family have been members of different Protestant churches, and no doubt much good has grown out of their labors.

HENRY WILLIAMS, retired farmer; P. O. New Carlisle. We take great pleasure in introducing to our readers the oldest continuous resident of Clark Co. now living, Mr. Henry Williams, who, since 1805, has lived almost within sight of his present home. Long before Clark Co. was organized our subject was engaged in doing the duty of the pioneer boys, whose parents had emigrated from other States to the great Northwest, to make homes for themselves and children; and as they toiled early and late, they little thought that their labors would be productive of such great results as have followed during the life of the second generation, whereby this beautiful land, by their labor, has become the pride of Ohio. The father of our subject, Henry Williams, Sr., with his wife, Elizabeth (Albert) Williams, came from Greenbrier Co., Va., in 1805, on horseback, each of them carrying two children, our subject being the youngest, then only 3 months old. They settled on the farm now in possession of Mr. Williams, the land having been previously entered by a Mr. Shorts, a land speculator, of Cincinnati. Henry, Sr., built the first cabin in the virgin forest, which nothing had inhabited save the wild animals and the Indian, of whom there were many still living in the vicinity. He was drafted during the Indian war of 1812, under Capt. McPherson, leaving his wife and small children to care for each other, while he, with nearly every other able-bodied man, was protecting the frontier from inroads by savages.

There were nine children in all—Isaac, Nancy, Jane, Henry, Margaret, Elizabeth, Selah, Mary and John J. A. Williams. The four eldest were born in Greenbrier Co., Va. Our subject, the two youngest daughters and the youngest son are still living. The game was very plentiful in early times, and Mr. Williams tells us that his father, at one shot with a rifle, killed seven wild turkeys. He remembers well when Gerard was killed, near Troy, by the Indians. The father of our subject died in 1845, after living a long and useful life, his wife preceding him, Nov. 9, 1829. The subject of our sketch was married in 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Pettigrew, of Rockbridge Co., Va. Her parents died some years previous, they being aged when first settling here. Their children were five in number—Elihu S., Julius C., Henry H., Isaac W. and Elizabeth B. Mr. Williams furnished three brave sons for the Union army during the war of the rebellion, E. S. Williams being Captain of Co. H, 71st O. V. I. Isaac W. contracted disease and died a few years after the close of the war. Henry H., now the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Miami Co., was also wounded, which has disabled him for life. Capt. E. S. Williams was also Representative from Smith Co., Tenn., in the Legislature of 1867, and was Attorney General of that State for two years, being appointed by Gov. Brownlow. Our subject has for many years been acting as Pastor in the Christian Church. His sons are all prominent men, and do credit to their name. Their mother died on Dec. 23, 1869, leaving an example worthy of imitation. Briefly, then, we have given a sketch of a gentleman and his family, who have for many years been recorded among the prominent ones of this county. During his pastorate, extending over a period of forty years, Mr. Williams received from all sources $200 in cash; and under his ministrations, 500 souls were brought to Christ. He is still active in mind, but infirm in body, and is at this time 76 years of age, being born Feb. 27, 1805.

JOHN J. A. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle; belonging to the family of the first settlers of Bethel Township is J. J. A. Williams, youngest son of Henry and Elizabeth Williams, mentioned in the biography of Henry Williams, of this township. He is now reckoned among the old settlers of this county, being born in 1818, the same year that Clark County was organized. He has from choice followed the occupation of farming, and is now living on the farm where he was born; the house is still standing, and in good repair. Few boys cling so closely to their childhood's home, but those that do have the satisfaction of knowing the appreciation felt by their neighbors, and also have witnessed the grand improvements made in the county since their boyhood. The numerous lines of railroad, skirted by the magic wires that transmit the news in an instant from one end of the State to the other, have all been built and put into active operation since his recollection, while the pretentious farmhouse takes the place of the rude log cabin, that were sparsely scattered through the woods a half century ago. J. J. A. Williams was married in 1847 to Miss Annie M. Kissinger, of York Co., Penn. Her parents, Benjamin and Margaret Kissenger, came to this township about 1833. John and his wife had seven children; those living are Mary E., the wife of John Mann; Margaret A., the wife of John W. Shroyer; John F., Ida M. and Charley E. Henry C. and Ella died in infancy. The children will never know, except by the recital of the stories, of the privations of the early settlers, and in this history will be found the sketches and incidents connected with the lives, not only of the first settlers of this township, but of the pioneers of the county. Mr. Williams has been connected with the public schools, in an official capacity, for sixteen consecutive years. He enjoys an excellent reputation as a man of correct business habits, and his children may have a just pride in the record of their ancestry, who have always been noted for their integrity and excellent business qualifications.

ELIHU STEPHEN WILLIAMS was born Jan. 24, 1835, near New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, and is the son of Elder Henry Williams and Elizabeth Williams, formerly Elizabeth Pettigrew. His parents were born in Virginia, his mother remained there until she was of age. His father was brought to Ohio in 1807 when a child, and the family settled near New Carlisle, where Eld. H. Williams now lives. E. S. Williams worked on a farm until 16 years of age, getting what education he could in

the winter school of the country district in which his parents resided. Not satisfied with the outlook, he demanded of his father that he should be sent regularly to school. His father replied that if he wanted a better education than he was getting at home, to get it himself. The boy took his father at his word, and with $1.50 in his pocket he started out in life for himself. He worked by days' work among the farmers until he got money enough to pay his board for a few months, then, under the tuition of Mr. Arnett, of Troy, he fitted himself to pass examination for a certificate to teach school, which he obtained, and taught school the following winter in Brontet, of this county. By working in the summer and teaching in the winter, he struggled on until he acquired a fair education. In 1858, he commenced reading law in the office of F. P. Cuppy, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, and by working in the summer, and teaching school, he supported himself until February, 1861, when he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. After closing a school he was then teaching, he went to Southern Illinois to select a location to follow his profession, and while there Ft. Sumter was fired upon, and the nation had need of her young men; he took the first train north for the purpose of enlisting, but before he reached home Ohio's quota was full; he then went to Mercer Co., Ohio, and hung out his shingle in Celina, but in a few weeks the second call for troops was made; he then took the stump for volunteers in Mercer Co., then, as now, one of the strongholds of Democracy. He raised fifty-six men and reported to Camp Tod, Troy, Ohio; he then went into the ranks as a private. The 71st O. V. I. was organized, and on Oct. 5, 1861, he was elected 1st Lieutenant of Company A, was commissioned February 14, 1862, was promoted Captain Feb. 10, 1863. He was in the battle of Shiloh, leaving a sick-bed to fight with the boys he enlisted; his Captain being slightly wounded in the morning, he had command of the company during the bloody battle of Sunday, holding his men in front of the fight until night closed the contest. He was with the four companies of the regiment, stationed at Ft. Donelson, and was in the fight at Donelson when his four companies defeated Col. Woodward's regiment, who had captured Col. Rod. Mason and the six companies at Clarksville; he was promoted to the command of Company H, and was with the regiment in all its marches and skirmishes until September, 1863, when, although the fifth Captain in the line of his regiment, he was given the command of three companies and a section of artillery and sent by the General commanding to take charge of the post of Carthage, Tenn., situated 150 miles by river above Nashville. The post was established by Gen. Crook with a division and afterward held by Gen. Spears, with a brigade. There were a large amount of Government stores accumulated there for the use of the army, which could not be removed on account of low stage of water in the Cumberland River. The post was thirty-six miles from any support, and the confederate commands of Col. Hughs and Col. Hamilton, estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, were within striking distance of Carthage; and Gen. Payne afterward told Capt. Williams that he did not expect the post to be held a week; that he could not spare any more troops; but from what he had heard of him he knew the rebels would not get the place without a hard fight. But Capt. Williams not only held the post until the river raised so that the Government stores were removed, and his troops were not only vigilant and active in camp duty, but a part of them were mounted from horses captured and "pressed" from rebels, and did splendid service in driving the guerrillas out of the country, and before Christmas had killed and captured a rebel soldier for every man in his command, and by the spring of 1864 had recruited a regiment of loyal Tennesseeans, which, under the command of Col. Garrett, did effective service for the Federal cause. Carthage was then made a recruiting station, and by the petition of Union citizens and the request of Andy Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, he was detailed for service in organizing Tennessee troops, and remained in Carthage until the close of the war, participating in every movement against the enemy in that part of Tennessee, and rendering effective service against the forces of the rebel Gen. Wheeler in his famous raid in Middle Tennessee. After the war was over, he remained in Smith Co., Tenn., and engaged in the practice of law, and took an active part in the reconstruction of Tennessee,

being a member of the first convention held for that purpose in Nashville. In April, 1865, he was commissioned District Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District of Tennessee, and held that position until the summer of 1867, and then resigned to accept the nomination as Republican candidate for the Legislature to represent the district of Sumner, Smith and Mason counties. After an exciting and dangerous canvass, he was elected by a handsome majority; and received the largest vote ever polled for the Republican party in those counties, and served for two years in what is known as the Radical Legislature of Tennessee; he took an active part in all the leading measures, and retired at the close of the term with the confidence of his party and the respect of opponents. He was married May 31, 1866, to Alice Gordon, daughter of Dr. Wiley B. Gordon and Virginia Gordon, who was the daughter of Gen. Russwunn. In 1869, Capt. Williams refused to be a candidate for any political office, and remained on his farm until the year 1875, however taking an active part with the Republican party, fighting in battles all the more earnestly because the party was in Tennessee proscribed and persecuted, and in a hopeless minority. In January, 1875, he entered into a partnership with his brother, H. H. Williams, to practice law in Troy, Ohio, and moved his family to that place, where he now resides, busily engaged in the practice of his profession.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

TEMPLETON W. BAILEY, farmer; P. O. Enon. Mr. Bailey was born in Augusta Co., Va., Dec. 14, 1819, and removed with his parents to Ohio in 1829, locating in Pike Township, Clark County. He received his education in the common schools of Virginia and Ohio. He married, Dec. 6, 1846, in Greene Co., Ohio, Miss Nancy Cox, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1822. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: David, born March 14, 1848; Elizabeth, born Jan. 30, 1850; Martha Jane, born Oct. 25, 1851, died March 6, 1855; Susan, born Nov. 13, 1853; infant son, born Aug. 28, 1855, and died on the following day; Mary Ellen, born April 25, 1860; Rozety, born July 14, 1864; and William Charles, born April 6, 1868.

JOSEPH BAKER, farmer; P. O. Enon. Joseph Baker is the son of Melyn and Mary Baker, both natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1800, stopping in Cincinnati one year, then removing to Clark County, where they remained till their death. Mrs. Baker lived to an advanced age, and recounted the following incident of her early life only a short time before her death: During the war of 1812, our troops were being concentrated for the battle of the Thames; that noted Kentuckian, Col. Richard Johnson, in command of a force of United States troops, stopped at the house of her father, and requested her to furnish himself and staff with supper, lodging and breakfast. Her parents being absent from home, she, a girl of 16, provided for their wants so acceptably that on his return, wounded, from the battle where history gives him the credit of killing that noted Indian chief, Tecumseh, they again stopped at her father's house for entertainment. Joseph Baker was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1830, and was educated in the common schools of his native place. At the age of 14, he started for himself farming, in which pursuit he has continued to the present time. He married, Nov. 1, 1855, Miss Elizabeth King, of Clark County. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Mary, Tillie, Joetta and Maud. Joetta died Oct. 9, 1872. He purchased a portion of the old homestead, containing 98¾ acres, which is in a high state of cultivation, and he is in every way prepared to enjoy the comforts of life.

MOSES BAKER, farmer; P. O. Enon. Mr. Baker is the son of Jonathan and Sarah Baker, who were natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio in 1802, locating in Butler County, where they remained three years, when they removed to Clark County, residing there until their death. Our subject was born in Clark County Aug. 8, 1809, just twenty-nine years after Clarke's battle with the Indians The country at that time was still a wilderness, abounding with wild animals, and Indians roamed the forests of

the frontier county as it was called. Great labor was required to clear up the land in those days, and young Baker assisted his father in this work, in the meantime receiving such education as was afforded in the log schoolhouses of the day. At the age of 18, Mr. Baker started in business for himself, learning the mason trade, which business he followed until 1836. He then purchased a farm of 108 acres in Mad River Township. He married Miss Mary Davis the same year. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Baker departed this life in the year 1865. Mr. Baker married again to Mrs Cenith Leggett, who died in 1867. He now resides with his daughter, and is now, as he has been for many years, an earnest worker in the cause of Christ.

P. J. BREWER, proprietor Enon Hotel, Enon; is the son of Jacob and Nancy Brewer, and was born Nov. 26, 1817, in Maryland, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education in the common school. About the time of his majority, he went to Berkeley Co., Va., where he learned distilling, which he mostly followed until 1872, remaining in Virginia until 1841, when he came to Greene Co., Ohio, locating near Xenia, and there continued his trade. After abandoning the trade, he engaged on the farm and saw-mill a short time; thence purchased the Enon Hotel, of which he is now proprietor, and makes it a pleasant home for all who see fit to patronize him. He is an active worker in the Democratic party, by which he was honorably elected Township Trustee in 1880. In November, 1840, he married Kassia Mousby, of Washington Co., Md., and had born to them six children, five daughters and one son. Thirteen months after Kassia's death, he married Mrs. Eliza Butler (of Greene Co., Ohio), who died in April, 1863. His third wife was Mrs. Harrison K. Garlock, of Dayton, Ohio. Three sons were born to the second marriage.

GEORGE W. COFFIELD, teacher; Enon. George W. Coffield is the son of John C. and Nancy Coffield. His father was born in Virginia April 30, 1797, and his mother was born in Clark Co., Ohio, April 30, 1816, and still lives on the farm where she was born. Our subject was born May 3, 1843, and was educated in the common schools of Clark Co., and Wittenburg College, of Springfield, Ohio. He has been a successful teacher, holding the highest certificate given in the counties where he has taught, which includes the counties of Clark, Montgomery, Miami and Greene. He also read law in the office of Spence & Arthur, of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. After a brief practice, he retired to the farm of his mother, and married Miss Mary B. Bartlett, of Clark Co., June 21, 1874. They are the parents of three children—Carroll D, born Jan. 21, 1877; Ray E., born Oct. 12, 1879; the other dying in infancy.

JACOB G. DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Osborn. Mr. Davis is the son of Samuel and Anna Davis, who were pioneers of what is now Clark Co., Ohio, coming from New Jersey in the year 1803, and settling in what is now the west part of Mad River Township. The implements of farming in those days were very rude, the plow having a wooden mold-board, and the harrow a fork of a tree with wooden teeth, and plenty of wild animals, such as deer, bears, wolves, wild-cats and porcupines were to be found; also Indians were quite numerous. The subject of this sketch was born in Mad River Township, Clark Co., July 11, 1818, and was rocked in a sugar-trough for the want of a better cradle. He received a limited education in an old log schoolhouse, which was so common in those days. He assisted his father on the farm until 1837, when he went to Shelby Co., Ohio, and there learned the milling business with his brother Daniel. He purchased one-half interest in the mill, which was known as the Davis Bros.' Mills, where he remained for five years; then selling his interest to his brother, returned to Clark Co., renting the old home farm for eight years. At the expiration of his lease, he purchased the farm, containing 104½ acres, to which he has added 10 acres, making 114½ acres of Mad River bottom land, in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Davis married Miss Amy Lippincott, of Franklin Township, Licking Co., Ohio, and their family consists of six children, viz., Clarinda G., born Nov. 11, 1840; Mary R., born June 3, 1843; Anna F., born May 18, 1845; Elthia, born March 31, 1847; William T., born March 7, 1853; George S., born June 3, 1865, died Feb. 25, 1866.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS, teacher; Osborn. Wm. T. is the son of Jacob G. and Amy Davis, of Mad River Township, Clark Co., and was born March 7, 1853. He received his education in the common schools of the county, with the exception of one year at the Normal school, at Lebanon, after which he engaged in teaching. He holds the highest grade certificate issued in the county, and commands the highest wages. He has taught five winters in one district, and is engaged for the sixth. He married Miss Mary Purdy, an accomplished young lady of Indianapolis, Aug. 19, 1874. She has taught school six years, and is also a music teacher. They have one child, Olive, born March 31, 1878.

SAMUEL DRUMMOND, deceased. This gentleman came to this township in 1807. He was born near Cincinnati, in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1804, and was the son of George and Rosanna (Thompson) Drummond. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother of Ireland. They settled in New Jersey, close to Pennsylvania, and about 1800 came to Ohio. In 1807 they came to Clark Co., and settled in Sec. 17, Mad River Township, where they died. They had seven children, viz., William James, Mary, Sarah, John, Samuel (our subject) and Nancy. They are all now dead but John and Nancy. Two of them died in infancy. Samuel grew up on the home farm, attending the early log schoolhouse, and affording such assistance on the farm as his tender years would admit. He was married, Feb. 28, 1833, to Ruth Beeth, a native of Greene Co., by whom he had nine children, viz., William T., George T. (deceased), Sarah J., Mark, Nile (killed in the rebellion), Emily, Melissa, Stephen and Caroline (deceased.) Mrs. D. died in November, 1852, and on April 19, 1853, Mr. D. married Mrs. Mary Ann Schrock, widow of Francis Schrock, and daughter of David and Lydia Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1843. Mrs. D. was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Aug. 15, 1823, and by her first marriage had five children, viz., Winfield S. (killed in the rebellion), Harrison, Benjamin (deceased), Lydia J. and Mary E. By her marriage with Mr. D., she had Anzonetta (deceased), Rosella, Miller, Goyne, Adele and Ulysses. Politically, Mr. D. was a Republican, and a firm defender of the Union. Three of his sons, and one of his wife's sons fought for their flag in the war of the rebellion. He died May 3, 1869, leaving to his family a pleasant home, and a spotless reputation. Mrs. D. is a member of the Christian Church, of which denomination his first wife was a member.

J. K. DUNKEL, retired; P. O. Enon; is the son of John, Sr., and Susan Dunkel, of Lancaster Co., Penn., where J. K. was born Dec. 15, 1818. He acquired a limited education in his early life, and judiciously applied himself to labor in his father's behalf until 20 years of age, at which time he started in life as a farm laborer. In 1849, he married Catharine Shertzer, of his native county and State. He has since become a resident of Ohio, and at present is a citizen of the villiage of Enon, where he is identified with its interest; also takes an active interest in the cause of education, and at present is a member of the School Board of that place, which office he duly fills. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkel are the parents of four children, viz., Aaron, Fronna, Henry, and Lucinda.

JOHN B. DUNKEL, merchant; P. O. Enon. Among the representative business men of Enon we mention the name of John B. Dunkel as a grocery merchant. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Dunkel, and was born Nov. 20, 1847; obtained his education in the common schools, and remained his father's assistant on the farm until 1870, when he married Rebecca, daughter of Reuben Shellabarger, whose biography appears in this history. After his marriage he followed farming one year, then located in Enon, where he purchased a large grocery store, carrying a full line of goods, and through his correct business habits has established a reasonable patronage and obtained the public feeling of the citizens of his township, until he now holds the office of Treasurer of said township, which he fills with honor and credit to himself and party. One child, Clara May, has been given to this union, born Nov. 2, 1873.

HENRY L. FEIRSTINE, farmer; P. O. Enon. Mr. Feirstine is the son of George and Sarah Feirstine, of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1863, purchasing a farm of 143 acres in Clark Co., on which the subject of this sketch now resides. He

was born Oct. 30, 1849, and received his education in the common schools. He married Miss Mary Rockfield, of Greene Co., Ohio. They are the parents of two children—Cora and Maude. Cora was born March 28, 1878; and Maude born July 2, 1879.

WALTER HAGER, manufacturer of paper; P. O Enon; is a son of Isaac and Eunice Hager, both natives of Massachusetts, and was born March 4, 1823, at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., where he was raised and educated. He started in life at the age of 15 years by engaging in the paper mills of his native town, which were among the oldest in the United States; there remained fifteen years, and in the meantime, Feb. 25, 1847, married Martha Fuller, of Weston, Mass. About 1853, he engaged in the mills of Jordan & Co., where his ability and knowledge of the business merited the position as manager, to which he was promoted. Two years later he removed to Frankfort, Ky., where he was also employed as foreman of the Frankfort paper mills. At the expiration of two years he removed to Lockland, Ohio, and became agent for the Hazeltine Turbine water-wheel, and was the first to introduce it into Southern Ohio, Central Kentucky, and Southern Indiana. After being thus engaged for some time he resumed the paper trade as manager of the Lower Mills of Lockland, where he remained six years; thence located in Dayton, Ohio, where he took charge of the mills of G. Rutledge, and successfully conducted the same a period of two years. He then located in Clifton, Greene Co., Ohio; engaged in business with Mr. King, the style firm being King & Hager. Six months later he sold his interest, removed to Enon, where he is now in charge of the Republic Mills, and doing a reasonable business. Mr. and Mrs. Hager have had born to them six children—Ellen, Gertrude, Sarah, Mary, Edwin, and Albert, of whom two daughters are deceased.

J. W. HANES, grain merchant; P. O. Enon. Enon, like all villages, has its representative business men, and we can say that J. W. Hanes is one of the live and energetic men of this village. He is the son of Jacob and Margaret Hanes, and was born June 25, 1840, in Richland Co., Ohio; received his early education in the common schools, afterward two years in attendance at the Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1864, commenced work on his father's farm, and thus continued until 27 years of age, when he commenced life for himself, by commencing in the grain trade in Enon. Here he has, through proper conduct and good business habits, established a favorable and profitable grain market. In July, 1874, married Emma Spangler, an accomplished young lady. The issue of this union is two children, one son and one daughter.

N. HARDMAN, merchant; P. O. Enon; is the son of Peter and Margaret Hardman. Peter was born in Virginia and Margaret in Scotland. Peter Hardman married early in life Miss Margaret Hacker, who ten years previous, when she was 11 years of age, being at the house of her sister, on Hacker's Creek, near Clarksburg, Va., was tomahawked and scalped by the Indians. It seems that a marauding party of Indians was passing through the neighborhood, and attacked the family with whom she was staying, all the members of which were slain. Young Miss Hacker managed to conceal herself behind a door while the work of death was going on, but was finally discovered by one of the savages, who aimed a blow at her with his tomahawk, which took effect upon the side of her head; she fell and laid as if killed. Thinking their work of death complete, they scalped all the members of the family, and dragged the little girl after them from the house by the hair for some fifty yards, where they scalped her and threw her over a fence; observing that she gave signs of life, one of the savages stabbed her with his knife, which fortunately struck a rib, doing but little harm. She was afterward found and cared for, and recovered, although she suffered greatly, and finally died in her 39th year, from the effect of the tomahawk wound on her head. The subject of this memoir was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1813; never received but about three months of schooling. At the age of 18 years, started in life for himself by driving stage from Springfield to Cincinnati, then from Springfield to Columbus, and other lines. Those were days before the use of the powerful and useful railroad engine was seen swiftly passing through our land, and travelers then spent weeks and months to complete a journey that is now made in a few short hours. In 1836, married, abandoned stage driving, and engaged in blacksmithing, which he followed a period of five years in West

Union, thence located in Enon, Clark County, where he continued his trade until April, 1870, at which time he was taken severely ill, and remained an invalid for eighteen months; reduced his weight from 176½ pounds to 41 pounds, hence was a mere skeleton of the human being. At the time of his marriage, could neither read, write, or calculate the smallest sum in arithmetic; but since his wife began to instruct him, and through his own energy and industry, and her sincere and earnest efforts, he has learned all this, and now is a fair business man. He has always been an earnest worker in the Republican party from its organization. He is now, and has been for five years, Mayor of his village, and had the honor of being Chief Marshal of the Centennial celebration of the "Battleground of Old Piqua," on Aug. 9, 1880.

JOSEPH HEBBLE, physician; P. O. Enon. Of the medical profession of Mad River Township, we record the following of Dr. Hebble, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., where he acquired his early education in the common schools. In 1841, engaged in teaching, and soon became prominently known as a teacher; there he continued in this pursuit until 1846, when he came to Ohio, locating in Greene County, where he pursued the study of medicine until 1851, thence entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. After attending one course of lectures, abandoned the Medical studies, and engaged in teaching until the fall of 1853, when he resumed the study of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1855. Soon after located in Miami Co., Ohio, where he successfully practiced four years, thence in Johnsville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he practiced until July, 1863, when he was commissioned Surgeon of the 55th, O. V. I. After a service of one year, returned to Ohio, and located in Enon, where he has since resided, and has a successful practice. He married Miss Mary E. Casad, by whom he has had nine children; all but one are now living.

J. N. HINKLE, JR., teacher; P. O. Enon. Teaching, as well as all other professions, requires due preparation to secure perfect success, which evidently J. N. Hinkle did; he is a son of J. N. Hinkle, Sr., and was born in Union Co., Ohio, June 4, 1854. Spent his early life in the common schools, where he judiciously applied himself until 1870, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in which institution he devoted his time two years; then engaged in teaching one year, and entered school at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. One year later resumed the profession of teaching, in which he has since been engaged. He is a live and industrious teacher, and commands the best of wages, which his ability merits. His nuptials were celebrated Nov. 1, 1874, with Miss Samantha Kirkland, of Delaware Co., Ohio. This union has been blessed with two children, viz.: John C. and Charles D., both living at the writing of this article.

DAVID HUPMAN, farmer; P. O. Enon. Mr. Hupman is the son of John and Elizabeth Hupman, both natives of Virginia; they emigrated to Ohio Sept. 28, 1835, locating in Clark County. His mother died Jan. 1, 1856, and his father in December, 1872. Our subject was born in Virginia Jan. 17, 1817, and was educated in the common schools of Clark County. Mr. Hupman assisted his father to clear up his farm, which was among the earliest in this vicinity, and has followed the occupation of farming all his life. He married Miss Maria E. Miller, of Clark Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1840. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Harriet F., born April 5, 1841; Charlotte, born April 8, 1843, died in infancy; Mary E., born Nov. 10, 1844, died May 30, 1870; Jacob, born July 18, 1847; Ellen Ann, born Feb. 26, 1850; Caroline, born Oct. 13, 1853; Martin, born May 6, 1856. Mr. Hupman owns a farm of 80 acres, under good cultivation, but is at present living with his youngest son, Martin.

W. B. JENKINS, farmer; P. O. Enon. Mr. Jenkins is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Jenkins. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Moore, and wife, Rachael Parks, settled in Sec. 24, Mad River Township, at an early day, and resided there until their death. They were buried on their own farm. His father, Daniel Jenkins, was born in New Jersey, April 30, 1782, and his mother in Pennsylvania, the same year. They came to Ohio in 1812, Daniel being in the war of that date. His wife died Nov. 8, 1827, and he was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, a native of Virginia. By

his first wife he had the following children: Marilla (deceased), Ephraim S., Elmore, William Belford, David G. (deceased), and Amon (deceased). He died Jan. 13, 1868. Our subject was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Aug. 16, 1818, and received only such education as the common schools of that day afforded. He worked at farming until 21 years of age, when he learned the carpenter and millwright's trade, which business he followed until 1851. He married Miss Rachael Sayre, of Clark County, Jan. 2, 1851; she was born March 24, 1830, in the house where they now live. She is the daughter of Loyd and Nancy A. (Albin) Sayre. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. Her grandparents, Joseph and Elizabeth Sayre, were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio, and settled in Sec. 24, Mad River Township, at an early day, and here died. Her father died January, 1853, and her mother, April, 1857. They had four children—Rachael, Elizabeth, Statia (deceased) and Catharine. By his marriage with Miss Sayre, our subject had three children, viz.: Charlotte J., born Sept. 17, 1852, and educated at the Female Institute, at Springfield; Anne E., born June 22, 1856, died March 3, 1860; and George W., born Feb. 22, 1861. Mr. Jenkins has worked his way through life unaided, and now owns a farm of 149 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He is politically a democrat, and has been elected Trustee of the township for eleven years. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and as a upright, honest citizen, he is the peer of any man in Clark County.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O. Enon. Francis Johnston is the son of Arthur and Frances Johnson, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1791, locating in Pennsylvania, where they lived till 1795, when they removed to Kentucky. In 1829, they came to Ohio, locating in Greene County. The subject of this sketch was born in Shelby Co., Ky., Oct. 7, 1814; his education was obtained in the common schools of Kentucky in log schoolhouses, and the teacher being paid by subscriptions raised in the neighborhood. He came alone on horseback to Ohio, bringing seven horses, at a cost of $3.87½. He lived at home with his mother until her death, which occurred in 1849, since which time his sisters have kept house for him. Mr. Johnston, in 1859, bought the farm of 189 acres on which he now resides, and known as the old "Galloway farm," which was the first settled in the township, and the remains of the first cabin are still to be seen near his present dwelling. It is supposed to be the first house built in Mad River Township. Mr. Johnston has a number of Indian relics, which he has found and preserved, and shows with considerable pride. He has held the office of Township Trustee for several years, being elected by the Republican party, and filling the office with credit to himself and his constituents.

A. P. KIDWELL, agent and operator C., C., C. & I. R. R., Enon. Mr. Kidwell is the son of Amos and Rachel Kidwell, who were natives of Virginia and emigrated to Ohio (Nov. 15) in the year 1839, locating in Franklin County. Our subject was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan 12, 1845, and received a common-school education in his native county. At the age of 19 he went to Louis Center and learned telegraphing, in which business he has since been engaged. He was sent to Enon to take charge of the first office on the short line, and has remained there ever since; he married Miss Augusta Sherman, of Delaware Co., Ohio, and they have two children—Vernon, born Jan. 21, 1879; and Henry Stanley, born April 16, 1880.

JONAH KNIGHT, minister; P. O. Enon. The father of Rev. Knight was born in Connecticut, and in early life emigrated to Vermont, where he spent his life, which ended in 1830; his wife being a native of the last-named State, in which she lived, and died in 1848. The subject of this sketch was born in Vermont June 8, 1803, remaining at home until the age of 20, and acquired his education in the common schools. When starting in life, he possessed good physical powers, engaged as farm laborer, and made his way by his own exertions. He followed this pursuit for six or eight years, and in the meantime applied himself, at every opportunity, to divine thoughts, and commenced preaching in behalf of the Christian Church, to which he had belonged for eleven years. To this profession he has ever since applied himself, and deeply interested in the welfare of the church. In 1832, he married Miss Caroline Fay of New Hampshire, to whom eight children were born; one died in infancy, seven

grew to maturity, of whom only one survives, and now resides in Nebraska. Caroline died April 11, 1847, and was interred at Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Rev. Knight remained a widower over five years, then married Mrs. D. Robinson of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was an active worker in the Church in his native State about eleven years; thence located in the city of Lynn, Mass. Two years later he emigrated to Ohio and located at Woodstock; there spent over five years in the cause of Christianity, where good was accomplished; he then located in Warren Co., Ohio, and two years later, removed to his farm of 102 acres, near Louisburg, Ohio, remaining all the time in the ministry; he then became prominently identified in the erection of the Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, of which institution he was Secretary of Board of Trustees for over six years; acted as agent to secure funds for the college, and defended it in a suit brought in by the builder, A. M. Merryfield, in the year 1865, he being the only trustee of the college at the time. He employed an able attorney, who, after a suit of seven years, came out victorious. He is an active agent in the Christian Biblical Institute, established at New York, for young men preparatory for the ministry. He is now located at Enon, Ohio, and has spent a useful life, which has now been over three-fourths of a century.

GEORGE LAYTON, clerk, Enon. William, his father, was born in the "Northwest Territory," now Ohio, Jan. 8, 1800. Elizabeth, his wife, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1806. George, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Ohio, born in Clark Co., Jan. 1, 1848; he received his primary education in the common schools; and in 1860 he entered Wittenburg College, from which he was graduated in 1867 with the highest orders; he entered the law school of Ann Arbor in 1869, graduating from the same in 1871. Mr. Layton is a young man of rare abilities, possessing every element of a thorough-going business man, and at present is filling the position of Chief Clerk in one of the leading warehouses of the place.

B. D. LONG, teacher; P. O. Springfield. Mr. Long was born in Pennsylvania March 2, 1851. His parents were B. H. and Elizabeth Long, both natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in April, 1860; and located in Clark County in 1861. Our subject received his education in the common schools, with the exception of three months spent at Wittenburg College in 1866, after which he engaged in teaching common schools, and with such success as to command the highest wages paid in Mad River Township. Mr. Long was elected Assessor of Mad River Township for three years, also an active member of the School Board for the same period, and greatly interested in educational affairs generally. He married Miss Susan Rathbon, of Clark County, March 17, 1870. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: John, Aaron, Lizzie, Mandie, Alfred, Benjamin and George. George died April 19, 1878.

R. L. MILLER, dealer in agricultural implements, Enon; his parents, Abraham B., and Barbara Miller, were both born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and emigrated to Ohio in 1840, locating in Clark Co. R. L., the subject of this sketch, is a native of Ohio, born in Clark Co., May 12, 1853. He was brought up to farm labor, and received his education in the district schools; when 18 years of age he commenced to learn the carpentering trade, which he followed for about six years, meeting with good success. He married Miss Irena Shellabarger when he was 22 years old. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Bertie May, born April 14, 1876; Dasia Iowa, deceased. Mr. Miller is now engaged in selling agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds.

W. R. RUE, farmer; P. O. Enon. Mr. Rue is the son of John and Sarah Rue. His father was a native of Maryland, and his mother of Pennsylvania; they removed to Cincinnati in 1798, removing to Greene Co. in 1807. The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 8, 1815, in Mad River Township, and was of great assistance to his father in clearing up his farm which was among the first improvements in this vicinity. Mr. Rue remembers distinctly when the Indians were roving around in bands numbering from five to five hundred. He has many relics of the Indians, including a fine pipe and two of the largest ear-rings ever found, one of which he found on his farm and the other near the county house. These relics were exhibited at the Clark-Shawnee Centennial, and was a great attraction. Mr. Rue married, in 1840, to Miss Lois Forsythe,

of Virginia. He purchased the old homestead in 1865, living on it several years, and then selling it and buying the farm on which he now resides, containing 81¼ acres. Mr. Rue attended general muster for about fifteen years, and from the age of 21 to 55 never failed to work the roads. He saw the Mormons when on their way from Cortland, N. Y., to Nauvoo, Ill., several of whom worked a few days for his father. The family consists of four children—three sons and a daughter.

REUBEN SHELLABARGER, farmer; P. O. Enon. Among the old and prominent families of Clark Co, the one to which this gentleman belongs is well worthy of proper recognition in this work. Reuben Shellabarger was born in Mad River Township Nov. 8, 1815, and is a son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Winget) Shellabarger, he a native of Northumberland Co., Penn., and she of Cincinnati, Ohio; her parents, Reuben and Elizabeth Winget, natives of Virginia, coming to this Township in 1805. Ephraim Shellabargar came to this town in 1811, was preceded by his brother Jacob and accompanied by his brothers Samuel, John and Martin. He was married in 1814 to Rebecca Winget, to whom were born six children—Reuben, Margaret, Martin, Elizabeth, David and Ann, all of whom are now living. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and died in this township. The subject of this sketch grew to maturity in his native township, receiving such an education as those early days afforded, and was here married Nov. 17, 1836, to Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Melyn and Mary (Layton) Baker, pioneers of Mad River Township. Mrs. Shellabarger was born in the above township Aug. 6, 1818, and had born to her Ephraim, Mary Ann (deceased), Melyn, Minerva, Derastus (deceased), Sarah Jane, Agnus, Rebecca, Maria E., Penie B. and Susan E. (deceased). Mrs. Shellabarger was a sincere adherant of the Christian Church, and died Aug. 5, 1873. Mr. Shellabarger was again married June 24, 1876, to Jane Rynearson, daughter of Barnett and Martha (Winget) Rynearson, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Mad River Township, where both are now residing. Mrs. Shellabargar was born in this township Jan. 20, 1831, and is a member of the Christian Church, to which denomination her husband has belonged for forty years. Mr. Shellabarger has been a hardworking, honest farmer all his life and has accumulated a property of 317 acres of fine land which he has well improved. Politically he has always been a stanch Democrat, and in 1854 was elected Township Trustee and re-elected several times, serving continuously until 1877, when he retired, but in 1879 the people again chose him as Trustee, and he is now filling that office. In 1870, and 1880, he was Township Land Appraiser, and has been a member of the Board of Education since its establishment in the township. He is a man who, by integrity and straightforward dealing through life, has merited the confidence and esteem of all good citizens, and is now enjoying the fruits of an industrious, upright life.

A. H. SMITH, stock-dealer; P. O. Enon; a son of A. H. and S. E. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They moved to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1866; bought 1,470 acres of land, all in one body, adjoining the village of Enon. Our subject was born in Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1850; there obtained his early education, and enjoyed city life until 16 years of age. After his parents moved to Clark Co. he attended select school at Springfield, Ohio, starting in life at the age of 18 years. After which he married Miss S. J. Shellabarger, of Clark Co., Oct. 17, 1871, and to this union six children have been born—Amelia, Sallie, Maria, Mary, Justin and Arelia. Mr. Smith. now oversees his father's farm, and devotes his time principally to stock, and at present is one of the Trustees of his Township, to which he was elected by the Democratic party.

CHARLES STINE, hotel, Enon. Charles Stine, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union Co., Penn., May 6, 1838. His parents were John and Sarah Stine, both natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1838, stopping about one year in Medway, Clark Co., when they removed to Fairfield, Greene Co, where they have since resided. His wife died Nov. 18, 1880. The family consisted of fourteen children—eight sons and six daughters, all of whom are living, our subject being the tenth of the family. Charles started for himself Nov. 15, 1858, by going to California, by water, from New York, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing

at San Francisco December 16, having had a favorable passage, and only one incident of note during the trip. The steamer Moses Taylor, of which he was a passenger, caught fire on the Atlantic Ocean, when five days out of New York, and gave the passengers quite a fright, but no serious damage was done. He went from San Francisco to Yreka, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, remaining there till the fall of 1861, when he made a trip to Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho, returning to Yreka the following spring, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he returned to Ohio, after an absence of six years. He lived on the farm with his father for ten years, making a business of breeding fine hogs, in which he was quite successful. In June 11, 1874, he married Hannah Palmer, of Fairfield. He went into the employ of the Springfield Turnpike Co. as keeper of the toll-gate on the Springfield Pike, near Dayton, where he continued for nearly seven years, when he removed to Enon, purchasing the hotel, at that place, where he intends making his future home. His family of two sons, John, the eldest, was born Dec. 16, 1875, and Frank, who was born Nov. 2, 1877.

N. SUMMERBELL, D. D., minister, Enon, long known as the Pastor of Bible Chapel, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at present the oldest pastor in Cincinnati, was born in New York March 8, 1816, and is the son of Rev. J. Summerbell, a minister in behalf of the M. E. Church. Our subject early began to develop great reverence for the Scriptures, and a corresponding minister of Isaac N. Walter, a Christian minister, was ordained at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1839, by Baptist and Christian ministers. His early ministry was in New York City, New Jersey and New England. From the beginning, he became an unwearied Bible student, attending school during the day, and studying the Word of God at night; so well was this known that his brother, a house-carpenter, requested to be awakened when he retired for his two or three hours' rest. The first winter after his conversion, he studied the Bible carefully, word after word, and adopted its leading principles and doctrines, which have since governed his life. In 1849, he removed from Milford, New Jersey, to Cincinnati, Ohio. After building the Bible Chapel, on Longworth street, in 1855, he then removed, as a missionary, to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1859, where, after being the leading instrument in erecting a church, he was called to the Presidency of the Union Christian College, in Indiana, where he faithfully labored six years. By this time the college became well established, and finding that his established cause had declined in Cincinnati, he returned to his old field of labor. He married, in 1843, Miss Euphemia J. Sulton, of Hope, Warren Co., N. J., an accomplished lady and a great worker in the cause of Christ. They are the parents of Rev. J. J. Summerbell, a graduate of Union Christian College, and at present Pastor of the Christian Church at Milford, N. J. His daughter, who was an accomplished lady and teacher of vocal and instrumental music in the above-named college, was called hence in 1877.

GEORGE S. WRIGHT; P. O. Enon. Mr. Wright was born March 1, 1845; is the son of Levi and Mary J. Wright; whose parents emigrated from Frederick Co., Va., settling in Clark Co., Ohio, at Green Plains (a Quaker settlement), in 1818. He remembers of having heard his grandfather (Richard Wright, who died in 1864) say that when he settled at Green Plains, that he was compelled to wagon his grain to Cincinnati for market, often trading a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. Our subject was reared on a farm, and his father having died in 1848, he was compelled, in early life, to attend the arduous duties of providing for sister, brother and widowed mother, who still reside on the same farm near Green Plains, with the exception of the sister, Mrs. Howe, who resides in Brattleboro, Vt. On account of these early cares, he received but a common school education. When the cry of war rang through the land for volunteers, and President Lincoln made his first call for 300,000 to protect the nation's flag, Mr. Wright dropped his school-books, and at the early age of seventeen years, responded to that call, by enlisting, on the 11th day of January, 1862, in the 10th O. B., which was soon assigned to the Army of the Southwest, under Gen. Grant, participating in the battles of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), Corinth (where he and his gun came near being captured, only escaping by a desperate struggle), Iuka Jackson, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg (forty-two days' siege), Kenesaw Mountain, Marrietta and Atlanta, Ga., where

his gallant corps commander, Gen. McPherson, was killed on that memorable 22d of July, 1864. The rebels, having been driven entirely out of the Southwest, and Gen. Sherman taking up his march for Savannah, all troops, whose terms of enlistment were fast expiring, were ordered to Nashville, to which place the rebel Gen. Hood was fast making his approach; but the Union forces were there in time to give him a hot reception, and at this place the 10th O. B. fought its last fight for the Union cause and the stars and stripes. Mr. Wright having served his three years, was held two months over that time, on account of the battle of Nashville, where 600 soldiers laid down their lives after the term of enlistment had expired; he was then honorably discharged from the service of the United States, March 2, 1865. Though serving as a private through all this period, he was recommended for a commission for bravery at the battle of Corinth, of which particular mention is made in the army records, and in Whitelaw Reid's History of Ohio in the war (2d Vol.). On account of his age the General of the army did not consider the recommendation favorably. Leaving the service; we again find him engaged in the quiet pursuit of farming and stock-raising. Continuing at that vocation until 1870, at which time he studied railroading and telegraphing, and was employed on several Western roads in Illinois and Iowa. Returning to Ohio in 1875, he connected himself with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, as agent and operator at Enon, Ohio, where he still is employed. On Oct., 1875, he was married to Miss Mary E. Randall, of Springfield, Ohio, the issue of this marriage is a daughter (Estie), born January 10, 1880. We are sorry to record the death of Mr. Wright's wife, which took place April 14, 1880, in the 23d year of her age. We leave Mr. Wright where we found him, young in years, but old in experience, ready and waiting (if need be) his country's call. Is a supporter of the present administration.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Clifton. For more than half a century Mr. Anderson has been identified with the business interests of Clark County, being one of those men whose labors have been crowned with financial success, and his life has been characterized by that earnestness in all his affairs that makes it a success in every phase. He was born at Milnacraig, Scotland, July 22, 1815, and at the age of 4 years, emigrated with his father, James Anderson, to the United States, settling on "Clark Run," in Greene Co., Ohio, where they lived five years; removing thence to Clark County, and locating on the northwest part of Sec. 27, on the old Clifton road. In 1827, his father removed to a farm in Sec. 33, which he had purchased, and there resided until his death, in 1864, at the advanced age of 84 years. The subject of this sketch grew up under the paternal roof, and his education was obtained in the log schoolhouse of the primitive days, to which he added that more practical and servicable education that comes from experience with the world, and gives more certainty of success in life. For ten years he owned an interest in a stock of merchandise at Clifton, and from a life of industry, temperance, economy and good management, he has accumulated a considerable property in Green Township, Springfield and Greene County. As a neighbor and citizen, he is highly esteemed, being generally chosen as the arbiter of differences among the people of his vicinity. Politically, a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, he has held, among other public trusts, the office of Township Clerk for twelve years, and been Justice of the Peace the same length of time, discharging every duty to the entire satisfaction of the people and with honor to himself.

GEORGE ELDER, farmer; P. O. Clifton; was born in this township January, 1839. His early years were spent on the farm, and his only means of education was that of the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 22, when his country was in the throes of civil war, he volunteered and entered the 16th Ohio Militia, and

afterward served three years in Co. A, 94th O. V. I., of which he was Orderly-Sergeant. During this period he was at Chickamauga, Stone River and on other fields of blood, and was with Sherman "to the sea." The war over, he was honorably discharged and settled in Jackson County, Kan., in the business of stock-raising, but that climate and occupation disagreeing with him, in a short time he closed out his interests there and returned to his native township, than which a fairer or better rural district would be difficult to find. Since his return he has followed farming, and is the owner of a farm very pleasantly located, and in a good state of cultivation. His people have honored him with the offices of Trustee, Assessor and Township Treasurer, the last of which he now holds. In 1869, he married Miss Sarah Kitchen, daughter of Abraham Kitchen, an old settler and highly esteemed citizen. She departed this life in 1872, and in 1875 he was married to Miss Jane Duval, daughter of Lewis Duval, and there are, issue of this marriage, three children—one girl and twin boys—all of whom live.

JAMES T. GARLOUGH, farmer and stock-grower; P. O. Springfield, Ohio; son of Jacob Garlough, deceased; was born in this township June 3, 1834. He grew to manhood upon the farm, and received the winter's schooling customarily given by farmers to their sons in those days. In 1856, he commenced farming for himself on his present farm of 147½ acres, which he improved. March 6, 1856, he married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of William Hause, (deceased) then of Madison Township. To this marriage eight surviving children were given—Clara, Mary H., Alva T., Sheridan G., Alice, Jessie E., Willie F. and Robbie C.; all except the first reside with their parents.

EDWARD R. GARLOUGH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Springfield; son of Jacob Garlough; was born in this township in 1836; raised to farm life upon his father's farm, he has always pursued it. In 1860, he commenced business for himself, when he purchased his present farm, then of 147 acres, adjoining a parcel of 75 acres he then owned. His farm now embraces 280½ acres. January 12, 1860, he married Miss Eliza A. Williams, a very intelligent lady. There is issue of this marriage—Carlton, Wilber, John, Fred and Earl. In 1865, Mr. G. erected a barn, and in 1875 he erected a large residence. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. His farm is in an excellent state of cultivation.

JACOB HIESTAND, farmer; P. O. Springfield; a native of York Co., Penn., born in 1822; when a lad, he, with his parents, went to Lancaster Co., Penn., and in 1875 he came to this State, locating in Madison Township, where he purchased a farm, which he afterward sold, and bought the Jacob Poorman farm, in the west part of this township. His father dying during his infancy, he early learned to provide for himself, and thus was inculcated those lessons of industry and economy that have served him well in after years. In 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Brubaker, of Lancaster, Penn., by whom six children have been born—Henry, Capitola, Vandalia, McLellan, Flora and Lenora. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the German Reformed Church, and two of the children united with the Methodist. That Mr. H. understands farming is fully attested by the appearance and yield of his crops of the present year.

EZRA C. HARRIS, physician and surgeon, Clifton; was born Sept. 28, 1844, in Harmony Township, this county. His father being a tradesman in limited circumstances, his early years were so trenched upon to aid in maintaining the family that his opportunities for education were greatly abridged. In August, 1862, he responded to his country's call for aid in arms, and enlisted as a private in Company I. 110th O. V. I.; met the enemy at Winchester, Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, and other hotly-contested fields of blood, until April 10, 1865, when, having been disabled by several gun-shot wounds, he was honorably discharged and returned to civil life. Years of his life calculated by nature for education having been spent in arms in the service of his country, he now, on his return, attended a common school, taught by Prof. W. S. Grimm, in what is known as the Reed Schoolhouse. He next, during a period of four years, taught school in this and Champaign Counties, and then entered Wittenberg College, where he pursued his studies until the full expiration of the junior year. His parents having previously removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio, he

located there and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Pratt, under whom he studied one year, then took one course of lectures in Cincinnati Medical College, and completed his professional preparation and graduated in Columbus Medical College in the spring of 1876. He located and opened an office in Clifton, this county, where he has since remained; has built himself a commodious and neat residence and office, which evinces his industry, professional efficiency and success. On May 23, 1871, while a freshman in college, he was joined in marriage to Miss M. Belle, youngest daughter of Squire Anthony and Maria Wallace Bird, of Springfield Township, this county. The issue of this marriage is James Howard and Martha Mabel, aged respectively 7 and 4 years.

EDMUND H. KEIFER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Springfield. This gentleman comes of German origin, his great-grandfather, George Keifer, being a native of Germany, who settled in Maryland, where was born, in Washington County, Oct. 27, 1769, George Keifer, the grandfather of Edmund H., who was married to Margaret Hivner, a native of the same county, born July 24, 1772; this marriage occurred March 24, 1799, and the following children were the fruits of the union: Mary, Sarah, John, Catherine and George. The father of Edmund H. was John Keifer, who was born in Washington Co., Md., May 17, 1802, and who came with his parents, in 1812, to Clark Co., Ohio, settling in Bethel Township, his father purchasing a large tract of land, on which was born the noted Indian chief Tecumseh. On this farm was a cabin and a small clearing, and here John Keifer grew to manhood, his parents residing on this property until death. He mas married May 6, 1824, to Miss Elizabeth Donnels, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Donnels, who were pioneers of Bethel Township, where Mrs. Sarah Keifer was born, March 19, 1804. Shortly after marriage, John Keifer bought out Donnels' heirs, and moved on to that farm, now known as the "Holcomb Limekiln Farm," and there remained until his father's death, when he sold it, and returned to the old homestead, which he purchased, and where he and his wife resided until death, he dying June 9, 1865, and his wife, June 29 of the same year. He was a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Democrat all his life; was a General of militia, and a man of prominence in all the affairs of the county, and took an active interest in everything that he believed a benefit to the country at large. The subject of this sketch was born in Springfield Township, Feb. 19, 1838, and educated in the common schools of the county, following the vocation of a farmer all his life. He was married Jan. 11, 1859, to Miss Bethenia Miller, daughter of R. S. and Elizabeth (Shellebarger) Miller, of Mad River Township, where Mrs. Keifer was born, Jan. 1, 1842, of which union the following children are the issue: Anna M. (the wife of John T. Stewart), Lizzie D. and George S. Mrs. Keifer's father is a native of Pickaway Co., Ohio, and her mother of Clark County, the latter being deceased, and both belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Keifer was the fifth in a family of six children, the three youngest of whom are living, viz: John D. (residing in Missouri), Mary J. (the wife of R. S. Cross, of Topeka, Kan.), and himself. In the fall of 1865, he purchased his present farm of 225 acres, and, in the autumn of 1870, he erected a large, handsome residence, and has otherwise greatly improved the farm. Politically, he is an unswerving Democrat, and is considered one of the leading farmers of his township, being a man who is respected for his honesty and integrity of character, as well as many other traits that go to make a good neighbor and a worthy citizen.

ABRAHAM KITCHEN, retired farmer. Few men are better known or more universally respected by the community in which they reside than the old pioneer whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1808, and was the son of Stephen and Annie (Bercau) Kitchen. His mother dying when he was but 4 years old, he was cast among strangers to care and provide for him. In a country where means were limited, his lot was a hard one, and his early life full of vicissitudes and privations. He, however, had the good fortune to attend school in early boyhood, where he obtained fragments of an elementary education. In 1818, he came with his father to Clark Co., and they settled on the farm where he now lives, where they remained about two years, when, the household

being again broken up, Abraham's lot was again cast among strangers. At the age of 16, he went to learn the blacksmith trade, at which he worked two years, when, finding the business uncongenial with his tastes, he abandoned it for the life of a farmer. During this time he attended school thirteen days at a subscription school—those places of instruction being presided over by broken business men of intemperate habits from the East—when he quit the school-room in disgust and relied upon observation and the experience of life to fit him for its duties. In 1829, he located on his present farm, and on the 19th day of November, in the same year, he was united in marriage, by the Rev. Thomas J. Price, to Miss Matilda Jones, daughter of Erasmus Jones, of Greene Co., Ohio. Mrs. Kitchen was born in Ross Co., Ohio, June 21, 1809, and about 1818 her parents moved to Greene Co., Ohio, where they resided until death, both living to a good old age, her mother being 79 and her father 84 when they died. Mrs. Kitchen has had the following children: Margaret Ann, the wife of John McCullough, of Green Township; Jonathan S., one of the County Commissioners, residing in Springfield; I. N., a leading farmer of Green Township; E. J. and M. J. (twins), the former a farmer of Green Township and the latter the wife of John Rife, of Greene Co., Ohio; Sarah, the deceased wife of George Elder, of Green Township; Jane V. and Stephen H. (deceased). In 1838 Mr. Kitchen joined the Harmony Township Free-Will Baptist Church, and, the organization afterward removing its location to his neighborhood, he donated a lot on which a church was built, and which stands as a monument of his zeal in the good cause. His wife united with the church about the same time, and both have ever since remained true and consistent members of the Free-Will Baptist organization. As to works of benevolence, temperance and reform, he is positive and aggressive, and prides himself on the position he held and advocated long before the war on the question of freeing the slaves, and in being one of the operators on the "Underground Railroad." Politically, Mr. Kitchen was a Whig, and afterward one of the first Free-soilers of his township, and, this finally merging into the Republican party, he has since voted and worked with that organization, and was always a dyed-in-the-wool Abolitionist, sending one of his sons (E. J. Kitchen) to fight in defense of freedom. He has given his children a good education, and has helped them liberally with his means; and, although beginning in life a poor man, he has, by determined energy, succeeded far beyond his most sanguine expectations; and besides the help given his children, has yet the old homestead of 250 acres of land, and a handsome bank account—all the legitimate result of industry and true economy. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen have been man and wife for fifty-two years, and have always lived on the home farm. On the 28th day of November, 1879, they celebrated their golden jubilee—an event seldom occurring in the annals of married life, and on that happy day were each presented by their children with a handsome gold watch as a mark of love and reverence. Mr. Kitchen is honest and upright in all the relations of life, and is trusted and respected throughout the county.

ISAAC N. KITCHEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Selma. This gentleman belongs to one of the pioneer families of Clark Co., being the son of Abraham and Matilda Kitchen, whose sketch will be found in this work. Isaac N. was born in Green Township, May 5, 1834, and grew to maturity on the old homestead, attending the district school as much as circumstances would permit, and, at the age of 21, with scarcely any capital but his own natural business capacity, he started in life for himself, by buying the old Concord saw-mill, giving in part payment his individual promissory note. In six months, he disposed of this mill, taking in exchange part land in Darke Co., Ohio, and the balance in notes, on which, with some difficulty, he realized; and in 1858, located upon the "Littler Farm," in his present neighborhood, where he lived ten years, then purchased the "William Marshall farm," of 110 acres, a portion of which he has ever since resided upon. He was married, Jan. 21, 1858, to Miss Hannah H. Ridge, daughter of Simpson and Jemima Ridge, of Warren Co., Ohio, where Mrs. Kitchen was born June 6, 1832, and to this union have been given six children, viz., Ida (the wife of T. J. Wires), Leuella J. (the wife of Dr. M. P. Hunt), Warren A. and Emma (twins), Wm. B. and Anna (twins) and Mary H. Mr. Kitchen's entire acreage is close on to 600

acres, and in 1878, he completed a fine frame residence, finished and furnished throughout with a taste that is well up with his means and prosperity, it being one of the most commodious and best-finished residences in the township. In farming, he consumes the principle products of the farm by feeding stock, having now 500 head of sheep on hand, and his principle success has been attained by raising and feeding hogs, sheep and cattle for the market. Politically, Mr. Kitchen is a Republican; has been Township Trustee two years and School Director twelve. During the rebellion, sent a substitute for three years, one for the 100-day service, one for the "Morgan raid," and was one of those who responded to the Governor's call the time of the "Kirby Smith raid," and who are known as the "Squirrel Hunters." For twenty-seven years Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen have been consistent members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and in every public measure he has been on the side of progress, helping to build up the county by every means in his power; and as a business man, he has few superiors, being energetic, of keen perceptions, honest and upright in all things; as a neighbor, kind and obliging, he has attained a leading position in the township of which he is an honored citizen.

ROBERT F. MARSHALL, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of William Marshall, this county, was born in this county July 27, 1827; the following years of his youth were spent in this county, where he remained, until in 1855, he removed to Lexington, McLean Co., Ill., where he lived six years, and then returned to this township, where he has since resided. About three years, during the late war, he was in the service of the United States Government. His remaining years have been given to farming. His father dying when he was 14 years old, his opportunities for an early education were very limited, but he improved well what he had, and in after years has kept well up with the literature and news of the times. June 2, 1853, he was joined in marriage to Miss Agnes Elder, a lady of intelligence and merit, daughter of Thomas Elder, a deceased early settler and very highly esteemed citizen of this township. Of this marriage six children are living with their parents—Kate, May, William, Elder, Robert and Winfred. Among other offices of trust and confidence, Mr. M. has held that of Township Clerk during the twelve consecutive years last past, and has discharged its duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and with honor to himself.

JOHN MILLS, retired farmer; P. O. Springfield; was born on his present farm in 1826. His father, Thomas Mills, a native of Virginia, born in 1785, entered the land, 340 acres, at an early day—part of it in 1812, and died in this township in 1865. John's early education was that of the common schools, and his early life was wholly spent upon the farm. In 1869, he married Miss Clara J., daughter of Peter C. Baird, of Harmony Township. There is no issue of this marriage. Mr. M. and wife are both members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the neighborhood. In 1868, he completed a very neat and well-finished frame residence, which he and his amiable wife have fitted and furnished with very excellent taste, where they enjoy the comforts and quiet of retired farm life.

JAMES MILLS, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of Thomas Mills, was born in Kentucky, May 15, 1809. He was raised to farm life, and received a common school education. When 3 years old, his parents came to this State, and settled upon the farm adjoining his present farm. His father purchased his present farm in 1827 or 1828, of one John Humphreys. In 1831, James took possession, and has since resided upon it. Dec. 16, 1830, he married Delilah Moore, by whom five children were born, two of whom, Thomas Mills and Nancy E. Cultice, survive. Delilah died in 1855, and our subject was married to Harriet Morgan, who still presides over his household. He has 130 acres of excellent bottom land, of which 100 acres are under cultivation.

THOMAS MILLS (deceased). Among the deceased pioneers of Clark Co., the gentleman whose name heads this sketch stood deservedly high. He was born in the "Old Dominion" March 30, 1785, and in 1790 came with his parents down the Ohio on a flat-boat, to Maysville, Ky., having had to "run the gantlet" of Indian attacks which were made occasionally from the thickly wooded river banks. They settled in Fleming Co., Ky., where the parents of Thomas remained until death. He grew up in Fleming Co., and was there married Feb. 17, 1807, to Jane Dale, a native of Virginia.

In the spring of 1812 they came to Ohio, remaining a short time close to where Clifton is now located, and in the latter part of the year he entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 23 of what is now Green Township, Clark Co., but was at that time a portion of Greene Co., Ohio. Two years later, he entered 80 acres in Sec. 29, joining his first entry on the west. On the first mentioned piece of land he built his cabin in 1812 or 1813 and there in the wild forests he began his pioneer life in Ohio. To Thomas and Jane Mills were born ten children as follows: James, Nancy, Martha, Sibbia, Hannah, Thomas, Letitia, John, Mary, and one died in infancy. Only three of the above are now living, viz., James, Hannah and John, the latter of whom has inserted his father's portrait in in the history of the county. Thomas Mills was elected a Justice of the Peace of Green Township in 1821, holding that office nine years, and he also filled several minor township offices during his lifetime. He and wife were faithful members of the Methodist Protestant Church of the neighborhood, and died firm believers in the teachings of that church, she dying June 15, 1844, her husband surviving her over twenty years, and dying Dec. 18, 1865. Thomas Mills was a man of undeviating, unswerving honesty and integrity of character, and although coming to this county a poor man, he, by rigid industry and economical habits, accumulated a handsome estate, the legitimate result of his lifelong saving, and energetic business habits. Politically, he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and did what he could to build up the moral and educational welfare of his township. He was a true man in spirit and action, and is yet kindly remembered for his many good traits of character and honesty of purpose in dealing with his fellow-man, having ever labored to make the "golden rule" his guide through life.

JOHN G. NAVE, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of Jacob Nave, an early settler, was born June 10, 1838, in this township. His early education was that usually received at the common schools, and his early life was spent on his father's farm. Aug. 3, 1861, he married to Miss Gram, daughter of Jacob Gram, a native of Pennsylvania. She bore him five children—Minnie P., Alpharetta O., Justinus T., Jacob P. and John C. Fremont. In 1870, Mr. N. bought his present farm of John Luse. Since the purchase he has much improved it. On April 17, 1880, a terrible accident, such as few men survive, befel him. A horizontal bar or lever he was using in pulling a stump flew back with great violence, striking him across and breaking both his limbs above the ankles. His life was reasonably despaired of but a good physical constitution, good moral courage and good attendants brought him safely through, so that now he not only superintends all but does most of his own farm work. Mr. and Mrs. N. are both members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and he is Superintendent of the Sunday school. Among other offices he has filled that of member of the Township Board of Education and Township Trustee.

JOHN B. PATTON, farmer, stock-grower and feeder; P. O. Springfield; was born at Donnelsville, this county, Dec. 24, 1846. He is the son of John and Christina A. (Bates) Patton, both natives of this State. His father was a physician, and died when our subject was 10 months old, leaving three helpless boys to the care of his mother; but his maternal grandfather, Henry Bates, afforded him, his mother and brothers that aid and protection in life of which they had been deprived by death. A common-school education and a commercial term, were his scholastic preparations for the stern duties of life. At the age of 18 or 19, he commenced business for himself, and rented his grandfather's farm of 125 acres, paying his rent in a share of the crop. In 1878, he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, which he is bringing to a fine state of cultivation by the most approved methods of fertilization. He was married to Miss Carrie L. Brentlinger, daughter of Andrew Brentlinger of Montgomery Co., this State, March 2, 1871. To them four children have been given. Almost as soon as he attained his majority, he was honored and trusted by his people with office, and among others, he has honorably discharged the duties of Township Clerk and Assessor, and is at present Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace.

LEWIS SKILLINGS, farmer, stock-grower and feeder; P. O. Springfield; was born in Springfield Township, July 24, 1831. He is of Prussian descent; his grand-

father, Lewis Skillings, having been a native of that country, born in 1850. This grandfather, rather than serve as a hireling soldier against the American Colonies then struggling for liberty, deserted and settled in Maine, where he married Mary Blagam. They left seven children, of whom Lewis, the father of our sketch, was the oldest. At the age of 22, he came West, landing at Cincinnati in 1810. He boated on the Ohio and Mississippi for a time, and then settled in Springfield Township, this county, where he died in 1869. Our subject has always followed farming. At the age of 20, though living in his father's family, he commenced business for himself, by dealing in live-stock on a small scale. When 25 years old, he left the parental household and engaged in business for himself, and, with his brother John, purchased 105 acres of land, where he now resides. Before the purchase money was fully paid, this brother died, and he completed the purchase and became the sole owner of the property to which he has since added 311½ acres in the neighborhood. On Dec. 13, 1855, he married Miss Martha A., daughter of Calvin Hammond, of Harmony Township. To this marriage there have been given five children—Fremont, Laura, Rolley, Autice and Carrie, all living at home with their parents. Mr. S. has erected a fine brick residence, and a fine frame barn with stone base; all constructed, finished and furnished in the most elegant taste, and of the most improved designs.

JOHN B. SPARROW, farmer, stock-raiser, and dealer in stock; P. O. Springfield; was born in this county July 3, 1829; his father's name was John; his education was that of the common schools, and his early life was spent, as his whole life has been, upon the farm. At the age of 21, he commenced farming for himself upon the Marquart farm, this township, where he has lived forty-one years. March 1, 1854, he married Miss Ann, daughter of Mark and Esther Johnson. Of this marriage, ten out of twelve children survive; two have married and left the parental home, and the remainder yet remain. April, 1879, Mr. S. bought 209 acres, part of the Marquart landed estate.

JOHN T. STEWART (deceased). There is perhaps no family in Clark Co. who are more widely known than the descendants of John T. Stewart, and most of his sons are leading business men of the community in which they reside, and a credit to their deceased father. The family are of Scotch origin, and went to Ireland about 1661, changing their name from Stuart to Stewart, to avoid persecution. In 1735, the grandparents of John T., viz., Samuel T. Stewart and wife, came to the American Colonies, and with them came the father of John T., viz., Samuel Stewart, a native of Belfast, Ireland, the family settling in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was the fifth son of Samuel Stewart, and was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., March 3, 1781, and there grew to maturity, his father dying in that county Sept. 19, 1803. In the autumn of 1806 he, with his brother, Samuel, came to Ohio, and purchased 500 acres of land in Sec. 15, Town 5, Range 8, which was then a part of Greene Co., but now lays in Green Township, Clark Co., Ohio. About 1815, they divided the land, John T. receiving the southern portion in the division then made. He was married near his home, March 2, 1815, to Miss Ann Elder, third daughter of Robert and Ann Elder, natives of Dauphin Co., Penn., who settled on Sec. 10 of the same township in the spring of 1813. Mrs. Stewart was born in her parents' native county, May 19, 1798, and had the following children by this union: Juliana, Perry, Elder R., Samuel, Charles, James M., Thomas E., Oscar N., William C. and Harriet, all of whom are living but the last-mentioned, who died in infancy. John T. and wife resided with his brother, Samuel, until he built a house on his own place, whither they removed in the fall of 1816. In 1813, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held until 1836; he was the first Clerk of the Clifton Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1811; was the first Clerk of his Township, and served as Associate Judge one term. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, April 16, 1850, his widow surviving him thirty years, dying Sept. 24, 1880. Both were life-long members of the Presbyterian Church, and went down to the grave with a strong faith in a blissful immortality. John T. Stewart was a man of ability and intellectual worth; of the strictest temperance views, and can be truly called one of the pioneer temperance men of Clark Co. He

was a rank Abolitionist, and early took strong grounds against slavery, and believed that nothing but a war would be able to strike the shackles from the slave, which demonstrates that he possessed a discerning, far-seeing mind, much in advance of his time. He was one of the most energetic, successful farmers of Clark Co., and accumulated an estate worth, at the time of his death, $40,000, which was considered wealthy in those days. He was a man honored and respected by all classes of society, and has left a name that his descendants can point to with just pride. His portrait appears in the pages of this work, having been inserted by his children, who yet love and honor his memory, and who believed that it was their duty to represent him in this history, where he justly deserved a place.

PERRY STEWART, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Springfield; was born in this township June 6, 1818, and was the eldest son of John T. and Ann Stewart; raised to farm life, he has always pursued it. His early education was such as the common schools of the country afforded during his boyhood; but a close observation of and a large experience with the ways of mankind and the business world, have given his mind a cultivation and finish that fit him for the duties and stations in life far above the humble though honorable one of his choice. Of Scottish descent, his ancestry having first removed from Scotland to the northern part of Ireland, thence to Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio. To perseverance, pluck, industry and economy, he adds liberality, generosity and hospitality. Oct. 15, 1844, he married Miss Rhoda Wheeler, daughter of Ebenezer, who was born Dec. 31, 1824, in this township also. Of this marriage ten children, five sons and five daughters, were born, all of whom survive except one daughter, and many of them grown to manhood and womanhood, fill honorable stations in life, while the remainder are yet in the family household. Upon his marriage, he commenced farming for himself on a farm of 130 acres, where he now lives, and to which he has added until this farm embraces 340 acres, and his entire landed possessions embrace over 600 acres in the vicinity. That he is an enterprising and successful farmer not only the width of his acres, but their state of cultivation and the improvements upon them, leave no room for doubt. In 1862, when rebellion threatened the destruction of our civil government and the spoliation of our Union, he left his family of wife and eight children, his farm and stock, aided in recruiting Co. A, 94th O. V. I., was commissioned Captain of it, and led it into the field. After eighteen months' service, the privations of camp life and the exposure and hardships of it brought disease and disability, and compelled his resignation and a return to civil life. In 1865, he was chosen County Commissioner of his county, and in 1867 a Representative of his district in the General Assembly of his state, both of which offices he discharged the duties of to the satisfaction of his constituents.

DAVID STEWART, farmer; P. O. Clifton; was born on his present farm in 1833, and is a son of James and Jane (Elder) Stewart. He was reared to farm life, his youth having been given to the cultivation of the homestead farm, under the instruction of his father until in 1859, when he married Miss Laura McKehan, a native of Maryland, born in 1837, who came West with her parents at the age of 13. Here she matured into womanhood, married as above, and in October, 1873, died. After the marriage of David, he engaged in farming for himself upon his father's farm of 130 acres, of which he is now the owner, and to which he has added until it embraces 210 acres of well-improved land in an excellent state of cultivation. He, for six years has been, and now is Township Trustee; has three daughters and two sons, all of whom are yet with him in single life. The residence of his birth he yet lives in, and has enlarged, repaired and improved in the most modern style of architecture until it, in size, finish and appearance, compares favorably with any in the neighborhood.

ROBERT E. STEWART, farmer and stock-grower; P. O. Springfield; son of Samuel Stewart, who immigrated to this township from Pennsylvania, and settled here in 1806; was born in this township in 1811, and has since resided therein. His early years were spent upon the farm, and his early education that of the country subscription schools of that time. In 1845, he was married to Miss Mary Jane McClung, daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth McClung, of Preble Co., Ohio. After a united journey in

life of but four years, she was called away from him in death, leaving two helpless infants to his care. Of these, Mathew S. Stewart manages his father's farm; and Mary F., wife of Solon Stratton, resides in Bloomington, Ill. Mr. S. purchased his present farm of 120 acres, in 1865; has lately built an elegant residence, and otherwise greatly improved it.

OSCAR N. STEWART, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Springfield; one of a numerous and prominent family of that name in this locality; was born in this township, Feb. 5, 1833. He was the son of John T. Stewart; was brought up upon the farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of 23 he commenced farming for himself upon a part of his father's farm, where he now resides, and where he has surrounded and provided himself with all the comforts and conveniences of farm life. In January, 1862, he married Miss Rachel Nichelson, daughter of Andrew Nichelson, now deceased, an early settler and much-esteemed citizen of Harmony Township. Of this marriage, three children survive—Herbert P., Ralph N. and Frank C., all living with their parents, by whom neither pains or means are spared to educate and fit them for the duties of life. To the 140 acres originally owned by Mr. Stewart, he has added from time to time, until his acreage in the vicinity reaches 513, besides 150 acres in another locality, all valuable lands in an excellent state of cultivation. He combines stock-growing with farming, and thus turns the products of the farm to greater account, and thereby enhances his profits.

WILLIAM C. STEWART, farmer and stock-grower; P. O. Springfield; youngest son of John T. Stewart, and one of a numerous family always found at the front in every good work; was born in this township Oct. 27, 1835. Like that of nearly all young men of his youth, his early training was upon the farm, and his early education was that of the public schools of his youth. His father dying when he was 14 years old, the management of the Stewart homestead fell upon him at an early age—a responsibility which he did not evade, but well discharged. This farm was one of the earliest settled in the township, and is now occupied and owned by the subject of this sketch, who has added to it until his lands embrace 486 acres of the best quality of farms and lands in the locality. His mother, surviving the death of his father, continued in control of the homestead household until June, 1880, when advancing age and ill-health compelled her to quit her home of long years, of much joy and some sorrow, for the kind care and attention of a daughter. The subject of this sketch, mindful of filial duty, remained single so long as this dear mother remained in the old homestead. On Sept. 9, 1880, he was joined in marriage to Miss Lizzie T., an accomplished lady, daughter of Albert and Harriet Sellers, of Greene Co., this State. May their united years be as joyous as the writer's wish.

E. R. STEWART, miller; P. O. Clifton; was born Jan. 20, 1821, in this township. Reared in farm life, he continued it with his parents, John T. and Ann, until in 1846, when he commenced farming for himself two miles from the homestead. In 1848, he formed a co partnership in the milling business with John H. Jacoby, a brother-in-law. In 1852, this was dissolved, and he went into merchandising with his brother Samuel, and continued until 1860, when he returned to farming. In 1864, he and Mr. Jacoby bought the Clifton Mills, which, in 1865, were destroyed by fire. They rebuilt, and continued the business until 1872, when the co-partnership was dissolved by Mr. Stewart purchasing Mr. Jacoby's interest. He has since continued the business himself. The mill is a four run of 100-barrel daily capacity, and is kept running night and day. On Oct. 8, 1846, he was united in marriage to Rachel E., daughter of Henry and Rebecca Curry Jacoby, who still is on the journey of life with him. The issue of this marriage has been four girls and two boys, all of whom are living except one boy. Mr. Stewart is one of those enterprising and fair-dealing business men in whom the people of his neighborhood have the utmost confidence, and for whom all have a profound respect.

JOHN TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Springfield; son of Casper Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 9, 1808. His education was that of the subscription schools. At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to a millwright:

but his master quitting the trade after two years, his apprenticeship was released and he thereafter worked at the trade for a period of about nine years. In 1839 he removed to Ohio, arriving at Springfield on May 4, where he went into partnership with Lucius Muzzy, millwright. After two years, this co-partnership was, by mutual consent, dissolved, and Mr. Taylor carried on the business himself until 1851, when he quit the trade. In 1855 he purchased his present farm of 85½ acres from one William Huntington, where he has since resided and intends to reside until his years are closed on earth. He was married May 2, 1841, to Miss Catharine Kirkpatrick, daughter of Hugh Kirkpatrick, late of Springfield. She is a native of Kentucky, and still journeys through life with him. Of this marriage three children out of six survive, as follows: Nathan K., Martin B. and Rachel C., all of whom have arrived at maturity, and but one of whom, the first, resides with his parents. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live with and care for the subject of this sketch and his wife.

ROBERT TINDALL, farmer, stock-dealer and shipper; P. O. Selma. It is eminently proper that many of the most prominent descendants of the pioneers should be fittingly mentioned in the history of the county in which they were born and reared; representing, as they do, the names of those whose memories will live as long as time shall last, and there is, perhaps, no man in Green Township who better deserves a place in the pages of this work than Robert Tindall. He was born in Green Township, Clark Co., Ohio, June 25, 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Waller) Tindall, natives of Yorkshire, England, who came to Clark Co. about 1819, settling in Green Township, where they resided until death. Thomas Tindall was born in 1786, and his wife in 1793, and were married in 1814, the former dying in June, 1856, and the latter in August, 1872. To them were born nine children, viz.: George, Charles, Nancy, John, Margaret, Robert, Susan, Mary and Ellen, all living but George and Susan. The subject of this sketch grew up in his native township, with a very limited chance to obtain an education, having to work hard and constantly for his livelihood, with no time to devote to other pursuits, but he was possessed of a determined energy, and a restless ambition, which was bound to carry him onward to success. He was married, April 12, 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, to Miss Mary Abia Hartwell, daughter of William and Abia Hartwell, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Tindall was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, close to Cincinnati, Sept. 21, 1839, and had born to her six children, as follows: Herbert D., Carrie A., Olive, Lucy, William and Robert A., all of whom are living. For eleven short years she watched with a fond wife's and loving mother's care over her household, when that dreaded monster death, chose her for a victim, and June 20, 1876, she passed away, a sincere member of the M. E. Church, leaving behind an affectionate husband and six small children to mourn an almost irreparable bereavement. Politically, Mr. Tindall has always been a Republican, and on the breaking-out of the rebellion took active sides with the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, sending a substitute for three years, one for the one hundred days' service, and one to repel the "Morgan raid," and was also one of the patriotic "Squirrel Hunters," who went out like the "Minute Men," of Revolutionary fame, in response to the Governor's call to fight Kirby Smith, which demonstrates that his heart was with the old flag. Beginning in life poor, his success has been marked from the first, and he is now the possessor of 640 acres of fine land—all the legitimate result of his own indomitable pluck and energy, and is at present erecting a brick residence, modern in design and finish, which will be one of the finest farm residences in the county. He devotes his whole time to his farm and stock business, dealing extensively in that line, and, in fact, is the largest individual stock trader and shipper in Clark Co., no other single shipper doing as large a business. He is now one of the District School Directors, and is a man whose promises are inviolable, whose honesty and integrity of purpose is admitted by all good citizens, and who has won and retained the respect of all who know him.

W. BRAND TODD, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Clifton. The grandfather of this energetic farmer, James Todd, was a native of Ireland, who came to the American Colonies before the dawn of freedom, settling in Massachusetts, and on the break-

ing-out of the Revolutionary war, he gave his services to help crush the hereditary foe of his native land. When the Colonies shook off the tyrant's grasp and breathed the air of freedom, he located close to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was married to Mary Brand, to whom were born seven children, James Todd, the father of W. Brand, being the fourth in the family. He was born near Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 22, 1797, and in 1806 the whole family came West, settling, finally, in Warren Co., Ohio, building their cabin close to a small branch of the Miami River, which yet bears the name of "Todd's Fork." His mother died there, and his father was again married to a Mrs. Neely, to whom was born two children, and there his parents resided until death. James Todd grew to manhood in this portion of Ohio, and Jan. 28, 1819, was married, in Green Township, Clark Co., Ohio, to Elizabeth Garlough, daughter of John and Margaret Garlough, he a native of Germany and she of Maryland. Mrs. Todd was born in Maryland, Jan. 12, 1799, and her husband, after marriage, settled permanently in the northern part of Green Township, where he followed the peaceful avocation of a farmer until his death, Dec. 29, 1863. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which denomination his widow still adheres; and now, in her 83d year, in the enjoyment of good health, with a figure as straight as an arrow, she pursues the even tenor of her way, surrounded by her descendants, passing the few remaining days of her life in peace and happiness. James Todd was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and the subject of this sketch has now the rifle, powder-horn and bullet-pouch which his father carried throughout that struggle. To James and Elizabeth Todd were born nine children, W. Brand being the fifth in the family. He was born on the old homestead, in Green Township, Aug. 20, 1829, and there grew up, following the general routine of a farmer's son. His early education was obtained in the neighborhood subscription school, but general reading and experience has given him a knowledge and intelligence that could not be acquired in the schools of any period. Until the age of 33, he remained with his parents on the farm, with the exception of the summer seasons of eight years, during which he worked with his father at millwrighting. He was married, May 26, 1863, to Miss Rebecca Wilkinson, daughter of Joseph Wilkinson, of Madison Township, Clark Co., Ohio, to whom has been born two children, one of whom is living, viz., Charles E., a bright, intelligent boy, whose future prospects are indeed promising. In 1870, Mr. Todd purchased his present farm of 100 acres, located one mile east of Clifton, which he has since brought to a high state of cultivation. Politically, Mr. Todd is an ardent Republican; has been Township Trustee five years, Assessor ten years, and a member and Treasurer of the Clifton School Board five years, all of which offices he has filled with honesty and capability. He is a well-informed, agreeable gentleman, and is respected by the people throughout his township.

JOHN WELLER, farmer; P. O. Clifton; son of Joseph Weller, a native of Maryland, was born Dec. 11, 1817, at Augusta Co., Va.; his early years being mostly required in the maintenance of his father's family, his opportunities for the development of his mind in youth were limited to occasional attendance at subscription schools; but a large experience with the world and its business affairs, has made ample amends for this, and given his country a citizen who respects its laws, acts well his humble part in its growth and development, and cherishes its fundamental principles of government. In 1830, with his father's family, he removed to this township, where they settled on the east branch of the Little Miami, and in 1836 his father settled on his present farm of 160 acres, which he afterward, on April 10, 1851, purchased. Jan. 9, 1845, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wyant, daughter of John Wyant, of Champaign Co., this State. Of this marriage, two children were born; a son, John A., who assists on the farm, and a daughter, Sarah Jane, wife of John E. Johnson, a neighbor.

GEORGE S. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Selma; son of Dr. J. S. Wilson, of Xenia, Ohio, was born at Medina, Ohio, in 1830. He was educated in the common school. At the age of 20 years, he felt and showed a preference for agriculture as a pursuit in life, adopted it as his choice, and commenced farming upon his father's farm, where the village of Selma now stands. Here he lived fifteen years, and in the mean-

time became the owner of this farm, which, in 1865, he sold, and bought and occupied a farm between Xenia and Dayton, where he resided about ten years, when he sold this and bought his present farm of 212 acres, which embraces the Robert Hatton farm and other lands adjoining. On Feb. 22, 1852, he married Miss Harrison, daughter of Seth Harrison, of Madison Township. Of this marriage there is issue—Florence P., Fred M., W. Harry, Stella, Maud and Elsie, all with parents except the second, who has commenced business for himself. Of those remaining, Harry is especially deserving of particular mention as a young man of good parts, and full of promise. The farm always seems to revert to the Wilson family, of which it seems to be the destined heritage, having time and again been in the possession of some member of this family for a period of fifty years.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE R. ARMSTRONG, druggist; P. O. South Charleston; was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., July 5, 1841. His education was obtained at the Fourth Ward School and Western University. In 1865, he was apprenticed to the drug trade, and was engaged in that business in his native city till 1874, with the exception of two winters, one spent in Philadelphia, Penn., and the other in New York. His marriage was celebrated Dec. 15, 1873, with Miss Margaret Langden, of Steubenville, Ohio. On the 1st of January of the following year, he moved to Cincinnati, and in February of the same year to Milford, Ohio, where he remained till September following. He then located at South Charleston, Clark Co., and served in the capacity of General Manager of the store of Ira Athearn, and then William Cheney until March of 1876, when the present firm of Armstrong & Co. purchased the business of William Cheney, and have since conducted it with success. Mr. Armstrong was elected Recorder of the village in the spring of 1878 by a small majority, and re-elected in the spring of 1880 by an almost unanimous vote. He became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1871, and on the 2d of September, 1872, assisted in organizing the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association at Columbus.

DR. W. H. BARNWELL; P. O. South Charleston; was born Sept. 10, 1832, in Ashtabula Village, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; has been a resident of this county twenty-three years. His father and mother were natives of Northamptonshire, England, and came to this country in the early part of 1832. The latter is still living in Harmony Village, this county, in the 74th year of her age. April 23, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier with Capt. Phil. Kershner, 16th O. V. I., and served four months; assisted in organizing the 44th O. V. I. in the fall of 1861; sworn into the service as a private soldier; elected Second Lieutenant Co. F; served in that capacity until promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to Co. B, where he served until the expiration of term of enlistment of the 44th, participating in every battle or skirmish the regiment was ever engaged in, among which was the battle of Lewisburg, Va., May 23, 1862, that Gen. George Crook's said was "the neatest little stand-up fight of the war." April, 1865, he was appointed United States Detective, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., under orders of Gen. Thomas, and held that position until after the close of the war, and the office was abandoned March, 1866; read medicine with Dr. James S. R. Hazzard, of Springfield, and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery June, 1871; since which time has been constantly in the active practice of his profession; is a member of Clark County Medical Society, and served one year as its President; married to Lucina E. Sprague, daughter of Darius Sprague, of Harmony Township, this county, Nov. 14, 1867, by whom he has three children—Jessie H., born Aug. 27, 1868; Ollie L., born March 9, 1872, and William Hayes, born Nov. 6, 1876; present residence, South Charleston, Clark Co., O.; is and always has been a firm adherent to the regular practice of medicine.

ALMON BRADFORD, dealer in groceries and provisions; P. O. South Charleston; was born in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1830. His great grandfather was a direct descendant of William Bradford, who came to America in the Mayflower and who was the first Governor of the Plymouth colony in 1620. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1796, but when quite small removed to Vermont, where they remained till he was about 16 years of age. They then moved to near Rochester, N. Y., where in 1821 he married Mary Sybil Brace. She was born in Connecticut in 1802. In 1838, they came to Ohio and settled near Springfield, Clark Co. Their son, Almon, the subject of this sketch, when 17 years of age, went to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed till July, 1862, residing mostly at Lisbon, in the last-named county. On quitting his trade at the time just mentioned, he enlisted in Co. K, 45th O. V. I., and went forth to aid in suppressing the rebellion. He was First Sergeant at the organization; afterward Second and First Lieutenant of the same regiment, and participated in fifty-eight battles, including the great John Morgan Raid. He returned home in the fall of 1864, but having received an injury while in the service, was unable to work at his trade, and has since been engaged at various kinds of business. On the 15th of July, 1853, he joined the Odd Fellows in Springfield, Ohio; and in 1863, while at home on recruiting service, was made a Master Mason of Fielding Lodge, No. 192, South Charleston. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Harmony Township, Clark County in 1868, and served till 1879, when he resigned, having moved to Madison Township, where, in South Charleston, he engaged in the grocery and provision trade. His marriage was celebrated Feb. 23, 1854, with Margaret Ann McBeth. Three sons were the issue of this union, viz.: Albert, Rufus Orren and Orlando Rolla.

WASHINGTON BUFFENBARGER (deceased); was born in Madison Township, Clark Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1809; a son of George and Hannah Buffenbarger, both natives of Virginia, who emigrated from their native State in 1807, and located on the Little Miami River, at the place above mentioned, where they purchased a very large tract of land, and where the residue of their lives was spent. They were the parents of ten children. The first born in Virginia, died in infancy. The others were born in Ohio and lived to adult age. Their names were as follows: Jesse, Washington, Samuel and Sampson (twins); Simington, Salmon, Eve, Mary and Angus. Sampson, the only survivor, resides in Anglaise Co., Ohio. Washington was raised to manual labor on his father's farm, and was always engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the 24th of February, 1831, he was united in marriage with Mary Goudy, by whom he had five children—Peter, Mary H., Mahala A., Priscilla and Francis M. Washington Buffenbarger departed this life in July, 1877. His wife survives and resides on the farm. She was born in Vance Township, Greene County (which is Green Township, Clark County since 1818); Oct. 22, 1808 is the date of her birth. John Goudy, her father, was of Irish descent, born in Redding Co., Penn. His first marriage was celebrated in Kentucky, and, in 1803, they, with their two children, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Hamilton County. Five years later they moved to the place previously mentioned. Ten children were born to them—Alexander, Nancy, Ann, John, Rebecca, Mary, Robert S., Elizabeth, Isabel and Hannah. His second marriage was consummated with Nancy Murphy. The children of this union were seven in number.

SAMUEL H. CARR, hotel and livery, South Charleston; was born near Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1842; was the son of Michael and Mary Carr. He was a native of Ohio, and his wife of Virginia; a farmer by occupation; his death occurred June 19, 1871, aged 60 years. His wife still survives him, and remains upon the home farm. They were the parents of nine children, all now living, and grandparents of thirty-nine children, and great-grandparents to five children. The subject of this sketch stayed upon the farm with his father until the age of 18 years, when he enlisted in Co. C, 90th O. V. I., and served two and a half years, and was engaged in many hard-fought battles, viz.: Perrysville, Ky.; Cross Roads, Ky.; Stone River, Tenn.; Resaca, Ga., and many others of minor importance, and on June 20, 1864, was engaged in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, where he received a wound in his left arm, and on the 13th of July following his arm was amputated three inches

below the shoulder-joint. He received his discharge at Columbus Sept. 20, 1864. He now receives a pension of $24 per month. On the 28th of January, 1868, he united in marriage with Miss Ardilla A. McIntire, of Jeffersonville, Ohio (and daughter of Lucius and Elizabeth McIntire, natives of Ohio); was born Sept. 13, 1845. They are the parents of three children, all now living, one son and two daughters, viz.: Charles L., born March 31, 1870; Mary M., April 27, 1874; Ada B., Nov. 5, 1878.

MILTON CLARK, Cashier of the Bank of South Charleston, South Charleston. To the gentleman whose name appears above we are pleased to allot a space in the biographical album of this work. Henry Clark, his grandfather, was born and raised in South Carolina. In 1804, he, with his wife and three children, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Warren Co., where he purchased 600 acres of land, half of which was to be the property of his brother Jonathan on arriving at his majority. He had made some considerable improvement in the way of clearing and erecting buildings, when one Walter Dun contested the title of his land. This put a stop to all improvement, and the barn which he had built, and which was the first frame barn on the Miami River in that county, stood incomplete till after the final decision in 1840, when our subject finished it. The struggle for the rights of his property lasted nearly thirty years, and ruined him financially. He was a Quaker, a man of decisive integrity and vivid intellect. Hard work and exposure broke him down in middle age; these, together with the difficulty before mentioned, made him an early victim for the grave. He died about 1835, having been the father of five children—John, Jonathan, Henry, Cornelius and Elizabeth. Jonathan, the father of Milton Clark, was born in South Carolina in 1797. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, which was his principal occupation through life. For a number of years, however, he was unable to perform manual labor. Owing to an asthmatic affection, he did not sleep an entire night in bed for twenty years. He was identified with the principal offices of the township, and did a great deal of business for other parties. His marriage was celebrated in 1818 with Henrietta, daughter of Daniel and Mary Stump, who emigrated from Frederick Co., Va., in 1817, and located in Warren Co., Ohio. Jonathan and Henrietta Clark were the parents of six children—Milton, Mary, Cornelius A., Daniel W., Eliza and Matilda. The last two died in youth. The survivors are the three sons. Jonathan Clark departed this life July 4, 1842. His wife survived till 1875, and died at the age of 75. Milton, the subject of this memoir, was born in Warren Co., Dec. 18, 1819. Being the oldest of the children, and his father an invalid, he was called upon to take charge of his father's affairs at a very early period of his life. He and his good mother did most of the rearing of the family. He was engaged in farming principally till 28 years of age. In the meantime, he attempted to read medicine, but his health failed, and he went West to recruit. In 1849, he gave up farming entirely and went into the drug business, which he continued till 1857, when he engaged in the grain and grocery trade. For four years he was railroad and express agent. In December, 1863, he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank of South Charleston, which position he retained after the bank became a private institution, and still holds it with credit to himself and satisfaction on the part of the people. On the 9th of November, 1852, he married Miss Sarah Tibbals. She was born in Montgomery Co. Aug. 5, 1827. To this union three children were given—Flora E., Mary and Bertha. The last two died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah Clark died in 1866, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In October of 1868 he married Mrs. C. A. Horney, widow of Lieut. Paris Horney, who died in a rebel prison at Columbia, S. C. She was born Dec. 6, 1836. Kearn was her maiden name. Mr. Clark, wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in the town of South Charleston and surrounding country he is recognized as a man of straightforward business habits, whose character is above reproach.

E. T. COLLINS, physician and surgeon, South Charleston. Of the pioneer medical men of Clark Co., but few are left to tell of the trials and hardships of the early days, nearly all having long since been laid beneath the sod, but in the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, we have one of the few living physicians who

practiced his profession since the days when Clark Co. was a wilderness, and he is, with the exception of Dr. McLaughlin, of Tremont, the only one in full practice who can rank as a pioneer. He is a native of Moorefield Township, Clark Co., Ohio, born Jan. 12, 1818, and the son of Dennis and Mary Collins. His father was born at Winchester, Va., March 4, 1771, of Irish parents, who had settled in that State shortly before his birth. His mother's maiden name was Mary Thomas, born in Princeton, N. J., June 12, 1774, and removing to Virginia with her parents when young, where she was married to Dennis Collins, of which union were born fifteen children, as follows: John, Matthias, Thomas, Catherine, Emily, James, Hannah, Job, Mary, Faris, Milton, Dennis, Elijah T. and two died in infancy. All the balance grew to maturity with the exception of Faris, who died at the age of 15. At the time of the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, Dennis Collins responded to a call from President Washington, and went out to help suppress the disturbance, which was accomplished without bloodshed. In 1796, he and family removed to Fleming Co., Ky., where they remained until 1811, when they came to Ohio and settled about two miles north of Urbana, Champaign Co., two years later removing south, to what is now Moorefield Township, Clark Co., but at that time a part of Champaign. Here he was engaged in opening up a farm and tilling the soil, until his death, Feb. 24, 1826, his wife surviving him many years, dying Oct. 30, 1843; both had been for years members of the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch was the youngest in the family, and is to-day the only survivor; his education was obtained in the common schools of his township, and during the winter of 1838–39 he taught school; then began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Mosgrove and Carter, of Urbana. In the winter of 1840–41, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and on the 16th of April, of the latter year, began the practice of medicine at South Charleston, in partnership with Dr. Robert Houston, who some years afterward moved to Champaign Co., Ill., where he died, but who is still kindly remembered by many citizens of this county. On the 16th of September, 1845, Dr. Collins was married to Miss Sarah L. Houston, daughter of Dr. Robert Houston. Mrs. Collins was born in South Charleston, Aug. 30, 1823, and has had eight children, viz., Elizabeth, Lizzie, Milton, Robert, Charles, Mary, Houston and Louie, only three of whom are living, viz., Milton, who, in March, 1881, graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; Robert, a farmer in Ford Co., Ill., and Mary, who is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio. Dr. Collins and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and have contributed liberally to the support of religion and morals in their community. The Doctor became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1853, and has been a member of the Clark Co. Medical Society for a number of years. He took an active interest in the building of the Little Miami Railroad, and with the exception perhaps of one or two others, is the only subscriber of stock to that road who is living in this vicinity, and was also a large subscriber to the S. S. R. R. He has been identified with the School Board of the town for several years, and during the rebellion was a stanch Unionist; and though a man of education and good executive ability, he has never sought or wanted office. Politically, a Republican, and a man of the most rigid economy in all his business affairs, he is, yet, strictly upright and honorable in carrying out his promises or fulfilling his contracts; extremely slow and cautious in arriving at a conclusion; he is withal firm as a rock in upholding the result of his deliberations, and those traits have so guided him through life that he has never been engaged in litigation. He is now a stockholder in the Lagonda Bank, of Springfield, owns 1,600 acres of land in Illinois and Iowa, and after forty years of successful practice in his profession, is to-day considered one of the substantial, wealthy men of Clark Co.

DAVID T. COLVIN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. South Charleston. Many who are not pioneers furnish the intellect and capital to further the enterprises that have been conceived and put into successful operation since the country was first settled by those energetic men, whose names we revere, and who will have ample justice done them in the pages of this history; therefore, should we fail to represent David T. Colvin among the leading farmers of Clark County, an injustice would be done him.

His grandfather, Thomas Colvin, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch parents, and there married to Sarah McLaughan, a native of the Keystone State, also of Scotch descent; they moved to Berkeley Co., Va., in 1800, where they remained until death. To them were born the following children: John, Robert, Thomas, James, Sarah, Eliza Ann, Miriam and one deceased. Thomas, the father of David T., was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 16, 1798, grew to manhood in Virginia, and was there married in 1826 to Rachel Taylor, a native of Frederick Co., Va., born Sept. 15, 1805, and the daughter of David and Martha Taylor, natives of the "Old Dominion," of German extraction. To Thomas and Rachel Colvin were born five children, viz.: Martha A., David T., Sarah E., John T. and Mary V., the latter deceased. And in 1835 he came to Greene Co., Ohio, settling in the vicinity of Cedarville, where he died in 1844, his wife surviving him many years, dying at Jamestown in 1878, both being life-long members of the M. E. Church. The subject of this sketch was born in Frederick Co., Va., Feb. 18, 1829, and has followed farming as his life occupation. He was married April 13, 1853, to Maria Larkin, daughter of David and Nancy (Harper) Larkin, a sketch of whom will be found in the biography of L. W. Haughey. Mrs. Colvin was born in Greene Co., Ohio, July 25, 1831, and has had born to her, six children, viz., Wilber, Estella V., Chase, Metta, George (deceased) and David L.; she is a member of the M. E. Church. During Mr. Colvin's residence in Greene County, he took a prominent part in every public movement; was actively connected for several years with the agricultural boards of the county in two different societies; was Trustee of this township about ten years; a member of the Board of Education in Cedarville ten years, and filled many minor positions, such as devolve on men of known ability and integrity in every community. In 1867, Mr. Colvin came to Clark County, locating in Madison Township, south of South Charleston, where he owns 309 acres of land finely improved, besides 150 acres in a separate tract, on the line between Clark and Greene Counties, being partly in both. Politically, a Republican, he was a stanch upholder of the Government in the rebellion, giving his money and labor in that cause, as well as, for the support of the soldier's families. Since coming to this county he has been Township Trustee four years, and although not seeking or desiring office, he has been frequently solicited to be a candidate for official preferment, but has always refused to allow his name to go before a convention, which is a rare and commendable virtue in this age of office-seekers. He devotes his attention to his farm, and the raising of sheep, hogs and cattle, in which he has been very successful; is a modest, retiring man of good education, and extensive general information, whom it is a pleasure to converse with; a man whose honesty and integrity, coupled with his social, whole-souled and generous character, has made him hosts of friends throughout this portion of Ohio.

WILLIAM COMRIE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. South Charleston. This old and respected farmer was born in Perthshire, Scotland, June 18, 1814, and is the son of Alexander and Christine Comrie, natives of that country, where his mother died in 1830, and his father in 1839. William was the fourth in a family of six children, as follows: Peter, Alexander, Catherine, William, John and Jessie, and his youth was spent in his native land, where he grew to manhood, following shepherding and farming as his occupation. On the 19th day of May, 1840, he, together with Catherine and Jessie, embarked at Glasgow for the United States, settling first in Logan Co., Ohio, where he purchased a farm and lived about two years, removing to Madison Township, Clark Co. in the fall of 1842, and, Dec. 1 of that year, was married to Miss Ann Murray, daughter of Mungo and Catherine (McEwen) Murry, natives of Scotland, who came to the United States in 1802, settling finally in Delaware Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1817, when they removed to Madison Township, Clark Co., Ohio, and here resided until death, their remains being interred in Lisbon Cemetery. Mrs. Comrie was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 22, 1815, and has had the following children: Mungo M. (deceased), Catherine (the wife of James N. Hawk), Alexander, Peter, Lois A. and Margaret. Mr. Comrie had some means when he arrived in Ohio, and was not what is commonly known as a "poor man," but his money he put to good use, and by judicious management and constant industry, has accumulated a large estate, being now

the owner of 932½ acres of first-class land, 452½ of which he made himself; the balance he received with his wife, took charge of and cleared up, this being almost as great a labor as if he had to buy it. The family name was originally "Montgomrie," but in the early Scottish persecutions the name was changed to "Comrie," to baffle detection. In 1850, his brothers Alexander and John came to this country, but Peter remained in his native land. Politically, Mr. Comrie was a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party, he cast his lot with it, and has ever since adhered to its principles. He, with his wife and four of their children, are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has ever been in favor of schools, churches and public benefits and institutions of every sort. His home is one of the best in Madison Township, and, surrounded by a happy, contented family, he and his partner in life's joys and sorrows are now the possessors of every comfort necessary for their enjoyment and happiness. In looking back over the past forty years, we cannot but acknowledge that Mr. Comrie has made a success of life, and his standing to-day, among the people of his township, is that of an honest, upright, straightforward and progressive man, who, by his own efforts, has won a fair place in the ranks of the leading farmers of his adopted county.

WILLIAM DAVISSON, retired farmer; P. O. South Charleston; one of the respected pioneers who are still living in Madison Township, is the man whose name heads this sketch. He is so well-known throughout this vicinity that his name is familiar to all, and his life has been of that energetic sort that was characteristic of the first settlers who have contributed the best years of their lives to the development of this country. His parents, Isaac and Sarah Davisson, were natives of Virginia, he being born May 9, 1790, and his wife, Oct. 18 in the same year; they came to Ohio at an early day, locating on "Todd's Fork," in Warren Co., where they were married Oct. 4, 1808. About 1810, they came to what is now Madison Township, Clark Co., and entered a quarter-section of land north of the Little Miami River, on which they settled; and here they suffered the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, Indians being numerous and troublesome at that time. To Isaac and Sarah Davisson were born fourteen children, viz., William, Obediah, Lemuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel, Nancy, Lucinda, Sarah I., Margaret, Julianna, Maria, James G. and Daniel D., all growing to maturity except Daniel and Sarah I., and seven of whom are still living. Isaac Davisson and wife were energetic, economical people, who, by dint of hard labor, coupled with frugality, converted the forest into well-cultivated fields, and added much to their possessions. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was identified with the principal township officers, although never seeking preferment. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and for many years his house was the regular place for preaching. He died full of honors, Aug. 29, 1851. His widow is still living, and although her 90th birthday was celebrated by her children and friends, on 18th of last October, she yet enjoys good health, and frequently walks a half-mile to church, from her son's home, with whom she resides, into South Charleston. "Aunt Sallie," as she is familiarly known, has been for many years an earnest worker in the M. E. Church, and her ardent zeal is yet unabated; known far and wide for her simple, unaffected piety, her good offices have been constantly sought, and she is looked up to as "a mother in the house of Israel." May her life and character, as a striking example of motherly love, be imitated and followed by the budding womanhood of this and future generations. The subject of this sketch was the eldest in the family, and was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1809, and was reared a farmer. He was married March 8, 1832, to Emmerine Adams, daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Beaks) Adams, he a native of Maryland, and she of Virginia. Mrs. Davisson was born in Greene Co., Ohio, May 12, 1813; and three children are the fruits of this union, viz., James C., Sarah E. and Eli A., all of whom are living. Mr. Davisson, although retired from active farm life, is yet in partnership with his son in the stock business, the latter having charge of the farm. Politically, a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican, he was a firm upholder of the rebellion, and, for forty years, he and his wife have been members of the M. E. Church, and every public measure found in him a hearty supporter. He is one of the oldest settlers living to-day in his township, and is honest and upright in all his affairs, and is trusted and respected by all who know him.

DAVID W. De LAY, Principal of the South Charleston Union Schools. The subject of this sketch was born April 12, 1835, about one mile east of the town of Jackson, the county seat of Jackson County, and when about five years old, his father moved into the village where he resided one or two years, and from thence the family moved onto a farm about six miles from Jackson, on the road leading to McArthur, Ohio. His father's name was James, the eldest son of the Rev. Jacob DeLay, who was extensively known as one of the early pioneer preachers of the M. E. Church, and who was remarkable for great decision of character, as well as for his forcible and positive manner of preaching the Gospel. He was the father of eleven sons and one daughter, and as Methodist preachers were not generally noted for their abundant wealth of this world's goods, James, the father of D. W., received but little as his share of the estate, and, as a consequence, was not able to give his children the best advantages of a good education. David was the fourth in a family of six children; his mother was an excellently good and hopeful woman, who made the impress of her own character upon those of her children, when they were very young, and to her early pious training, they all, no doubt, owe much of whatever success they may have had in life; for if any one is destitute of a moral training, he can lay claim to but little of success in life. While living on the farm before referred to, and on another farm to which his father afterward moved, in the same vicinity, he received his first rudiments of an education while availing himself of the advantages offered by the district school; these advantages were meager indeed—far inferior to those enjoyed by the youth of these later days. The old log schoolhouse, which all have so often heard described and read about, was the kind in which he received his first schooling. The length of the term was generally from three to four months in the winter season, taught by male teachers, who usually received about $15 per month; though these advantages were poor, they were sufficient to create a desire for something higher in the way of an education. In early life, he was particularly fond of reading biographies of great and good men; these had a good influence, and created in him an ambition to arise to something honorable, and at the same time to do good in the world. At the age of twenty, having acquired a little money by his own exertions, he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio; this department was at that time taught by Prof. W. H. Young, a very excellent teacher; Dr. Solomon Howard was President of the college, supported by an able corps of teachers; here Mr. DeLay continued to prosecute a course of study, occasionally dropping out to teach a district school, to recruit his finances; at one time while in college, a vacancy occurred in the principalship of the Ewington Academy, in Gallia County, Ohio, and application was made to the Vice President of the college to send them a suitable man to take charge of this institution; Mr. DeLay was recommended and employed; here he taught for a number of terms very successfully. In June, 1863, he assisted in recruiting a company for the 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, and entered that regiment as a Second Lieutenant in August of that year; a few months later, he was appointed as Aid-de-Camp and Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Jacob Ammen, who was commanding the 4th Division, 23d Army Corps, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., with whom he served till the spring of 1865, when, Gen. Ammen resigning, Mr. DeLay returned to his regiment and remained with it till mustered out at the close of the war. On June 3, 1862, about one year before entering the army, he was married to Miss Cynthia Rowley, whose parents lived at Porter, Gallia Co., Ohio. Immediately on arriving at home after the close of the war, his services were sought in a high school near Gallipolis, Ohio, where he taught successfully several terms; but a vacancy occurring in the principalship of the Ewington Academy, where he taught before the war, the Trustees again applied to him to take charge of this institution; he accepted the position, and taught here another year; during this year, the attendance was unusually good, and the school flourished as it had not done for many years; at the close of this year, Mr. DeLay was elected to the principalship of the South Charleston Union School; he took charge of this school in September, 1869, as Principal and Teacher of the High School, which position he has filled until the present time, being now engaged in his twelfth year. It should have been said before that at the close of the war, Mr. DeLay

sought and obtained the privilege of finishing his course of study in the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, which he did, passing the required examinations and graduating with the class of 1868, receiving the degree of A. B. and the degree of A. M. four years afterward; he also holds a State certificate, which was granted him after a thorough examination by John Hancock, A. J. Rickoff and T. C. Mendenhall, whose names his certificate bears. He is still, as he always has been, a diligent student, constantly seeking to give his pupils all the benefit of diligent research, and the thorough preparation which he makes previous to hearing his classes recite. Since his connection with the schools of South Charleston, forty-one pupils have graduated from the High School; of this number several have engaged in teaching, generally with good success; several of these have, from time to time, been employed in our public schools; a number of the young men have gone to college and finished a classical course, after graduating in the High School. Mr. DeLay is now in the prime of life, and bids fair to do good work for many years to come.

CALEB HARRISON, farmer; P. O. South Charleston; was born in Delaware Co., Penn., July 7, 1830, a son of John F. and Elizabeth Harrison; they were both natives of Pennsylvania, he being born Feb. 2, 1804, and she Dec. 15, 1801. They came to Ohio in 1838, and located in Madison Township, Clark Co., where for several years they rented farms. Finally, they purchased a farm near Springfield, which is still in the hands of the heirs and widow. Their children were as follows: Charles P., Caleb, John F., Eliza, Abagail P. and Rebecca. Charles P. and Abagail P. are deceased. John F. Harrison, Sr., departed this life Feb. 26, 1875. Caleb assisted in the labors of his father's farm till 26 years of age, when he began life for himself. For several years, he followed farming in this county. In 1865, he moved to Louisa Co., Iowa, and was engaged in the mercantile business till 1869. In 1871, he began in the mail service, which he continued five years, being located at Burlington. In February, 1877, he returned to Clark County, and purchased a farm in Madison Township, where he now resides. He was united in marriage, March 3, 1857, with Catharine A. Foster. She was born in this county March 2, 1839. The fruits of this union were two children, Charles F. and William (deceased). Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEYMOUR HARROLD, farmer; P. O. South Charleston. Samuel Harrold, the name of the first of the Harrolds of whom we have any record, was born in Normandy, and was therefore a descendant of the Norsemen, those warriors, or "Vikings old," who became conspicuous by their conquests in Northern Europe, from the eighth to the tenth century. In their exploits by sea they are known to have touched the shores of America in the tenth century, and if, as some archæologists believe, the old tower at Newport was built by them, who knows but some of our piratical progenitors were at the building of that antique structure. In consulting the old records of my grandfather, Judge David Harrold, who was a careful chronicler, I find the following: "Samuel Harrold was born in Normandy. He held a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in King William's army (William III). He was in several battles in England and Ireland. Among other engagements, he was present and active in the famous battle of the Boyne in 1690, where he lost one of his legs by a cannon ball. For his services in the army, King William gave him a grant of land in the county of Cavan, Ireland, where he settled, married, and raised one son, named William, who, when he was grown, married into a family by the name of Eliott." William had but one child to survive him, named Samuel, born 1728. He came to America at the age of of 17; married a lady by the name of Russell, by whom he had five sons. His wife died in the year 1777. He afterward married Rachel Carver, widow, by whom he raised two children, Rebecca (who married Joseph Gillingham, of Philadelphia) and David. David Harrold was born December, 1780. He was married to Martha Wall, July 9, 1811. Martha Wall was born Jan. 7, 1776. David Harrold was born in Bucks County, Penn., where he followed farming and lumbering on the Delaware River. In 1812, he moved to Tompkins County, N. Y., where he purchased 400 acres of land. In the year 1817, he sold his farm at $30 per acre, and moved to Buffalo. In the following spring he moved to Ohio:

helped lay out the town of Upper Sandusky (now Fremont). In February, 1820, he moved to Madison Co., Ohio, four miles south of South Charleston, Clark County, but has always been identified with the latter place. He purchased 3,000 acres of land in the counties of Clark, Madison and Fayette, and became prominent among the leading farmers and stock raisers. He was one of the first men in the State to engage in the breeding of thoroughbred cattle, making his first purchases from the importation of "Sanders, Smith and Teagarden, in the year 1817." I believe he was president of the first agricultural society organized outside of Hamilton Co., Ohio, which was held at South Charleston, in the year 1836. He was a great reader, investigating nearly all subjects of interest, and though raised a Quaker, he was a Liberal in his religious views. He filled the office of Associate Judge three different times during his life. He died at the Harrold homestead, May 13, 1862, a quiet and peaceful death. His wife died July 17, 1858. The following children were born to David Harrold; Solon, who died in infancy; Caroline, who died when a child; Alfred, born May 11, 1815, and died Aug. 17, 1836, not married; William, born Nov, 9, 1818, died March 22, 1861, and Charles, born Dec. 22, 1813. Charles Harrold studied law under Mason & Torbert, in Springfield, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in the year 1836. After practicing law a short time in London, Ohio, he retired to his estate in Fayette Co., Ohio, devoting his time to study, and improving his farm. He never married; was a fine scholar, and collected an excellent library. Many sought him to obtain legal advice, which was always given free. He was found dead in his bed on the morning of June 28, 1873, as though quietly sleeping. William Harrold lived with his father, David Harrold, at the homestead, engaged in farming and stock raising; he died nearly a year previous to his father's death. He married Margaret Jones in June, 1843. Eight children were born to them—Marcella, died in infancy; Minnie and Olive, died in Chicago, Ill., each at about the age of 18; Alfred, "killed at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, member of Co. C, 74th O. V. I., Col. Moody;" Maria, who married Dr. H. D. Garrison, of Chicago, in London, England, in 1878; Emma, who resides with her mother, at Ellis Park, Chicago; Annie, who married Wells S. Troder, now of Minneapolis, Minn., and Seymour, writer of this article, who married Laura, daughter of Edwin and Frances Pierce. Has three children now living—Ralph, aged 12, who, with his father, are the only male members known to be alive of this family of Harrolds; Bertha, aged 10; Annie, aged 3. As I am writing to interest my own descendants, it may not be out of place to say that I (Seymour), with my mother and two sisters, Maria and Emma, spent the winter of 1878–79 in Europe, mostly in Rome, whither I went in search of health. My family has always been liberal in religion; anti-slavery; Republican in politics.

Respectfully, SEYMOUR HARROLD.

LABAN W. HAUGHEY, dealer in real estate; South Charleston. Among the solid, substantial business men of Clark Co., L. W. Haughey stands deservedly high; a man of enterprising character, whose integrity and honesty in all the relations of life have never been questioned, we are pleased to be able to represent him in the pages of this work. His grandfather, Thomas Haughey, a native of Ireland, came to the American Colonies before the Revolutionary war; settling in Virginia, where he was married, of which union were eleven children—John, the father of Laban W., being the eldest. He was born in Grayson Co., Va., Jan. 2, 1787, and was there married to Patience Sturdyven, a native of the same county, born in 1792, and in 1810, came to Clinton Co., Ohio, the town of Wilmington, being now partly built upon the land which he owned. Thomas Haughey was a Revolutionary soldier, and helped to humiliate the hereditary foe of his native land; and soon after John came to Ohio, he also came, settled in Clinton Co., removing thence to Greene Co., where he resided until his death. In 1818, John and family also removed to Greene Co., settling south of Jamestown, in Silver Creek Township, he and wife spending the balance of their days in that county, she dying in November, 1872, and her husband in April, 1876. The subject of this sketch was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1811, and was the second in a family of twelve children, as follows: James N., Laban W., Sarah J., Ann, Lourenna, Churchwell M., Elizabeth, Nancy, John Q. A., Thomas J., Calvin A. and an infant unnamed;

Sarah J. and six brothers are the survivors. Laban W. grew to manhood in Greene Co., receiving a limited education in the log schoolhouse of the pioneer days, and following farming as his general occupation. He was married in that county Nov. 17, 1841, to Cynthia Larkin, a native of the county, born April 2, 1819, and the third in a family of seven children. She is the daughter of David and Nancy (Harper) Larkin, natives of Maryland where he was born Dec. 5, 1787, and she Oct. 7, 1792, both being old families of that State, "Harper's Ferry" receiving its name from her family. They were married in Maryland Feb. 14, 1810, and soon afterward moved to Ohio, settling finally in Greene Co., coming in 1849 to South Charleston, where he is now residing, with his daughter Mrs. Haughey, his wife having died Jan. 28, 1881, a sincere member of the M. E. Church, after a union of seventy years, eleven months and fourteen days, an event almost unparalleled in the annals of married life. Mr. Haughey began life on his individual resources, and made a success from the first, owning a nice farm before his marriage, which he made by his own industry. In January, 1850, he came to South Charleston, and began dealing in grain and produce, in partnership with his father-in-law, this lasting four years, after which he followed stock-trading and money-loaning. In 1863, he was instrumental in establishing the First National Bank of South Charleston, upon the organization of which he was elected its President, occupying this position until its charter was surrendered, March 24, 1877, the bank continuing as a private institution. For about fourteen years he has been a member of the M. E. Church, of which his wife has been a life-long adherent, and he has taken an active interest in the prosperity of Methodism throughout the county; has been in official position the whole period, and helped all churches regardless of creed. Every public movement found in him an active and hearty supporter, and he is recognized as one of the public benefactors of South Charleston. Politically, a Republican, he was an earnest upholder of the Union cause, giving his time and money to support the Government in that crisis, and to take care of the families of the soldiers in the field. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was a Director in the School Board for about fifteen years; he is one of the Directors of the Mad River National Bank of Springfield; is the owner of 242 acres of land in Fayette Co., Ohio, and 900 in Indiana, beside property in South Charleston and Springfield, and is one of the wealthy men of this portion of Ohio. Mr. Haughey is a quiet, courteous gentleman, of retiring habits, whose character commands the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

D. O. HEISKELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. South Charleston. As a resident of the county since its organization, few are more deserving of space in this work than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. John Heiskell, his father, was of German parentage, born in Virginia, where he grew to manhood, learned the hatter's trade, and married Elizabeth Plummer. In 1818, they, with their five children, emigrated from Virginia and settled in Springfield, where, for several years, he followed his trade. He received 96 bushels of oats for the first hat that he sold in this State. For several years, he kept hotel in Springfield, but, in 1829, he sold to Peter Murray and removed to South Charleston and engaged in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, Absolom Mattox. After a partnership of ten years, Mr. Mattox withdrew and returned to Springfield and became a partner of Pearson Spinning's; was afterward elected Sheriff of the county. Mr. Heiskell then took his son, D. O., in as a partner, and the business was continued till 1847, when the son purchased his present farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. John Heiskell spent the remainder of his life in South Charelston. The names of his children are as follows: Margaret, afterward Mrs. Dr. Lawrence; Drusilla, wife of Absolum Mattox, Mary D., wife of Rufus Putnam; Adam and Daniel O. The last named is the only survivor; he was born in Virginia May 1, 1817; his education was obtained in the schools of Springfield and South Charleston. He was a member of the Village Council of South Charleston at the time when the cemetery was established, was appointed a committee of one to purchase the grounds for the same; has also served his township as Justice of the Peace, and has been Commissioner of the county two terms. He is an energetic farmer, and pays considerable attention to raising

stock; his farm, located in Sec. 16, is under good cultivation, and is one of the most desirable in the township. He was united in marriage with Mary Paist in the fall of 1839; she was born in this township Oct. 1, 1821; her father, Charles Paist, was for a number of years a very prominent merchant here; he first kept store on his farm in the country, and then in South Charleston; he dealt largely in stock, slaughtered and packed pork in South Charleston. He was a rank Abolitionist, and was connected with the "Underground Railroad." The children of D. O. and Mary Heiskell were nine in number, five of whom are living—John, Elizabeth, Drusilla, William and Lawrence; Ada, Mary H. and two infants are deceased.

E. C. JONES, druggist, South Charleston. Thomas E. Jones, his father, was born in Maryland March 27, 1811, a son of Thomas and Charlotte Jones. Mrs. Charlotte Jones died in 1828, and, in the spring of 1830, Mr. Jones and eight of the children—Thomas E., William, Jacob, David, Mary, Daniel, Michael and Charlotte, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clark Co. John, the oldest child, remained in Maryland a few years, but finally came to Ohio also. Their father lived to the age of 62; he died in Champaign Co. in January of 1839. Thomas E. was raised a farmer and was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1847, when he commenced the tanning business in South Charleston and continued it till about the close of the civil war; he then followed teaming for about four years, since which he has not been in any regular employment. He is serving his second term as Street Commissioner of South Charleston. His marriage was consummated June 30, 1839, with Nancy D. Schobey; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1822; nine children are the fruits of this union—Martin V. B. (deceased), Mary C., Margaret, Emma, Marquis, William, Edward C., Milton and Thomas W. (deceased). Mr. Jones and family, except one child, are members of the M. E. Church. Edward C., the subject of this memoir, was born Jan. 23, 1854; his time was occupied principally in attending school till he arrived at the age of 18, when he went in partnership with A. N. Barlow in the printing business, editing the South Charleston *Banner*. At the expiration of three years, he engaged with Mr. Hudson to learn the drug business; he was with Mr. Hudson three years, and then with his successor, Charles Paullin, as clerk till in October of 1879, when he purchased the stock, and has since been conducting the business himself; his card will be seen in the business directory of this work. On the 7th of May, 1880, he married Miss Anna Schickedantz; Christopher Schickedantz, her father, was of German birth; he emigrated to America in 1834, and afterward married Judith Ann Clemens, a native of this county, by whom he had nine children; he died in 1874, having survived his wife about three years. Mrs. Anna Jones was born Aug. 30, 1860; she is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. E. C. Jones is a member of the M. E. Church.

PRESLY JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. South Charleston. The grandfather of this enterprising and successful farmer was Daniel Jones, a native of Delaware, of Welsh descent, who was married in his native State to Mary Allston, born in Philadelphia, of English and Irish parentage, whose father was a prominent merchant of that city when the Revolutionary war broke out, his wife being the daughter of an Irish nobleman. Soon after marriage Daniel and wife moved to Virginia, remaining there a few years, thence went to Pennsylvania, and about 1812, removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio, settling on the Little Miami River, and in 1816 came to Clark Co., and settled in the southern part of Harmony Township, where they remained until death, dying as they had lived, faithful members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz., Enoch, John, Susan, Abel, Lewis, David, Levi, James, Margaret, Mary, and Isaiah; two died in infancy. Enoch, the father of Presley, was born in Delaware July 29, 1789, grew to maturity in Pennsylvania, and was married in Harmony Township, Clark Co., Ohio, July 29, 1818, to Rebecca Harvey, daughter of Andrew Harvey, a native of Maryland; she was born in Elkton, Md., Oct. 21, 1791, moved with her parents to Hardy Co., Va., and about 1817 came to Clark Co., Ohio, with her brother-in-law (James White and wife), where she married and ever afterward resided, her parents remaining in Virginia. Of this union were born six children, Maria, Margaret, Presley, A n A., Emma and Morgan, all of whom are living but the oldest.

Enoch lived on a portion of his father's farm until 1832, when he sold it and bought 300 acres of land on the line of Madison Co., a portion of it laying in both counties, and here he and his wife spent the balance of their lives, he dying March 2, 1852, his widow surviving him many years, dying Oct. 22, 1876, a sincere member of the Baptist Church, to which he also adhered, although never uniting with the church. Enoch Jones was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was under Hull, when that General cowardly surrendered Detroit to the English without firing a shot. Presley Jones was the third in the family, and was born on the old farm in Harmony Township, Sept. 19, 1824, grew to maturity in that and Madison Township, attending in his youth the district school, where he obtained an ordinary education. He was married in London, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1875, to Miss Louise Lemon, daughter of Milton and Sarah (Smith) Lemon, natives of Clark Co., Ohio, where he was born March 29, 1819, and his wife in December, 1817. His parents, John and Rebecca (Donaldson) Lemon, were natives of Virginia, who settled in Moorefield Township, before the war of 1812, where they remained until death. Dr. Milton Lemon completed the study of medicine in 1841, locating in Madison Co., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1861. He was elected on an Independent ticket to the 55th General Assembly of Ohio, in which capacity he did his duty faithfully as a legislator, and when addressing the house, his fine, manly appearance, together with his fervor and animation, commanded the attention and respect of his cotemporaries. At the expiration of his term of office he was appointed as enrolling surgeon for the 7th District, serving until the close of the war. While at Columbus, he received a paralytic stroke from which he never fully recovered, dying April 24, 1878. His widow, who bore him eight children, five of whom are living, viz., Louise, Elizabeth, Alice, Ida and Milton, is now residing in London, Ohio; his father, John Lemon, was a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. The old homestead in Madison Township was willed to Presley and his brother Morgan, but the subject of this sketch purchased his brother's interest for $10,000, and is now the owner of 340 acres in the old tract, and 40 acres of timber close at hand. The historical "Ludlow line," has its starting point on his farm close to his residence, and the head-waters of the Little Miami River are partly located on his land. In politics, Mr. Jones is an unflinching Republican, and all benefits find in him a hearty supporter; like most business men, he has had his "ups and downs," but his standing to-day is that of an honest man, and leading farmer, who is respected by all classes.

J. M. JONES; P. O. South Charleston; was born Sept. 23, 1836. He is the son of Isaac C. Jones, who was a Baptist minister living at West Jefferson, and was well known in Madison and Clark Counties as an evangelist and children's friend. J. M. Jones served an apprenticeship in a dry goods store, but, having a desire for an education, he left the store and attended public school a short time. He got a certificate to teach school at the age of 17, and taught country school eight years. He taught winter terms several years, and attended school at Oberlin the rest of the year. He was in the junior class when the rebellion began. He, with three other brothers, responded to the President's first call for volunteers. The company was rejected, because more than 75,000 responded. J. M. went back to college, but his young brother, Isaac C. Jones, joined Co. C, 7th O. V. I. He was the last private joining the company, but was rapidly promoted, until he was commanding the company when killed in battle. The urgent call for volunteers in 1862 brought J. M. Jones into the army. He was in the service in the summer and fall in Kentucky, and was in the battle at Richmond, Ky., when his regiment was all almost captured by Gen. K. Smith's command. The regiment was paroled, and came back to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio. No chance for exchange or active service, he resigned his position and accepted a call to take charge of the Public Schools at West Jefferson as Superintendent. During the second year the call for volunteers was so urgent that he left the schoolhouse for the army. He received a commission as First Lieutenant of Co. C, 154th O. V. I. The regiment went to Virginia, and was in active service. He served his time out, and returned home. He married Jennie Pringle, daughter of James Pringle, Jr., of South Charleston, Sept. 27, 1865. They have two children—Pringle C., age 13 years, and Ethel A., age 11

years. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church, having joined two years ago. J. M. Jones has been Superintendent of Carthage Sabbath school for ten years, and during that time about fifty persons have joined the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist Churches from that school. Thirty-one at one time were baptized. The school gave him a very handsome Bible with the names of the converted written in it. He was also chosen Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath school at South Charleston in the year of 1869, and still holds that position. He has served his county as President of the Clark County Sunday School Union seven years. He has never grown tired in the work among the young people and children. His great desire and burden of soul is to see the children converted and with the children of God in the fold.

GEORGE MURRAY, deceased, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., July 16, 1807. His parents, Mungo P. and Catharine Murray, were both natives of Scotland, where they were married and had two children—Charlotte and John. The latter died on their voyage to America, in 1802, and was buried in the ocean. They located in Delaware Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1817, when they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Madison Township, Clark Co., near South Charleston. They were the parents of eight children—James, Peter, George, Catharine, Margaret and Ann, were born in Delaware Co., N. Y., and all came to Ohio with their parents in 1817. George Murray was raised to agricultural pursuits, and made farming his chief occupation. On the 4th of July, 1832, he was united in marriage with Lavina Morris. She was born in this county, June 11, 1813, a daughter of Joseph and Lavina (Drake) Morris. Mrs. Morris was a native of New Jersey, and he of Maryland. They were married in Kentucky, and in 1811 came to Ohio. Joseph Morris was a minister of the Baptist Church for seventy years. He died at the advanced age of 91, having been the father of fourteen children, who all lived to have families of their own. George and Lavina Murray were the parents of nine children—Catharine, Lavina, Cinderella, Mungo P., Jennie, John M., James C., Anna E. and George. Mr. Murray was converted at the great revival of 1840 and 1841, and lived a consistent member of the M. E. Church to the time of his death, which occurred July 9, 1880. Thus was the community deprived of a worthy citizen, the church of a faithful member, and his family of an indulgent father, whose example they may well imitate. His wife and children are also members of the church. Mungo P. was missing after the battle of Chickamauga, and was no doubt killed there. As the enemy held the ground for a couple of months, his body was never recovered.

RUSSEL B. McCOLLUM, dealer in groceries, provisions, etc.; P. O. South Charleston. Among the business men of South Charleston, none are more deserving of favorable mention in the pages of this work than the present efficient and popular Postmaster of that town. His father, John McCollum, was born in Virginia Oct. 25, 1774; followed farming as his life occupation, living successively in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky; in the latter State, marrying a lady by the name of Smith, who bore him one child—Rebecca, and died about eighteen months after marriage. In due time he married Elizabeth Foley, a native of Virginia, born Oct. 28, 1784, and in May, 1814, they removed to Ohio settling in what is now Madison Township, Clark County, on the South Fork of the Little Miami River, and about one mile south of where the town of South Charleston has since been built. Here John McCollum entered 225 acres of land, building his cabin amid the primitive woods, which, as time flew by, gave way before the sturdy blows of his ax, and well-cultivated fields replaced the forest on every side. To John and Elizabeth McCollum were born nine children—Henry F., John, Thompson, Alvira, Evaline, Susan, Minerva, Seth O. and Russel B., the father of whom died June 14, 1848, and his widow Nov. 15, 1871, both being consistent members of the M. E. Church. The subject of this sketch was born in Madison Township, Clark Co., Ohio, May 22, 1827; was raised to agricultural pursuits, and married Jan. 8, 1857 to Eliza C. Rosegrant, of Champaign Co., Ohio, and the daughter of William and Ellen (Ludlow) Rosegrant, who lived and died in that county, the latter being the sister of Dr. John Ludlow, of Springfield, Ohio. After his marriage, Mr.

McCollum bought a farm in Madison Township, and followed farming until Aug. 14, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. C, 110th O. V. I., and went forth to aid in suppressing the rebellion. He participated in many of the great battles in Virginia; was with Meade and Grant in their campaigns of 1864–65; was taken prisoner at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, and for three months suffered all the horrors of Libby Prison, at the end of which time, being exchanged, he returned to the army in time to share the dangers and triumphs of Grant's last great campaign, in the capture of Richmond and Lee's army at Appomattox. He was promoted to First Sergeant, and for the last few months of the war, was in command of the color company of the famous 110th Regiment; his service terminated with the war, and he received an honorable discharge. Returning to Clark County, broken in health and fortune, he sought and obtained the Postmastership at South Charleston, which position he has since filled honorably and creditably. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, and was one of the first six men of Madison Township who voted the "Free-Soil" ticket; for the past twenty-five years he has been Past Grand of the I. O. O. F., and for more than twenty years he and wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church. In connection with the post office, he and his brother, Seth O., under the firm name of "R. B. McCollum & Bro.," own and manage a large grocery and provision store. Mr. McCollum has served four years as a member of the Town Council; as a business man, is enterprising and successful; is the soul of integrity and honor, suave and pleasant in his manners, accommodating and ever willing to do a kind act; those attributes of character have made him one of the most popular gentlemen in the community of which he has always been an honored and respected member.

N. T. PAULLIN, deceased. Uriah and Rebecca Paullin, his parents, were natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky at a very early day, and in 1809 or 1810, to Greene Co., Ohio. It is said that Uriah Paullin made the first barrel of salt that was made at the Scioto Salt Works. He died in a few years after locating in Greene Co., having been the father of nine children. Newcomb T., the youngest child, was born in Greene Co., Jan. 18, 1811. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and, after starting in life for himself, resided on the old homestead for about five years, when he moved to Clark Co. and located on a grazing farm, the greater part of which was in Greene Co. He was an enterprising man, and dealt extensively in stock. In 1854, he left the farm and moved to South Charleston, but continued the stock trade to the last. He had served his township as Trustee for a number of years, and was identified with the orders of Odd Fellows and Freemasons; was one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of South Charleston. His marriage with Mary Ann Harpole was solemnized Dec. 20, 1832. To this union nine children were given—Jessie H., Joanna, Matilda, Cerelda, Elizabeth, infant daughter (deceased), Ann Amelia, Melissa and Emma. Mr. Paullin departed this life July 25, 1880. His widow survives him. She was born in Greene Co. June 21, 1816, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Harpole. They were natives of Virginia, he born May 8, 1786, and she Nov. 1, 1792. They settled in Greene Co. in 1812, having lived a short time in Ross Co. Nine children were born to them—Jesse, Mary Ann, John, Matilda, Phebe, William, Mellissa, Elizabeth and Peter. Mr. William Harpole departed this life in February of 1853, and his wife in June of 1866.

MELVIN PETERS, tin-smith; P. O. South Charleston. Samuel J. Peters, his father, was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1829. He was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation till about 21 years of age, when he began the trade of blacksmith. Shortly after completing his trade he removed to Springfield, Clark Co.; thence in a few years to Vienna, of the same county, and finally, in 1848, to South Charleston. Here, as well as at Springfield and Vienna, he prosecuted his trade. In August of 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 110th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was captured at the battle of Winchester, but escaped imprisonment by being a member of the order of F. & A. M. On receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war, he returned to his family, but his health was so impaired that he was obliged to retire from business. His marriage with Nancy Weaver had been celebrated

in Springfield in 1844. To them five children were given—Oliver K., Melvin, Charles B., Flora and Edwin. Samuel J. Peters departed this life Nov. 17, 1875. Mrs. Nancy Peters is still living, and resides in South Charleston. She was born in West Virginia, January, 1825. Melvin, the subject of this sketch, was born at Vienna, Clark Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1846. He was engaged in various ways until he became of age. He then went to learn the tinner's trade. In February of 1873, he started in the business for himself, and now commands a good trade in stoves and tinware of all kinds. On the 29th of January, 1868, he was united in marriage with Luvenia Barratt. She was born in Clark Co., Ohio, but raised in La Salle Co., Ill. June 7, 1845, is the date of her birth. Four children have been born to them. Two died in infancy, and Jessie M. at the age of 8, of diphtheria, Oct. 25, 1879. Frank W., the oldest, is the survivor.

JAMES PRINGLE, farmer; P. O. South Charleston. Among the pioneer families of Madison Township, the Pringles deserve mention. In 1810, Thomas Pringle, with his son, James, and family, emigrated from Kentucky and settled in the township above mentioned. Thomas was of English birth; was in the British Army when it was defeated by the French at Quebec. He did not return to his native land, but located in Pennsylvania, where he married, and where his son James (the only one of whom we have any account) was born Dec. 26, 1782. They soon moved to Kentucky. Susannah, wife of Thomas Pringle, died Sept. 21, 1807. He survived till Dec. 21, 1823, and was about 90 years of age. The marriage of James Pringle with Sarah Vance was consummated April 11, 1805. She was of Scotch descent—born in Kentucky, May 20, 1788. On coming to Ohio they purchased 87½ acres of land, and in the course of time, by hard labor, coupled with economy and integrity, obtained a handsome competency. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew them. He was Ruling Elder in the church for nearly forty years. His earthly career closed Aug. 1, 1867, when he fell asleep in Jesus. His wife followed April 20, nine years later. Their children were four in number, and named as follows: Thomas, David V., William D. and James, the subject of this memoir. He was born in Madison Township, Clark Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1815, and was raised to agricultural pursuits, which, in connection with stock-dealing, has been his principal occupation. He was united in marriage with Miss Susan A. Bales Feb. 5, 1835. Susan A. was born in Frederick Co., Va., March 5, 1815. James and Susan A. Pringle are the parents of eight children. Sarah Jane, the only survivor, was born April 16, 1846. She is now the wife of J. M. Jones, whose sketch appears in this work.

EBENEZER WILEY STEELE (deceased). Dr. Steele was born in Xenia, Ohio, July 7, 1823, where his father, Thomas Steele, was for many years Principal of an academy. His mother was a native of Kentucky. He studied medicine with the late Dr. John Dawson, Professor of Anatomy in the Starling Medical Institute, Columbus. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he graduated with the honors of his class, March 2, 1847. His marriage with Eliza Hodges, of Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, was consummated June 13, 1848; her father was a native of Virginia; her mother of Kentucky. The issue of the marriage was two children—Ada and Florence—the latter died in infancy. Ada and her mother still reside in South Charleston. He commenced the practice of medicine in South Charleston, Ohio, in the fall of 1848, where he gained a wide reputation and an extensive practice. His health declining, he retired from practice in October, 1854. Removed to Xenia in 1855, where he resumed the practice of medicine as a partner of Dr. T. B. Harbison. Soon after the commencement of the civil war, he enlisted in the 74th O. V. I. as surgeon; resigning his position on account of ill-health, he accepted the position as Surgeon in the Twenty-third Hospital, at Nashville, Tenn. where he died April 3, 1860. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery, Xenia.

JOHN W. THOMAS, retired farmer; P. O. South Charleston. Among the pioneers of Madison Township, the gentleman whose name appears above, deserves mention on the pages of this work. His father, Samuel Thomas, was born in the State

of Delaware in 1785. He came to Ohio when a young man, and settled in Warren County, where he married Mary St. John. She was born in the State of New York May 30, 1783, and came to this State with her parents when about 12 years of age. They first settled in Hamilton County, about ten miles from Cincinnati, but afterward moved to Warren County. Samuel and Mary Thomas were the parents of nine children—John W., Anna and Prudence, born in Warren County; James, Nancy, Isaac, Sarah M., Joseph and Samuel, born in Clark County. The last named died in youth, and Nancy and Anna after reaching maturity. The rest are all living. Samuel Thomas departed this life July 4, 1867, and his wife Aug. 2, 1871. John W., the oldest child, was born March 21, 1809; was raised a farmer, which occupation he followed very actively until within a few years, and also dealt in stock. He still engages in stock-raising. For the last sixty-seven years he has resided in Clark County, within two miles of South Charleston. On the 28th of February, 1858, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Harriet Snyder, widow of Joseph Snyder, deceased, by whom she had four children—Sarah A., deceased; Mary E.; Anna Belle, deceased, and Charlotte A. Harriet was born in England Feb. 2, 1823, and came to America at the age of 6 years. Trusdale was her maiden name. John W. and Harriet Thomas are the parents of one child—Emma D., now Mrs. Samuel H. Brandenburg and resides with her parents. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS THORP, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. South Charleston; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio in 1829, 2d month and 23d day; a son of Thomas and Mary Thorp. She was a native of Bucks Co., Penn., born in the 3d month of the year 1790. He was born in Newcastle Co., Del., in 1781, 11th month and 11th day, of English parentage. At the age of 21, he moved to Pennsylvania, where, in 1809, he married Mary Foulk. In 1823, they emigrated to Belmont Co., Ohio, and in 1834 to Morgan County. Eleven children were born to them—Sarah Ann, Samuel, James, Eleanor, Jabez, Hannah, Elizabeth, Jesse, Mary, Thomas and Ann. The last three and Jabez and Hannah are the survivors. Mrs. Mary Thorp departed this life on the 30th day of the 7th month in 1869. Her husband survived till 1877, the 1st month and 18th day. Both were birthright members of the Society of Friends, in which they reared their family. Thomas, the subject of this memoir, was bred a farmer. For several years he has paid considerable attention to stock-raising. He never served an apprenticeship at any trade, but is able to work at coopering and carpentering. He aspires to no office, but has been a School Director for a number of years; has been and is a member of the Board of Education. In the spring of 1865, he located on the farm of A. Packer, where he still resides, and now owns 80 acres adjoining. He was united in marriage in 1859, the 11th month and 26th day, with Maria Reeder. She was a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio, born on the 28th day of the 7th month, 1825; a daughter of William and Lydia Reeder. Thomas and Maria Thorp were the parents of one child—William R., born on the 22d day of the 8th month, 1865. Mrs. Maria Thorp departed this life on the 20th day of the 4th month, 1868, having been a member of the Society of Friends from youth.

R. E. VAN METER was born Sept. 16, 1853, on a farm in Mad River Township, Clark Co., Ohio., where he lived until he was about 17 years of age, when he went to Minnesota, where he spent about five years attending school and teaching. In the fall of 1875 he went to Illinois, where he taught school until the next spring, when he visited Texas with a view to locating there; there, again, he engaged in the pursuit of teaching school, but returned to Illinois before the year was out; the fall and winter of 1876–77, he taught the same school he had presided over the year before; in the spring of 1877 he returned to his old birthplace in Ohio. The following winter he removed to Springfield, and began the study of law with the firm of Wolf & Gillett; but before the year was out, he gave up his law studies, and connected himself with one of the newspaper offices in that city, and ever since has been in journalism. In the spring of 1879, he went to South Charleston, Ohio, where he now lives, to work on the *Clark County Republican*, and, with the exception of a few months, has been connected with it ever since, now being editor and joint proprietor. All that he has and is to-day he

owes to his own industry, having gone forth into the world, at the age of 17, to seek his own fortune. He and his twin sister were unfortunate in being left motherless at their birth. Mr. Van Meter's father married the second time, a woman far inferior to his first wife, making the home of the motherless children anything but comfortable and happy, though it might have been otherwise, for so far as earthly possessions is concerned, there was everything that heart could wish for. This accounts for the fact that the subject of this sketch left his home so young, and went to live among strangers, and, though yet less than 28 years old, has experienced more, perhaps, of the ups and downs of life than many men twice his age, and through it all has managed to maintain an integrity that any man of his age may well be proud of. He is a stanch Republican, inheriting the uncompromising Republican principles for which his father and grandfather, especially the latter, were so notorious. His grandfather, Joel Van Meter, was, at one time, the only Abolition voter in Clark County, and did more, perhaps, for the fugitive slaves and the abolition of slavery than any other man in the county. Mr. Van Meter is a descendant of one of the oldest and most noted Holland families, his ancestors settling in New York in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

ALEXANDER WADDLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. South Charleston. To the gentleman whose name appears above, we are pleased to give space in the biographical portion of this work. He was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1808, and is a son of John and Nancy Waddle. John Waddle was born in October, 1783, in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America with his parents when a child. In 1802, he came to Ohio and settled in Ross County, where, in 1806, he married Nancy Mann. She was born in Scott Co., Ky., Jan. 3, 1790, and came to this State in 1798. To them nine children were born—Alexander, Elizabeth, William, John, James, Ellen, Lucy, Edward and Angus L. Elizabeth, James and Edward died in early life; the other six are still living. Mr. Waddle had purchased 1,700 acres of land in Madison Township, Clark Co. (as it is now) in 1812, and in 1830, they located on their land. While on a visit at Chillicothe, in 1831, he died, and his widow then moved back to Chillicothe, where she resided till 1874, when she too was summoned to quit the cares of earth. Alexander was the only one who remained on the farm. For half a century this has been his home, and he now owns 700 acres of the original tract. His early life was spent in attending school, and he received an academic education, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Waddle has been identified with the most important offices of the township, and has represented Clark County twice in the Legislature. He has also served two terms each in the House and the Senate. In 1854, he was appointed agent to go to England to make a selection of stock for a company formed in Clark County, for the purpose of importing fine cattle. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; was one of the secretaries of the same, and was afterward a member of the board for six years. He was appointed one of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum, at Dayton, by Gov. Dennison, and served in that capacity till the re-organization of the institution in 1874. His first marriage was celebrated in August, 1833, with Sarah Woodson, by whom he had one child, Samuel W., residing in Illinois. Mrs. Sarah Waddle departed this life in September, 1834. The second marriage of Mr. Waddle was consummated in October, 1843, with Rebecca J. Howell, a native of Virginia, born Jan. 10, 1812. She came to Clark County with her parents in 1834. Alexander and Rebecca J. Waddle are the parents of four children—John, Howell, Alexander and Nancy. Mr. Waddle and the children, except one, are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Waddle is a member of the Friends' Church. Few men are better know throughout Clark County than this old, representative farmer of Madison Township, and the official positions he has filled demonstrates the respect and confidence which the people have reposed in him. He has always been found in the front rank, battling for every enterprise which he believed would be a lasting benefit to the county and community, of which he has ever been an honored, influential and respected member.

MICHAEL WAY, South Charleston; Mayor of South Charleston, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Michael Way's father was born in Pennsylvania.

Feb. 22, 1787. In the early part of his life he served as pilot on the Susquehanna River during the rafting season. He was a shoemaker by trade. In those days all work was done by hand, and he carried on the business quite extensively, employing from ten to fifteen hands, and furnished the lumbermen from the head-waters of the Susquehanna with boots for their employes; selling as much as $1,000 worth to one dealer. About 1807, he married Susan May; she was also a native of Pennsylvania, born in November of 1790. Ten children (five sons and five daughters) were the fruits of this union; four of the sons died in infancy; the survivors are Mary, now Mrs. J. Hinkle, near Springfield; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Arthur Osborn, of Scioto Co.; Susan, Mrs. F. Shanholtz, of Kentucky; Margaret, widow of Stephen Llewelly, residing near Springfield; Michael, and Ellen, now Mrs. W. A. Kershner, near Springfield. Michael Way, Sr., departed this life in 1838, his widow is still living in this county, where she located in 1840. Michael, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 29, 1823. He worked at shoemaking for his father till his death, and, after coming to this State, completed the trade, and carried on the business for several years. He served in the civil war as a member of Co. E, 142d O. N. G., under Col. Stowe. In December of 1868, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served three years. He was again elected to the same office in 1877, which he still holds. He has been Notary ever since his first election to the office of Justice, and has been Township Clerk since 1867, except one year. On the 9th of July, 1846, he was united in marriage with Sarah Hinkle. She was born in Pennsylvania in December of 1827; to this union eleven children have been given. Six survived their infancy, Susan, John H., Arthur O., Mary A., Michael L., and Elizabeth O. Arthur O. died of typhoid fever at the age of 18. Mrs. Way is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM WILDMAN, farmer and grain dealer; P. O. Selma; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, June 19, 1833, a son of Edward and Hannah Wildman. Edward was of English extraction, born in Virginia in 1806, and in 1814 came to Ohio with his parents, John and Elizabeth Wildman. At intervals, and at different prices, ranging from $1.50 to $3 per acre, they purchased the farm of 300 acres now owned by our subject. John Wildman was probably the first in this vicinity to make improvement in the way of draining his land. He used to, with his son Edward, haul flour to Maysville, Ky.; they took provisions and horse feed with them for the round trip, and on their way down would, at certain distances, put out a sack of corn, to be taken up for use as they returned. In 1831, Edward was united in marriage with Hannah Thorn, a native of this State, born in 1811; four children were the fruits of this union—William, John, Marion and Rachel E., now Mrs. I. H. Hollingsworth; all living, and have families. Edward Wildman departed this life in 1870, having been a life-long member of the Society of Friends. William was reared a farmer, and assisted his father in the labors on the farm till 26 years of age, when he began business for himself. Besides the old farm on which he lives, he owns the farm of 200 acres, where he located when beginning in life; his land is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements are excellent; his brick dwelling is heated by a furnace, is of modern style and makes a fine appearance. In addition to his farm interests, and feeding some stock, he has an interest in a general store at Selma, and deals in grain. He is a man who takes a deep interest in the cause of education. His marriage was celebrated Oct. 19, 1859, with Miss Eliza Harrison; she was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, 1834, and is a sister to Caleb Harrison, whose biography appears in this volume. The fruits of this union are six children—Bertha E., Walter J., Alvin E., Lewis H., Rachel T. and Ernest. Mr. and Mrs. Wildman are members of the Orthodox Society of Friends.

WM. KIMBLE WILSON, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born three miles west of Mechanicsburg Oct. 1, 1835. He was the youngest of eight children; five of whom, with his parents, survived him. His parents came from Virginia to Ohio at an early day, landing at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, when it was but a village, of log-cabins. They remained in that vicinity until 1804, when they removed to Champaign Co. They passed through Springfield when it consisted of but two houses, a dwelling-house, tavern and grocery, and in one double log cabin, besides this, there

was a smith shop. Simon Kenton had a mill where the Lagonda now is. Urbana was not in existence. His grandfather assisted in laying it out about that time. Indians were numerous then, and often the women and children were compelled to run to the block-houses for protection at night, while the fathers were on the war-path, and would subsist for days on parched corn, the Indians having taken every mouthful of bread in the house, and threatening with tomahawk and scalping-knife if it were not forthcoming. When the Doctor's parents were married (his mother's maiden name was Jones) they moved into a cabin with blankets for doors and windows, the earth for a floor, stools for chairs, a chest for a table, forks driven in the ground with poles across for a bed; thus they started in life, and journeyed together for half a century. The Doctor's spiritual birth took place at the early age of 12 years, although he was always a gentle, obedient and loving child. He was strongly convicted of his sin under the preaching of Rev. Charles Warrington, and a short time after was enabled to lay hold of the promises of God under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Clayton. His conversion was so clear that clouds of doubt seemed never to hover over or trouble him. From the age of 4 years, a severe cough was his constant companion. He worked on his father's farm until he was 17, at which time his parents sent him to Delaware, where for six years he reveled in close application to books, and other advantages so highly appreciated, and of such lasting benefit to him in his later work. He graduated with high standing in the class of '58. In 1859, he entered upon his chosen profession (that of teaching) in Maumee, Ohio, but ere the close of his second term his health gave way. The next year he again attempted (with better success) an entrance into the field of his choosing, in Kentucky, and, until driven home by the rebellion, he labored arduously a year and a half. Two very successful terms at home were taught by him, at the close of which his physician informed him that he could never be well in so confining a profession, in consequence of which he turned his attention to the study of medicine. In this we find him as careful in his preparation as in the preceding one. In it he had eleven years of successful practice. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Rosegrant, granddaughter of Cooper Ludlow, who was among the first settlers of Springfield. In 1868, he moved to South Charleston, Ohio, there being six physicians in the village at the time. He entered a drug-store, where he attended to the prescription department the first year. At the end of that time he was prostrated with hemorrhage of the lungs. After recovery he left the store, and went into active work. He rode six years, his practice increasing every year; never refused to go when called. His noble mind did not stop its interest with the healing of the body, but he studied more closely the difficult task of healing the disorded mind, and pointed with child-like simplicity to the Cross as the remedy. He was a positive character, but possessed so much of the spirit of Christ that he seldom or never gave offense to those with whom he worked. Besides his profession the Church, which he dearly loved, had many demands upon him. He was chorister and a class-leader in the church, and always attended all the means of grace as far as possible. He was at the head of and kept alive a lyceum for several years for the benefit of the young. He often expressed a desire that he might be permitted to work up to the last, which was granted him. He took his bed on Thursday, the 23d of December, prescribing for the sick until Saturday afternoon; died Sabbath night a few minutes past 12 o'clock, Dec. 27, 1875, aged 40 years 2 months and 27 days. He slept to awake in a brighter world; his beautiful voice was hushed to be tuned on high. Methinks the gates were opened wide, and an abundant entrance was made for him.

BUSINESS REFERENCES.

SPRINGFIELD CITY.

Ackerson, T. C., Dealer in Slate Roof.

Ackerson, D. H., Slater and Composition Roofer; estimates made on work in any part of the country. Lock Box 577.

Allen, B., Jeweler.

Andrews, N. H., Merchant.

Arthur, T L., Manufacturer.

Bacon, C. H., Wholesale Grocer.

Baker, C., Ex-Sheriff, with Miller, Jones & Co., cor. Main and Limestone streets.

Baker, A. A., Physician and Surgeon.

Baker, Fannie, Boarding House, corner of High and South Center streets.

Bancroft, P. E., Retail Hat and Cap Merchant, East Main street.

Bancroft, Leonidas, Billiard Hall, North Limestone street.

Barnett, W. A., Milling.

Barr, Amos, Insurance Agent, 16 East Main street.

Barrett, E. L., Publisher, Republic Building.

Bauer, Chas. A., Champion Works.

Beaver, John, Brickmason, 18 Clifton avenue.

Bell, R. L., Physician, 61 East High street.

Black, A. C., Dealer in Dry Goods.

Blount, J. A., Manufacturer.

Bolan, P., Produce Dealer, Mound St.

Bradford, Ashley, County Recorder.

Brain, W. G., Lumber Dealer.

Bryant, W. G., Physician.

Buckingham, E. M., Physician.

Bushnell, A. S., Manufacturer.

Butt, A. W., Manufacturer.

Byers, A. T., Attorney and Manufacturer.

Calendar, H. W., Photographer, Commercial Building.

Carter, W. N., Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, also Proprietor of Palace Cigar Store, 37 South Limestone street.

Cartmell & Erter, Mechanical Bakers, 14 and 16 South Center street.

Casper, T. J., Druggist.

Christie, J. S., Notary Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

Clark, Charles M., Wool Dealer and Farmer.

Clarke, John G., Book-keeper, Limestone street.

Clarke, Alfred L., Engraver.

Claypoole, Wm., Civil Engineer.

Clokey, Joseph, United Presbyterian Minister, 29 West Jefferson street.

Coblentz, Isaac, Hardware Dealer, 10 East Main street.

Cochran, A. P. Linn, Attorney at Law.

Coffin, E. G., Mayor.

Cole, P. J., Grocer, 29 South Market street.

Cole, Milton, Attorney at Law, Bowman's Block.

Coleman, J. Lamar, Coroner.

Conklin, John L., Grocer.

Conklin, William, Plasterer.

Converse, C. R., Dentist over First National Bank.

Cory, H. H., Dealer in Flour, Feed and Coal, 107 and 111 Limestone St.

Crowell, J. S., Publisher, Republic Building.

Cummings, F. O., Commercial Traveler.

Dalie, G. W., Constable.

Davis, Charles A., Dealer exclusively in Painters' and Artists' Supplies, 142 West Main street.

Dial, E. G., Attorney at Law and Representative.

Dick, John, Landscape Gardener and Superintendent of Fern Cliff Cemetery.

Dory, R. R., Wholesale and Retail Market Gardener.

Downey, W. C., Manufacturer.

Driscol, James, Carriage Manufacturer, 48 West Main street.

Driscol, John H., Carriage Manufacturer, 48 West Main street.

Dugdale, W. H., Attorney at Law.

Dunlap, A., Physician and Surgeon.

Evans, A. C., Manufacturer, West Main street.

The Evans & Foos Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers of Evans' Two-horse Corn Planters, Evans' Triple and Two-section Harrows, etc., West Main street.

Fassler, Jerome, Sr., Champion Works.

Fawcett, John J., Manufacturer.

Firey, M. J., Minister.

Fleming, James, Superintendent of C. C. Infirmary.

Foley, James, Sheriff.

Foos, G. S., Manufacturer, West Main street.

Foos, William, President of Second National Bank and Farmer.

Foos, John, Manufacturer.

Foos & Co., Manufacturers of the "New Champion Clothes Wringer," Self-Adjusting, Galvanized, Malleable Iron frame, Simple, Strong and Compact, easily attached to any tub or box. Each Wringer warranted, West Main street.

Frey, George H., Trustee of the Water Works and Ex-County Commissioner.

Fried, Charles C., Jeweler, 6 East Main street.

Gardiner, C. O., Manufacturer.

Goode, James S., Attorney at Law and Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

Gore, Joshua, Dealer in Sewing Machines, 16 East Main street.

Grant, William, Meat Market.

Gregory, C., Livery and Feed Stable.

Hagan, F. M., Attorney at Law.

Hallenback, H., Justice of the Peace.

Harford, Edward, Treasurer of Savings Bank.

Harris, Charles A., Secretary for P. P. Mast & Co.

Harris, John K., Inventor.

Harwood, J. E., Publisher of *Gazette.*

Heffelfinger, J. E., Insurance Agent.

Hauk, Charles D., Secretary for Mast, Foos & Co.

Helwig, J. B., Wittenberg College.

Hennessy, T. B., Undertaker, 17 North Limestone street.

Hickey, L. J., Machinist.

Highey, G. E., Cashier, Mast, Foos & Co.

Holford, F., Treasurer of *Republic* Printing Co.

Holloway, B., Liveryman.

Hosterman, D. R., Insurance Agent, Bookwalter's Block.

Hotsenpiller, E. R., Manufacturer.

Houck, W. H., Brick Manufacturer, South Limestone street.

Huffman, D. C., Physician.

Huffman, Samuel, Coal Dealer

Jacobs, Joseph G., Druggist, corner Main and Market streets.

Jardine, Robert, Plumber, South Limestone street.

Jardine, M. L., Successor to Jardine & Co., Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter and Dealer in Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Lead and Iron Pipe, Gas Fixtures and Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' material, 62 South Limestone street.

Jefferies, D. P., Cashier Lagonda National Bank.

Jenkins, E. N., Music Dealer, West Main street.

Johnson, Robert, Manufacturer.

Johnston & Son, Wholesale Dealers in Tobaccos and Cigars, 32 East Main st. John Johnston. M. D. Johnston.

Kay, Isaac, Physician.

Kelly, O. S., Manufacturer.

Kenney, R. M., Coal Dealer.

Keifer, J. Warren, Lawyer and Statesman.

Kershner, Jno. Contractor and Brickmason.

Kidder, J. L., Proprietor of Dining Hall.

Kingore, John A., Township Clerk and Market Master.

Kirkpatrick, Thos. J., Editor.

Knote, J. M. & Co., Proprietors of Globe Clothing House, and Dealers in Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, 5 East Main street.

Lafferty, W. L., Grocer, Limestone and Market streets.

Leffel, E. C., Manufacturer of "Croft's Improved Iron Wind Engine;" also Dealer in Pumps, Tanks, Pipes, Corn Shellers, Corn Grinders, Power Converters with both Lever and Rotary Motion applied to Wind and Mill Power, and everything pertaining to Wind Engine Machinery.

Leffel, Joseph, Dealer in Fruits and Vegetables.

Lisle, J. B., Foreman.

Ludlow, John, Banker.

Lyon, James C., Hay Dealer.

McCuddy, Wm., Stove Dealer.

McGrew, T. F., Jr., Champion Works.

McGrew, Thos. F., Cashier Mad River Bank.

Mast, P. P., Manufacturer.

Miller, John C., Judge of Probate Court.

Mitchell, Ross, Lagonda Agricultural Works.

Moler, J. Douglass, Civil Engineer.

Moore, W. S., General Agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States. Its financial strength: Assests, $41,108,602, an increase of Three and Three-quarter Million Dollars in 1880. Surplus, $9,228,294, an increase of One and Three-quarter Million Dollars in 1880. New Business, $35,170,805, an increase of Eight and a half Million Dollars in 1880. Risks outstanding, $177,597,703; increase over 1880, $15,239,988. Amount paid to Policy-holders and their representatives during 1880, $4,792,937.

Moore, George W., Physician.

Morrow, S. A., Dealer in Coal and Ice.

Murphy, James, Dry Goods Merchant, Limestone and High streets.

Myers, J. S., Manufacturer.

Myers, E., Physician and Surgeon.

Neill, James, Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Nelson, R. T., Editor of Springfield *Daily Gazette.*

Nelson, J. W., Physician.

Nichols, C. M., Editor of Springfield *Daily Republican.*

Oldham, J. C., Dentist.

Parsons, Jno. W., Ex-County Treasurer.

Peel, William C., Manufacturer.

Petts, Q. A., County Auditor.

Pierce, C. H., Bookseller, 13 South Market street.

Pimlott, William, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Coal and Coke, also miner and shipper of Jackson Hill Coal. Office, 61 South Limestone street.

Pretzman, William H., Baker, 39 South Market street.

Prince, B. F., Professor Wittenberg College.

Pringle, T. J., Attorney at Law.

Putnam, D. C., Dealer in House-Furnishing Goods.

Rabbitts, Chas., Real Estate Dealer.

Rawlins, I. B., Lumber Dealer.

Redmond, Judson, Miller.

Reifsnider, John A., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Republic Printing Company.

Rice, Martin L., Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Roberts, Thomas, Manufacturer.

Roberts, B. F., Boiler Manufacturer.

Rodgers, John H., Physician.

Rodgers, William, Banker.

Rodgers, R. H., Manufacturer.

Rouse, E. S. S., Jr., Boot and Shoe Dealer.

Runyan, F. C., Dentist, Main and Market streets.

Russell, L. E., Physician and Surgeon.

Schaeffer, C. H., Grocer.

Schindler, P. A., Undertaker.

Schuchardt, Rev. J. M., Rector of St. Bernard's Church.

Seitz, Jacob, Grain Dealer.

Serff, J. H., Millinery Goods.

Seys, Henry H., Physician.

Shellabarger, S., Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

Shepherd, H. M., Clothier.

Shipman, John A., Postmaster.

Shewalter, John S., City Clerk.

Sidley, W. H. Rev., Catholic Priest.

Slack, P., & Son, Dealers in Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, etc.; also General Dealers in Furs, Pelts and Wool, 62 East Main street.

P. Slack. A. J. Slack.

Smith, J. J., Justice of the Peace.

Smith, J. D., Stationery and Book binding, Main and Limestone streets.

Spence, George, Attorney at Law.

Sprecher, Samuel, D. D. LL. D.

Stuart, Claudius, J., Grocery Clerk.

Stone, F. P., County Surveyor.

Taylor, A. E., Teacher.

Taylor, C. C., Coal Dealer.

Tennant, Irvin, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc. Farm Wagons built to order. Repairing done on short notice.

Tennant & Moses, Dealers in Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Harness, etc., etc. Office and warerooms 109 West Main street.

Thomas, J. H. & Son, Manufacturers, corner Limestone and Monroe streets.

Thompson, R. S., Publisher.

Thompson, W. S., Stone Contractor and Stock farmer.

Thomson, Robert, Grocer.

Todd, J. A., Railroad agent.

Torbert, Edward P., County Clerk.

Troupe & Jacobs, Druggists, corner Main and Market streets.

Theo. Troupe. Jos. G. Jacobs.

Transcript Printing Co.

Uhl, S. Jerome, Artist and Portrait Painter.

Van Norman, E. V., Physician, 53 East High street.

Vinal, Harvey, Attorney at Law and Liveryman.

Wallace, E. S., Attorney at Law.

Webb, William H., Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, East High street.

Weimer, Philip, Merchant Tailor.

West, Brothers, Sunday *News*.

White, W. J., Superintendent of Public Schools.

White, William, Judge of Supreme Court.

Whiteley, William, Inventor.

Whiteley, Amos, Manufacturer.

Whiteley, Wm. N., Manufacturer.

Wilson, Wm. W., Manufacturer.

Wilson, W. S., County Treasurer.

Winger, A., Lumber Dealer, South Limestone street.

Wise, H. A., Hardware.

Wissinger, D., Coal Dealer, 76 South Limestone street.

Woliston, Philip N., Plow Manufacturer, Main street and Western ave.

Woodrow, John, Wood Turner.

Woodward, Robert C., City Librarian.

Wright, B. F., Traveling agent and Stock Shipper, 111 Liberty street.

Yeazell, W. M., Trader.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bacon, James, Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock, Sec. 11, Springfield P. O.

Hazzard, J. S. R., Physician and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Sec. 5, Springfield P. O.

Labourn, A.W., Physician and Farmer, Sec. 9, Springfield P. O.

McConkey, N. M., Superintendent of Orphans Home and Farmer, Sec, 30, Springfield P. O.

May, John T., Shoemaker and Toll Keeper, Sec. 36, Springfield P. O.

Smith, A. J., Bee-keeper and Farmer, Sec. 27, Springfield P. O.

Tuttle James T., Teacher, Sec. 14, Springfield P. O.

Tuttle, H. H., Minister of the Baptist Church, Sec. 15, Springfield, P O.

Wallingsford, James, Auctioneer and Farmer, Sec 21 Springfield P O

LAGONDA.

Laybourn, H. C., Postmaster and Grocer.

Nelson, J. W., Physician.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

SOUTH CHARLESTON.

Armstrong, George R., Druggist and Recorder of South Charleston City.

Banwell, Wm. H., Physician and Surgeon.

Berding, C. M., Catholic Priest.

Bradford, Almon, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Green Fruits, Notions, etc. Oysters kept in their season, and served in every style.

Carr, S. H., Proprietor of Hotel and Livery Stable.

Clark, Milton, Cashier Bank of South Charleston.

Collins, E. T., Surgeon and Physician.

Curtice, S., Physician and Surgeon.

De Lay, D. W., Superintendent of Public Schools.

Haughey, L. W., Dealer in Real Estate.

Houston, Leon H., Merchant.

Jones, Ed C., Druggist and Pharmacist, and Dealer in a General Stock of Pure Drugs and Druggists Sundries. Especial attention paid to Compounding Prescriptions. Store in Paullin's Corner.

Leidigh, M., Undertaker.

McCollum, R. B., Postmaster and Grocer.

McCollum, R. B. & Bro., at the Post Office, dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Coal and everything kept in a first-class Family Grocery. School Books, Paper, Envelopes, Inks, Pens and School Supplies of all kinds. Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Notions, etc.

Peters, M., Dealer in Stoves and Tinware

Rice, C. H., South Charleston *Republican.*

Van Meter, R. E., Editor of the South Charleston *Republican.*

Way, Michael, Mayor, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

SELMA.

Wildman & Hollingsworth, General Merchants and Dealers in all kinds of Grain.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

CATAWBA.

Allen, A., Physician.

Allen, O. C., Teacher.

Arbogast, James, Teacher.

Beach, T. S., Physician.

Bloyer, W. E., Physician.

Hunter, Milton R., Physician.

Jackson, W. P., Minister.

Jobes, William, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace.

Lane, J. W., Saw-Mill.

Pearson, Joseph, Proprietor of Hotel ; also Merchant.

Runyan, J. Milton, Miller.

Runyan, J., Teacher.

Wingate, Thomas, Merchant.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

ENON.

Brewer, P. I., Proprietor of Hotel.

Coffield, G. W., Teacher.

Dunkel, J. B., Township Treasurer and Merchant.

Hagar, Walter, Paper Manufacturer.

Hanes, J. W., Grain Merchant.

Hardman, N., Merchant.

Hebble, Joseph, Physician.

Hinkle, J. M., Teacher.

Kidwell, A. P., Agent of the C., C., C. & I. R. R.

Knight, Jonah, Minister.

Layton, George, Clerk.

Miller, R. L., Agent.

Smith, A. H., Stock Dealer.

Stine, C., Proprietor of Hotel.

Summerbell, N., Minister.

Wright, George S., Railroad Agent and Operator.

Davis, W. T., Teacher, P. O. Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio.

Long, B. D., Teacher, P. O. Springfield.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

NEW CARLISLE.

Scarff, J. J., Breeder of Thoroughbred Stock.

Williams, Henry, Minister.

Brown, Thomas, Nurseryman, Medway P. O.

Forrier, John L., Carpenter, P. O. Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio.

Greider, Samuel E., Carpenter, Sec. 31, P. O. Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio.

Harnish, Jno. S., Minister and Farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Medway.

Hartman, J. B., Patent Medicines, P. O. Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio.

Miranda, W. F., Physician, P. O. Medway.

Monk, John H., Minister, Sec. 31, P. O. Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio.

Musselman, Samuel, Plasterer, P. O. Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio.

Spidel, John, Contractor and Builder, P. O. Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

NORTH HAMPTON.

Austin, J. M., Physician.

Meranda, John, Notary and Surveyor.

Myers, William, Teacher and Township Clerk.

Over, Madison, Justice of the Peace and Hotel keeper.
Ream, Daniel, Township Treasurer and Farmer.
Rector, James W., Blacksmith.
Richards Jos. L., Blacksmith.
Taylor, D. R., Minister.

DIALTON.

Arnett, Wm. A., Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer.
Jenkins, Wm., Notary and Farmer.
Mitchell, A. W., Physician.
Myers, John, Manufacturer and Farmer.

Baugh, Jacob, Blacksmith and Farmer, Sec. 26, New Carlisle P. O.
Black, J. A., Miller and Farmer, Sec. 20, New Carlisle P. O.
Black, Andrew B., Physician, Secs. 13, 19, New Carlisle P. O.
Marquart, John A., Farmer and Dealer in Fine Horses, Sec. 20, North Hampton P. O.
Smith, C., Carpenter, No. 94 Clifton ave., Springfield, Ohio.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

VIENNA, Vienna Cross Roads P. O.

Harris, W. T., Merchant.
Hartman, F. V., Township Clerk.
McCoy, John, Carpenter.
Olinger, G. W., Merchant.
Smith, E. H., Physician.
Weaver, Abraham, Blacksmith and Farmer.

Arnold, E. H. P., Merchant. P. O. Springfield.
Brooks A. N., Grain and Stock, Dealer, also Farmer, Sec. 27, P. O Springfield.

MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bowlus, Samuel H., Grain Dealer, Sec. 35, P. O. Bowlusville.
Clark, James, Capitalist, Sec. 11, P. O. New Moorefield.
Croft, John B., Miller and Farmer, Sec. 13, P. O. Springfield.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

TREMONT CITY.

Gard, John S., Physician.
McLaughlin, A. C., Physician.
Senseman, H., Physician.

Baker, Adam, Farmer and Trader, Sec. 8, Eagle City P. O.
Ballentine, James V., Justice of the Peace, Sec. 20, Lawrenceville P. O.
Boosinger, Hy., Apiarist, Sec. 5, Bowlusville P. O.
Hockman, S. R., Miller, Sec. 8, Eagle City P. O.
Hause, Emanuel, Blacksmith, Sec. 23, Lawrenceville P. O.
Michael, Frederic, Merchant, Sec. 10, Lawrenceville P. O.
Reynolds, J. H., Physician, Sec. 20, Lawrenceville P. O.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Harris, E. C., Physician, Sec. 10, Clifton P. O.
Stewart, E. R., Miller, Sec. 10, Clifton P. O.

INDEX OF NAMES

TO

HISTORY

OF

CLARK COUNTY,

OHIO,

Compiled by
Grace Croft
Provo, Utah

UNIGRAPHIC, INC.
4400 Jackson Avenue
Evansville, Indiana 47715

AARON
A., 576, 579
ABERS
Charles, 309
ABRAMS
Henry, 119
ABY
Arabella, 918
ACKER
Maria, 1032-3
ACKERSON
D.H., 1079
David H., 779
Edward, 317
John, 779
Mary E., 779
Mary J., 779
T.C., 1079
Thomas C., 308, 779
ACKLEY
Mr., 769
ADAMS
(squatter), 259
Azariah J., 312
Benoni, 122
Dr., 718
Eli, 755-6, 759, 1064
Elizabeth, 780
Elizabeth (Beaks), 1064
Emmerine, 1064
Henry S., 329
J.Q. Adams, 148, 559
John, 137, 283, 624
Margaret, 780
Nathan, 607, 683
R.N., 193
William, 780
ADAMSON
Nathan, 260-1
ADAN
Emile, 491
ADLER
L., 515, 581
Leon, 579
AELAIR
William H., 304
AFFLECK
Henry, 329
William, 313, 329
AGMOND
Isaac, 659, 663
AHERT
Michael, 521
AHLERS
August, 304
AIKMAN
Mr., 775
AINSWORTH
John, 713
AKERS
George, 322
Thomas, 307
AKIN
James, 634
James T., 328
John, 634
AKO
Michael, 25
ALBERT
Elizabeth, 1036-7
George R., 304, 307
ALBERT continued
Henry, 625
ALBIN
Cyrus, 267, 327
Gabriel, 328, 680, 689, 736, 739, 743
George, 291, 736
J.P., 263
Joseph P., 327
Lemuel, 318
Nancy A., 1044
William, 624, 736, 739
ALBRISON
William, 665
ALDEN
Abram, 623
ALDER
Jonathan, 150
ALDRICH
Abraham, 644
Charles F., 332
Polly, 644
ALDRIDGE
Abram, 647
Wales, 647
ALEXANDER
A.J., 320
Francis, 755
James, 327
Jane, 1014
Jane (Black), 1014
John, 501
John A., 263, 267, 344
Joseph, 309
Margaret, 852
Mary Ann, 986
Mathew, 1014
W.J., 323
William B., 330, 618
William J., 318-19
ALLBRIGHT
Solomon, 319
ALLEN
A., 1084
A.T., 625
Aaron, 745, 971
Aaron T., 971
Albert, 328
B., 829, 1079
Benjamin, 739, 779-80
Charles R., 971
Clement, 329
David, 309
Dr., 669
Elijah, 748
Emma, 971
Frank, 329
Hannah, 779
Homer, 959
J.P., 780
Jackson, 737, 765
James, 328
John, 511
John P., 523, 829
L.F., 399, 403
Lydia (Baker), 971
Margaret, 650
Mary, 650
O.C., 1084
Oliver E., 971
Samuel (Capt.), 147
ALLEN continued
Sarah, 796
Sarah (Shickle), 971
Thomas, 311
Wesley, 737
William, 156, 174, 329, 644, 912
ALLERS
A., 320
August, 322
ALLINGTON
William, 509
ALLOUEZ
Claude, 20-1
ALLSTON
Mary, 1069
ALSPOUGH
John, 328
ALT
Adam, 614, 780-1, 845
Adam S., 311, 781
Charles L., 781
Daniel, 910
Daniel D., 311, 781
George, 614, 910
George W., 780
James E., 311
Jane G., 780
John H., 781
Maria, 614
Maria E., 780, 845
Mary E., 910
Michael W., 781
ALTHOFF
F.W., 514
ALTMAN
F.D., 536, 539
ALTSCHUL
Charles, 576, 579
Samuel, 574, 579
AMBERG
A., 489, 493
AMBLER
(1st settler), 381
Annie, 919
John, 260, 264, 271, 352, 440, 453, 459-60, 606, 607-8, 611, 724, 919
Ruth, 918
AMBROSE
Frederick, 290
J.R., 368, 544
James, 302
James R., 332-3
AMES
John G., 512
Rev., 358
AMMEN
Jacob, 193
AMOS
Jacob D., 320
James O., 332
AMPHLET
William, 640
ANDER
William, 327
ANDERSON
(mfg.), 552
Agnes, 981
Clement, 748
Col., 369

ANDERSON continued
David, 327
Elijah, 748, 755
Eliza, 948
George, 311
Harmon, 322
Ira, 585
Isaac, 322
Isabella (Swartz), 895
J. A., 858
James, 731, 737, 756, 1048
Jane (Brown), 981
Jesse, 644
John, 311, 644, 737, 745-6, 981
John S., 327
Joseph B., 981
Joseph L., 308
Joseph T., 583
Levi, 895
Margaret A., 981
Martha, 981
Martin, 321
Mary, 871, 948
Mary Jane, 981
Mathew, 981
Oliver, 327
Sallie B., 981
Samuel, 328
Squire James, 737
T. M. (Col.), 369, 393
William, 525, 644
ANDRE
Darius, 327
ANDREWS
(planing mill), 543
Joseph, 308
Lavina S., 781
Lorin, 194
M. Effie, 810
Margarete Ramsey, 810
N. H., 1079
Naham H., 781
Pres., 182
S. W., 928
Samuel, 810
ANDRUS
Ezra, 313
ANGLE
Sarah, 994
ANGLEBARGER
David, 322
John, 314
Luther H., 308
ANTHONY
Charles, 263, 268, 273-4, 277-8, 293, 317, 323, 332, 347, 352, 361, 369, 397, 413, 459-60, 466, 469, 471, 473, 530, 573, 591-2, 596, 657, 828, 830, 837, 857, 913, 917
Christian, 743
Elizabeth (Evans), 277
Joseph, 274, 277
Maria, 987
Mary E. (Halsey), 837
Olive (Seitz), 917
Rhoda, 277
APLIN
APLIN continued
Mr., 645
APPLEFILLER
C., 311
APPLESEED
Johnny, 259
ARBENZ
Solomon, 322
ARBOGAST
Miss, 819
C. R., 330
Cornelius, 670
E. G., 576
Eli, 322, 576, 677
Enoch, 576
George, 617
Harvey, 320
Henry, 663
Isaac, 328
J. H., 575-6
James, 658, 1084
James H., 330
John A., 328
Michael, 677
Nancy (Henkle), 677
Otho, 663, 670
Peter, 660, 665
Seth R., 304
William H., 304, 318, 576
ARCHEY
Catharine, 994
ARCHFORD
T., 320
ARGOBRIGHT
Jacob, 690
ARLENGROUSE
Joseph, 320
ARMSTRONG
Annie (Hanes), 952
Cyrus, 264, 268, 595, 601, 611-12, 628, 952
David, 756, 952
Edward, 613, 634
George R., 769-70, 1059, 1083
John, 60
Louisa, 952
Lucinda, 952-3
Lucinda (Paige), 952
M. Armstrong, 573
Margaret (Langden), 1059
Oliver, 263, 556, 573, 608, 611-12, 616, 618, 628, 952
Ominda, 952
Phidalia, 952
Robert, 142
Simon, 748
Thomas, 267-8, 606-7, 634-5
William, 952
ARNETT
Mr., 1038
Andrew, 314
Anna (Minto), 1011
George, 309
John, 304, 308
Seth, 1011
Thomas, 1011
William, 699
William A., 1011, 1085
ARNOLD
E. H. P., 954, 1085
Lula, 954
Martha A. (Blee), 954
Sarah (Gillespie), 954
Thomas, 954
William, 954
ARON
(see AARON)
ARTHUR
Charles, 755
Charles T., 748
Daniel H., 781
Edwin C., 781
Flora B., 781
George, 280, 733, 927
Isabella M., 781
J., 630
Joseph, 319, 630
Judith T., 781
S., 630
Samuel, 755, 757
Sarah, 849
Smith, 330
T. L., 545, 1079
Thomas L., 781
William H., 781
William R., 317
ASHENFELTER
Rev., 515
ASHLEY
M. M., 320
ASHTON
(pharmacy), 877
ASPER
Davis S., 328
ASPINALL
Richard B., 321
Thomas B., 321
ATHEARN
Ira, 1059
ATHEY
Hiram R., 756
ATKINS
Orrin, 634
Ralph, 571
ATKINSON
Cephas, 748, 765
John, 328
Levi, 767
Oliver, 304
Seth, 767
Thomas, 765
ATWATER
J. M., 914
AUBERT
Jean, 491
AUGUEL
Anthony, 25
AUSTIN
Dr., 703
Elizabeth (Darby), 1011
Florence (Hodson), 1011
Grace I., 1011
Henry F., 593
Howard H., 1011
J. M., 699, 1011-12, 1084
Pearl H., 1011
AVERILL
Gen., 309
Henry E., 821

AYRES
Mr., 154
Caleb, 1012
Elias, 1012
Esther, 1012
Louisa, 1012
Lydia (Babcock), 1012
M. R., 1011
Margaret P., 1012
Margaret (Priest), 1012
Maria, 1012
Sarah, 1012
BABB
Jacob S., 318
John H., 304, 310-11
Peter, 318
William, 167
BABCOCK
Lydia, 1012
BACHMAN
Magdalina, 1032
BACON
(college), 278
Mrs., 504
C. H., 550, 1079
Charles, 593
Charles H., 320, 580, 482, 593
James, 348, 781, 1083, 574
John, 459, 523, 530-1 593, 598, 608, 611, 782
John A., 849
Mary, 782
Mary C., 849
R. S., 951, 1001
BADGER
D. N., 302
Joseph, 158
BAENKE
Henry, 312
BAGLEY
Frances O., 799
BAIL
Rev., 759
BAILEY
Charles, 1023
Charles H., 314
David, 1039
Elizabeth, 1039
George, 309
Girard, 317
Henry, 283-4
J. A., 262
James R., 349, 770
John, 576
Louisa, 1023
Martha, 1023
Martha Jane, 1039
Mary, 939
Mary Ellen, 1039
Nancy (Cox), 1039
Rosety, 1039
Susan, 1039
Templeton W., 1039
Thomas M., 663
William Charles, 1039
BAIR
Jerry, 310
John W., 320
BAIRD
Andrew, 955
Caroline, 958
Clara J., 1052
Dorothy (Camerer), 955
Elizabeth, 955
Esther, 955
Isabel, 955
Isabell J., 925
James, 955
John, 955
Levi, 655
Lewis, 302
Lewis E., 309
Mary Ann, 955
Peter, 647
Peter C., 955, 958, 1052
Robert L., 321
Samuel E., 955
Sarah, 925, 955
Sarah (Hodge), 955
Sarah M., 588
Susannah, 955
W. B., 655
William, 640, 647, 955, 958
William D., 411, 589, 640, 925, 954-5
William W., 955
BAISINGER, BASINGER
Family, 696
Peter, 697, 699, 700
BAKER
(mill), 703
A. A., 785, 891, 1079
Aaron, 998
Absalom, 998
Adam, 263, 598, 617, 688, 986, 997, 1085
Alice, 924
Ambrose, 328
Amos, 998
Andrew J., 998
Anne, 785
Annetta, 891
Annetta M., 785
Anthony, 922
Asa M., 1012
Brinton, 304
C., 1079
Cassandra, 785
Catharine, 998, 1007
Cenith (Leggett), 1040
Charles O., 1012
Christiana (Miller), 998
Col., 361
Columbus W., 327
Cornelius, 267, 574, 782, 997
Cyrus, 998
Cyrus W., 998
D. A., 586
D. R., 653
Daniel, 328, 719, 724, 726, 730
Dr., 703, 718
Drusilla (Foltz), 998
Eber, 153
Elder, 710
Elias, 283
Elizabeth, 924, 986,
BAKER continued
Elizabeth, 997-8, 1000, 1012, 1018, 1046
Elizabeth A., 785
Elizabeth (King), 1039
Elnora, 997
Emanuel, 998
Emanuel A., 998
Enoch, 313
Eve, 782
Eve (Friermood), 998
Ezra, 219
Ezra D., 263, 728, 730, 734, 785
Ezra K., 782
Fannie, 595, 1079
George, 924
George G., 586
George W., 998
Gustavius, 785
Harmon H., 998
Henry, 317, 630, 686, 998
Henry E., 327
Henry H., 308
Huldah (Mills), 922
J. E., 320
Jacob, 686, 765
James, 503
James G., 312
James T., 782
Jasper W., 329
Joanna, 997
Joetta, 1039
John, 686, 998
John R., 782
John W., 997
John William W., 303
Jonathan, 283, 724, 1039
Jonathan F., 324
Jonathan N., 624
Joseph, 1039
L., 705
L. J. M., 724
Leander, 219, 397, 705, 785
Levi, 998
Louisa, 998
Lydia, 971, 998
Lydia (Hause), 998
M. G., 624
Maggie, 891
Malinda (Jenkins), 1012
Maria J. (Pardue), 922
Martin, 686, 998, 1000, 1012
Mary, 1000, 1039
Mary (Davis), 1040
Mary (Layton), 1046
Mary M., 782
Maud, 1039
Melyn, 263, 460, 504, 724, 726, 734, 1039, 1046
Melyn D., 347, 743
Miller, 729
Moses, 1039-40
Nayl, 922
Nellie, 785
Peter, 291, 534
Polly, 686
Philip, 686
Rachael, 922

BAKER continued
Rev., 624, 697
Robert D., 329
Rudolph, 318, 686, 782, 1006
Sallie, 1000
Samuel, 686, 998, 1000
Samuel M., 1012
Sarah,300, 782, 1039
Scipio E., 785
Sidney G., 1012
Simon, 998
Susanna, 998, 1006
Susannah (Klinefelter), 997
Susannah (Nawman), 998
Thomas, 998
Tillie, 1039
Viola G., 1012
W. D., 300
W. G., 586
William B., 997
William C., 318, 782
William G., 586
William H., 998
BAKEWELL
403
BALDWIN
(bldg.), 383
Mr., 222
C. C., 221
Elenor, 766
Elizabeth, 995
Henry, 333, 646
J. H., 670
J. W., 300
Jane H., 995
Jennie, 800
John, 583, 737
John W., 300, 328, 593, 792, 995
Jonah, 254, 260, 436, 452, 606, 608, 660
Joseph, 995
Judge, 289
Michael, 119-20
Richard, 748, 755
Sarah L., 792
Sarah (Scott), 660
S. V., 288-9
William, 327
William H., 272
BALES
Colvin, 975
Jennie, 975
Susan A., 1073
BALIS
Israel, 585, 606, 634
BALL
Eulass, 748
John W., 318
BALLARD
(publisher), 565
A. S., 765
Anthony, 149
Charles P., 543, 785, 911
Helen, 785
Henry W., 311
John, 785
Mary, 785
Susie, 785
William W., 332
BALLARD continued
William Whiting, 785
BALLENTIRE
(publisher), 562
Anna, 998
Charles F., 998
D. C., 348, 368, 372, 397, 562, 565-6, 576
David, 687, 998
Elizabeth, 687, 998
J. V., 299
James V., 687, 690, 998, 1010, 1085
John, 689
M. V., 397
Margaret, 687, 998
Marion S., 998
Mathew, 998
Nancy (Nail), 687, 998
Robert, 687, 998
Rosanna, 1010
Rosanna (Domer), 998
Sarah, 907
Sarah Jane, 998, 1010
William, 687, 998
BALSER
Robert, 308
BAMWELL
Dr., 768
BANAMAN
John, 317
BANCROFT
Mr., 320, 515
Mrs., 515
Amanda M., 786
Flavilla G., 786
L., 320
LaFayette, 574, 786
Leonidas, 786, 1079
Louis, 445, 607, 785
Louis Waters, 786
Mary (Christie), 445
Oscar (Mrs.), 301
Oscar F., 267
Oscar Fitz, 786
P. E., 1079
Phraotes E., 786
Robert Christie, 786
BANES
Mr., 676
David, 982
Dr., 666, 679
Elizabeth, 676, 982
Evan, 676, 981-1
Gabriel, 676, 981
Gabriel W., 982
Horatio, 293, 676, 833, 981
John, 982
Joseph, 982
Lina, 676
Louisa, 676, 982
Mary (Miller), 993
Nelson, 982
Polly (Miller), 676
Reuben, 676, 982
Robert, 676
Robert M., 982
Sarah, 981-2
Sina (Hayes), 981
BANEY
Christian, 308
BANEY continued
John, 308
BANNING
Henry B., 193
BANWELL
Lucina A. (Sprague), 967
W. H. (Dr.), 351, 967
William H., 311, 1083
William N., 304
William U., 643
BARBER
Hiram, 311
J. J., 492
BARCAFER
Anna T., 901
Clemens, 319
John P., 303
John W., 312
William F., 311
BARCLAY
Commodore, 126
Mary A., 1017
BARE
W. H., 329
William, 327
BARKER
Clara, 835
Ellen F., 990
BARLOW
A. N., 1069
Rev., 624
BARMOT
Mr., 516
BARNES
A. C., 503
Allen, 745
George A., 555
Thomas, 745
William, 647, 737
BARNETT
(mill), 383, 550, 869
Annie S., 787
Caleb, 656
David M., 786
Ella M., 787
George W., 786
Henry C., 550
James, 471, 474, 530-1, 533, 542-3, 597, 786
Levi, 786
Mary, 786-7
Nancy A., 786
Sarah, 786
Samuel, 305, 354, 471, 530, 542, 598, 786-7
Susannah W., 786
W. A., 542, 1079
William, 354
William A., 786-7
BARNHART
Abraham, 1012
Anthony, 1012-13
Asa C., 1013
Catharine, 1012
Christian, 1012
Daniel, 1012
Frances, 1012
George W., 1013
Hannah, 1012
Henry A., 1013
Hettie F., 1013

BARNHART continued
Jeremiah, 1012
Jessie K., 1013
Joel, 1012
John, 1012
John F., 1013
Josephus E., 1013
Josiah, 1012
Lydia, 1012
Margaret E., 1013
Mary E., 1013
Nancy, 1012
Nora L., 1013
Sarah (Grayhill), 1013
Susannah, 1012
William W., 1013
BARNWELL
Jessie H., 1059
Lucina E. (Sprague), 1059
Ollie L., 1059
W. H., 1059
William Hayes, 1059
BARNZHOFF
Ezra, 329
BARR
A., 360
Amos, 788, 946, 1079
Andrew, 317, 319
Ann E., 788
Benjamin H., 788
Dr., 718
Elias A., 321
Elizabeth, 928, 989
Emma B., 788
Fanny, 1029
Jacob, 321
John, 320, 1029
Martha B., 788
Martha H., 788
Mary, 788
Nancy, 1029
Robert, 271
Samuel, 321
Sarah, 881
Tobias, 349
BARRERE
George W., 146
BARRETT
Caleb, 643, 646
Capt., 384
Daniel, 644
E. L., 566, 921, 930, 1079
E. S., 649
Edward, 878
Edward L., 787-88
Edwin L., 787
Elisha, 649
Flora (Lyon), 878
Fred W., 787
George Lawrence, 787
Luvenia, 1073
Mary Ann, 647
Rev., 624
W. A. Barrett, 596
Webster, 311, 327, 397
William A., 501
BARRINGER
Benjamin, 318
J. H., 723, 727
BARRINGTON
BARRINGTON continued
Mary, 1000
BARRY
Mary J., 825
BARTH
George, 311
BARTHOLOMEW
Emily, 788
Frank, 789
J., 789
John, 534
O. N., 397
Ralph, 789
BARTLETT
Mary B., 1040
S. S., 503
BARTLEY
Mordecai, 166, 749
BARTON
Albert A., 312
Charles J., 333
Edwin, 293, 729
James, 312
James C., 308
T. J., 293, 723, 729
Thomas, 726
William, 729
BASCOM
Henry B., 500
BASEL
Henry, 309
BASSETT
A. H., 361, 503, 563, 564
BASSFORD
John L., 320
BATCHELOR
Charles W., 969
Laura A. (Watson), 969
BATDORF
Peter L., 311
BATES
Christina A., 1053
Henry, 1053
Josiah, 737, 755
Maria (Whiteman), 926
Thomas, 400. 403
BAUER
Charles A., 545, 789, 1079
Charles L., 790
Joseph, 516, 522
Louis E., 790
William A., 790
BAUGH
Catharine (Smith), 1013
Christian, 1013
Clark, 1013
Elizabeth (Bules), 1013
Frederick, 318
George W., 1013
Jacob, 1013, 1085
Margaretta (Bickel), 1013
Peter, 303, 331
BAUGHT
John H., 329
BAUGHTON
George H., 491
BAUM
Mr., 860
BAUMES
BAUMES continued
Rev. J. R., 509-10
BAUROTH
William H., 546
BAXTER
James W., 308
BAYHEN
Jacob, 313
BEBB
William, 167
BEACH
Dr., 669
T. S., 1084
W. W., 367, 564
BEADFORD
Earl, 302
BEAKS
Elizabeth, 1064
BEAL
Mr., 624, 819
John, 544
Rev., 624
BEALES
Anna, 966
BEAM
Anthony, 729
BEAMER
Eliza, 687
Eliza Jane, 1005
Elizabeth, 1005
Elizabeth (Mulholland), 687
John, 687, 1005
Thomas, 687
Valentine, 687
BEAN
A., 267
George, 302, 308, 331
James, 545
James A., 300, 475, 574
Joseph W., 575
T. W., 263
Thomas A., 472
BEAR
Barbery, 675, 811
BEARD
Alexander, 581
Catherine (Seitz), 989
Ephraim S., 328
Franklin, 581
George, 574
Jacob, 989
Maggie B. (Pence), 1014
Martha Ann, 989
Willis H., 328
BEARDSLEY
Elijah, 443, 790, 802
Laura, 443, 790, 802
Sally, 790
Sarah, 802
BEASLEY, BEESLY
Nathaniel, 618
William, 616, 623, 633
BEASON, BEESON
Cornelius C., 310, 317
George W., 319
James V., 319
BEATTY
Mr., 145
Anna, 736
G., 713

BEATTY continued
John, 193
Samuel, 193
BEAUCHAMP
William, 748
BEAUREGARD
Lt., 185-6
Lt. P.G.T., 191
BEAVER, BEVER
Helen, 790
John, 140, 160, 790, 1079
BECHTLE
(property), 243, 445
Barnard, 314
Henry, 436, 596-7, 612
L., 690
LaFayette, 310, 312
Samuel, 293, 690
BECK
James H., 304
John B., 534
William H., 333
BECKEL
E.P., 872
BECKER
John, 314
Q., 491
BEDELL
Mr., 159
BEEBE
Richard, 526
Walter, 329
BEECHER
Henry Ward, 1017
Lyman, 710
BEETH
Ruth, 1041
BEHRENDS
Simon P., 333
BEIGLEMAN
Frederick, 314
BELL
Mr., 238
Charles, 830
James, 323
James M., 317
Maria E., 822
Mary K., 830
R.L., 1079
Read Letts, 790
Sarah J., 790
Stephen, 596, 601
W., 593
Wales M., 319
Wales N., 308
William M., 304
Wolls A., 314
BELLEW
Patrick, 329
BELLMER
Henry D., 308
BELLOW
John, 516
BELMONT
August, 491
BEMAN
John, 347
BENEDICT
Elizabeth, 990
Emaline, 900
Mary, 990
BENEDICT continued
Philip, 990
BENNETT
Mr., 699
A.Q., 1017
Catherine, 644-5, 649
Ebenezer, 644
Elizabeth, 759
Enoch M., 322
Erastus, 655, 981
Father, 361
George, 748
Henry L., 322
J.M., 302, 643
James, 646
Joseph F., 322
Joseph L., 358, 512
Lucius A., 318
Lydia A., 981
Marcus, 309
Milton, 314
Rebecca (Ward), 1017
S., 656
Sarah, 1017
William, 320
BENNS
G.W. (Mrs.), 300
BENSON
Andrew, 607-8, 613
Andrew K., 328
Ann, 982
George, 607-8, 611-12, 647
George H., 598, 613-14, 618
Isabel (Rennick), 613-14
J.M., 300, 613, 628
R.H., 613
Sarah (Rennick), 613
BENTON
Mr., 197
Boyd, 644
BERCAU
Annie, 1050
BERDAN
Judge, 798
Mary, 798
BERDING
C.M. (Rev.), 520, 761, 1083
BERG
Charles, 302
BERGER
Daniel, 525, 617, 791
Daniel F., 791
Elizabeth A., 791
Ester, 791
John M., 791
Mary E., 791
Mary J., 791
Rev., 713
W.H., 360, 583
William, 359
William H., 617-18, 791
BERKER
Soloman P., 319
BERKLEY
James A., 320
BERLEN
G. E., 333
BERLEW
Horace, 330
BERNARD
BERNARD continued
George, 312
BERRY
C.F., 304
Charles H., 321
David, 611
Francis M., 327
Frank M., 304
Isabella, 743
James B., 585, 601
John, 608, 611
Mary, 950
Mary J., 825
Preston, 308
Thomas, 766
William, 264, 267, 593, 598, 611
BERTCH
John, 311
BESSEY
Dr., 734
BEST
Benjamin F., 327
Francis, 606, 613
Isabel, 613
John, 283
Samuel A., 307
BETHARD
A.G., 546, 575-6
BETTS
C.S., 575
BETZLER
C. (Rev.), 514
BETZOLD
J.J., 329
BEVERLY
William, 35
BEVITT
W.F., 280
BEXROTH
Alvina, 983
John P., 983
Mary, 983
BICKEL
Margaretta, 1013
BIDDLECUM
Rev., 515
BIDON
Simon, 311
BIDWELL
Ida, 791
Jane, 791
BIERSTADT
A., 490
Albert, 492
BIGLOW
Russell, 500, 759
BIGGINS
Charles, 516
Patrick, 516
BIGGS
John, 321
BINGERMAN
Jacob, 707
BINGHAM
F.W., 185
BINKLEY
Rev. Mr., 576
Philip, 534
Ringgold, 323
BIRCH

BIRCH continued
George H., 302
John, 579
BIRD
Anthony, 344, 611-12, 1050
Benjamin F., 313
Caleb, 910
Havens, 328
James A., 328
John, 623
John A., 328
Lucy J. (Rice), 910
M. Belle, 1050
Maggie, 581
Maria (Wallace), 1050
Silas V., 333
Wallace, 308
William, 623
William H., 327
BIRDSELL
Edward, 650
BIRDSEYE
Mr., 475
Philo, 810
BIRELY
Charlotte C., 972
Eliza, 972
Elizabeth, 972
H.H., 310
Henry, 972
L., 972
Lewis, 972, 974
Lewis R., 972
Margaret, 972, 974
Phillip, 972
Rebecca, 972
Sarah, 972
Sarah (Shank), 972
BIRNEY
James G., 171, 287
John, 312
BISER
Theodore, 324
BISHOP
Benjamin, 319
David, 614
Delila, 614
Edward, 614
Edward H., 644
James, 450, 606, 618, 648, 675
John, 618
Jonathan, 327
Margaret, 614
Moses, 614
Nancy, 675
R. M., 174
William, 618
BISSEL
Edward, 148
BIXBY
Samuel E., 313
BIXLER
(family), 696
BLACK HAWK
73-8, 374, 377
BLACK HOOF
394
BLACK
Mr., 411
A.B., 1014
BLACK continued
A.C., 300, 594, 596-7, 1079
Adam V., 312
Agnes, 1014
Andrew, 259, 694-5, 698, 1013
Andrew B., 1085
Andrew Benjamin, 1014
Andrew C., 482, 791, 1014-15
Andrew Clinton, 1014
Andrew K., 1013
Annie, 792
Capt., 384
Caroline, 1014
Caroline C. (Donnelson), 1014
Catharine, 695, 1013-14
Charles Standiford, 1014
Cyrus, 307, 1013
Dorcas, 695, 1015
Edna Amelia, 1014
Edward, 694, 1013
Elijah Clinton, 1014
Elizabeth, 1014
Elizabeth (Ross), 695, 1013
Herma O., 1015
Horace H., 1015
J.A., 1085
J.G., 1020
J.K., 791
James, 694-5, 700, 703-4, 1013-15
Jane, 694, 1013-14
Jane (Alexander), 1014
Jane (McBeth), 1014
Jane (Porter), 1014
Janettie, 1013
John, 263, 605, 695, 704, 1013-14
John A., 695, 700, 704, 1014-15
John Fletcher, 1014
John G., 766
John S., 1014
Joseph, 695, 1015
Judge, 168
Julia, 695
Julia A., 1015
Leora E., 1015
Lewis O., 1015
Maggie B. (Pence-Beard), 1014
Malinda (Mitchell), 1014-15
Martha, 1014
Martha J., 1014
Mary, 694-5, 1013-14
Mary A. (Wise), 1014
Mary A. (Monk), 1014
Matthew, 695, 1014
Nancy, 1014
Octavia, 792
Rebecca Ann, 1014
Rebecca (Carmin), 1013
Rev., 697
Robert, 264, 359, 523-4, 647
Sallie, 1014
Sallie L. (Gregory), 1014
Samuel, 259, 263, 347,
BLACK continued
Samuel, 694-5, 698, 1014-15
Samuel A., 694, 1013
Susannah, 694-5, 1013-14
Susannah (Ross), 694, 1013
Susanna (Verdier), 1014
Thomas, 694, 1013
W. M., 575, 791
W. P., 697
Warder S., 792
William, 693-4, 1013-14
William Porter, 1014
William Sanford, 1014
BLACKERT
J., 729
BLACKMAN
W. H. H., 566
BLAGAM
Mary, 1054
BLAGDON
Mary, 919
BLAIR
Catharine, 924
John F., 324
Joseph, 329
Joseph A., 327
Rudolph, 119
Solomon, 328
BLAKE
Thomas, 520, 760
BLAKENEY
(foundry), 869
W., 320
William, 299, 471
BLANDIN
W. W., 302
BLANNERHASSET
Mr., 120
Herman, 159
BLASE
(property), 684
BLEE
(brewery), 546
Martha A., 954
William H., 595
BLOSE
Mr., 688
Alfred, 689
J. H., 264
John H., 348, 397, 690
BLOUNT
(mfg.), 543
A., 954
A.A., 546, 574
Ambrose, 461, 542, 546, 611-12, 634
Ambrose A., 317, 319
Anna D. (McCreight), 879
Dr., 666, 962
J.A., 1079
John A., 550, 792
John R., 792, 879
Sarah L., 792
BLOXAM, BLOXSOM
Charles, 737
G., 755
Gideon, 737
Gregory, 748, 755
William, 755
BLOYER

BLOYER continued
Dr., 669
Helen A. (Pinckney), 972
Joseph, 972
Maude G., 972
W.E., 397, 670, 972, 1084
BLUE
Uriah, 656, 724
BOCKWAY
F., 320
BOCOCK
John, 765
BODKIN
see BOTKIN
BODY
Ester, 791
BOGGS
Andrew F., 293, 332
Biddle, 267, 293, 330, 332, 585
Edward, 293
William F., 562
William G., 294
BOGLE
(lot), 744
Charles S., 539
James, 344, 348
BOHM
Alfred, 489
BOLAN
Bridget, 792
Charles, 795
Edward S., 795
Elizabeth L., 795
Ellen, 795
James, 795
John, 516
John B., 575
John C., 795
Joseph, 576
Katie A., 795
Mary Ann, 795
Mathew, 516
Michael, 516, 792
Michael P., 795
P., 1079
Patrick, 516, 792
William H., 795
BOLD
Valentine, 314
BOLER
John, 331
BOLINGER
James M., 308
BOLL
Charles, 314
BOLLMAN
August, 314
Ruth (Printz), 903
Samuel, 903
BONCUTHER
George W., 329
BONEY
William, 307
BONNER
Elder, 511
James, 511
Mathew, 344, 404, 637, 757
BOOKWALTER, BUCHWALTER
Mr., 491-2
BOOKWALTER, BUCHWALTER continued
E.L., 566, 570
Eliza (Leffel), 869
Elizabeth, 987
F.M., 566
Frank, 869
J.W., 489
John W., 482, 484, 489, 499, 552, 565-6, 827, 869
BOOLMAN
Isaac, 327
BOONE
Daniel, 55, 143, 146, 216, 339, 370, 372, 380, 393, 640
BOOSINGER
Addie Louisa, 999
Annie E., 999
Arthur H., 999
Augustus, 312, 999
Catharine (Spickler), 999
Charles Marion, 999
Ella R., 999
Emma Dora, 999
Henry, 999, 1000
Hy, 1085
John Franklin, 999
John Henry, 999
John S., 999
Joseph Ezra, 999
Laura May, 999
Lucy Ann (Dear), 999
Martin L., 999
Mary C., 999
Mary Elizabeth, 999
Nancy (Downing), 999
Samuel Augustus, 999
Thomas Lee, 999
Walter Forest, 999
William Ellsworth, 999
BOOTH
403
J.J., 573
John W., 310
Robert C., 327
BORING
Zeller, 327
BORLAND
Lavina, 644
BORMAT
Adam, 308
BORTON
Thomas, 768
BOSART
Elizabeth, 676
Elizabeth (Hunter), 982
Henry, 676, 982
John Harley, 983
Lewis, 676
Louis W., 836
Matilda, 796
Matilda (Moss), 982
Medora E., 796
Sarah L. (Halsey), 836
T.L., 676, 796, 983
Timothy L., 982
W. Louis, 317
BOSSAMAN
Rev., 515
BOSSON
Mr., 373
BOTKIN, BODKIN
A.S., 320
Anna, 957
Charles, 291, 660, 663, 665, 675, 972
Elizabeth, 1020
Elizabeth (Hester), 957
George, 660, 663, 665
George W., 307
Granville, 327, 330
J., 758-9, 771
Jasper, 972
Jemima C., 996
Jeremiah, 768
Jesse, 624, 748, 759
Joseph B., 311
L., 330
Mary A., 1020
Rev., 624
Richard, 660, 663, 957
Theodosius, 311
Wallace, 320
William, 320, 1020
BOTTEN
James, 293
BOUCHER
(mill), 543
J., 501
Joshua, 500, 573, 687, 713, 766
Rev., 624
Smith, 472
BOULGER
Thomas, 520
BOUQUET
Col., 231, 337
BOUSER
Jacob, 929
Mary, 929
BOWEN, BOWN
Alfred, 324, 327
Jacob W., 308
Lot, 649
Thomas W., 324
BOWER
E.R., 506
George, 313
Jacob, 312, 1035
Julia Ann, 1035
Rev. E.M., 358
BOWLUS
Ann (Benson), 982
Anna Catharine (Lyles), 982
Charles F., 983
Clement L., 983
George, 982
George Andrew, 982
George C., 983
Henry C., 983
John L., 983
John W., 982
Lucinda (Michael), 983
Maria Anneta, 983
Mary Ann Catharine, 983
Millard McCanley, 983
Samuel H., 982-3, 1085

BOWLUS continued
Samuel W., 983
Thomas, H., 983
Warren L., 983
BOWMAN
(law firm), 277
A.A., 539
Col., 231
Esther, 1029
Frederick, 329
Jacob, 716
John, 378
Maj., 337
Michael, 690
S.A., 300, 535, 550, 596-7
Samuel A., 279-80
BOY
William V., 329
BOYCE, BOICE
John, 283, 607
BOYD
Elizabeth, 956
Emma, 956
Frank H., 956
G.W., 330
James D., 321, 956
Jesse, 639, 706, 955-6
Margaret, 956
S.E. (Miss), 625
Susan (Donnels), 706
Thomas, 312, 956
Wilhelmina, 956
William H., 304
William W., 304, 328
BOYER
Adam C., 319
William, 479
BOYLE
Daniel, 576, 579
BOYNTON
Rev., 512
BOYRE
Thomas, 313
BRACE
James P., 472
Mary Sybil, 1060
BRACKEN
Isaac, 450
Maj., 730
BRADBURY
H.P., 575
Henry P., 314
BRADEN
John, 354
BRADFORD
A., 320, 769
Albert, 1060
Almon, 1060, 1083
Ashley, 267, 575, 795, 1079
Charles, 381
Clifford, 795
Earl B., 308
Ed, 323
Edwin M., 312
Irving, 581, 795
J.W., 581
Julia A., 795
Margaret Ann (McBeth), 1060
BRADFORD continued
Mary Sybil (Brace), 1060
Oliver P., 795
Orlando Rolla, 1060
Rufus Orren, 1060
Sibyl, 795
William, 1060
BRADLEY
Charles A., 313
Daniel, 313
H.S., 580
Thomas, 311
BRADSHAW
David, 153
BRAGG
Gen., 186, 189
BRAHAM
Mrs. L., 581
BRAIN
Alice, 796
Anna, 795
Belle M., 796
Bessie, 796
Elizabeth, 796
George, 487, 598, 795-6
George H., 796
Grace, 796
Jessie A., 796
Joseph J.W., 795
Lucy, 795
Lydia, 795
Martha, 795
Mary, 795-6
Robert D., 796
Sarah M., 796
Stanley, 796
W.G., 320, 1079
Willard, 796
William C., 795-6
BRAITH
A., 489
BRAKE
Laura, 931
BRANAMAN
Christian, 999, 1000
Nancy, 999
BRAND, BRANDT, BRANT
Cooks, 319
J.B., 302
J.C., 288-9
James, 319, 549
Mary, 1058
BRANDENBURG
(cemetery), 716
E., 309
Emma D. (Thomas), 1074
Samuel, 695, 697
Samuel H., 1074
BRANNAN
(artist), 493
BRANNER
Sarah, 1022
BRANSON
J., 745
Martha, 846
Thomas, 766
BRANSTITTER
John, 291
BRATSEN
L., 586
Lewis, 333
BRAUN
Leo, 780
BRAY
Thomas, 330
BRECHT
J.C., 908
BRECKENRIDGE
Mrs., 513
S.F., 536, 539
BREEDEN
James H., 327
BREEN
John, 394
BREEZELY
William, 556
BREHM
Philip, 328
BREITBACK
(artist), 492
BRELSFORD
H., 576
BREMZER
Isaac, 328
BRENELL
John M., 307
BRENEMAN
Henry M., 319
BRENKMAN
Adam, 311, 329
BRENNER
Daniel, 320
BRENTLINGER
Andrew, 1053
Carrie L., 1053
BRESDEN
W.H., 327
BRESSANI
(Historian), 227
BREST
Christena, 1002
Elizabeth, 1002
John, 1002
BRETNEY
Charles, 543
Clay, 320
Edward V., 327
H. Clay, 313
Henry, 530-1, 543, 757
J.R., 299
John R., 327
William H., 317
BRETZ
Jacob, 328
BREWER
Eliza (Butler), 1040
Jacob, 1040
Kassia (Mousby), 1040
Nancy, 1040
P.I., 1084
P.J., 1040
T.P., 727
BREWSTER
Anne, 850
S.A., 359, 502
William, 850
BRIATHA
Edward, 317
BRICE
B.W., 193
BRICKER
Amos, 322

BRICKER continued
Cornelius, 322
BRIDGEMAN
F.A., 491
BRIDWELL
John, 327
BRIELRY
Henry C., 319
BRIER
George W., 308
BRIGGS
Mr., 145
John, 755, 768, 792
Joseph, 748
Octavia C., 792
Samuel, 748
BRILLOUIN
C., 491
BRINDRIFF
Richard, 500
BRITTIN
Abner, 756
BROADBURY
E.H., 748
BROADUS
Mrs., 730
BROADWELL
381
Elias, 330
BROCAW
John, 724
BROCK
Gen., 123, 391
Francis, 757
BRODHECK
Martin, 329
BRODY
Samuel D., 303
BROKAW
Isaac M., 312
BROKEN
Isaac, 270
BROOKMEYER
William, 312
BROOKS
A.N., 969, 1085
Alice L., 956
Andrew N., 956
Carrie L., 956
Charles, 956
Dora, 956
Elizabeth (Rathburn), 956
Fannie, 956
Frank A., 956
H.L., 956
John T., 512, 533
Kiser, 645
L., 956
Lemuel, 648, 654
Lemuel C., 956
Margaret A., 956
Margaret (Hammond), 968
Mary Ann (Foreman), 956
Milton, 956
Nathan T., 653, 956
Rev., 354, 357
Twing, 956
William, 766
William T., 956
William T.H., 193
BROOM
BROOM continued
Louis A., 314
BROSEY
Anna (Monk), 1026
Anna, 1026
Barbara, 1026
Benjamin, 1026
Christian, 1026
Christiana (Moglin), 1026
Elizabeth, 1026
Elizabeth (Kaylor), 1026
Gotlieb, 1026
Harry, 1026
John, 1026
Martha, 1026
Mary, 1026
Mollie, 1026
Noah, 1026
Samuel, 1026
Sarah, 1026
Susannah (Goodyear), 1026
BROTHERS
Francis M., 303
BROUGH
Gov., 272, 324, 941
John, 172, 190, 196, 656
BROUGHLIERS
Andrew, 307
BROUGHTON
Harriet, 1018
BROUNGART
George, 312
BROWN
Miss, 523
Mr., 259
Allie C., 1027
Ann, 966
Arbah A., 1027
Artemus C.E., 1027
Benjamin F., 312
Daniel, 643, 646
David, 1026
Dr., 361
Ed, 323
Elizabeth, 164
Emma D., 1027
Ethan Allen, 161-2
George, 323, 563-4, 598, 743, 1026
Gov., 128
H., 573
Hanna M. (Wyant), 1026
Harriet M., 1026
Henry, 573
Jacob N., 1026
James, 291
Jane, 981
John, 322, 330, 656, 1026
John W., 119, 313
Joseph, 314, 509, 525-6
K., 768
Lew, 320
Lilly D., 1027
Lulu B., 1027
Luther, 320-1, 348, 496
Martha J., 1027
Mary, 581, 615, 675, 933
Mary C., 1026
Michael, 576
Milton, 757
Rev., 697
BROWN continued
Rowland, 347, 401, 748, 756-7
S.G., 397
Samuel, 328, 624
Stephen, 327
Susanna, 1026
Thomas, 304, 320, 1026-7, 1084
Thomas A., 1026
Thomas W., 299
Wilber W., 1027
William, 267, 319, 426, 330
William L., 327
BROWNING
B.B., 403, 407, 643, 648-9
Benjamin, 401-3, 757
H.A., 649
John S., 649
Joshua, 648-9
Mary, 643
W.C., 649
BROWNLOW
Gen., 1037
BRUBAKER
Alice Irene, 983
Alvina (Bexroth), 983
B.F., 618
Benjamin, 291, 511
Benjamin F., 796, 983
Benjamin K., 983
Ephraim, 796
Ephraim Z., 983
John J., 983
Jonathan, 703
Laura E., 983
Mary A., 1049
Mary (Zimmerman), 983
Medora E., 796
Rosa May, 983
BRUCE
A. (Dr.), 268, 350-1
Andrew, 349
George A., 327
Jonathan, 117
Jules R., 321
William, 155
William H., 333
BRUNER
Adam, 318
Charles, 317
Daniel, 770
John, 318
L.E., 575
Margaret, 1008
Peter, 291
BRUSCUP
Sarah A., 525
BRUSH
Mary (Jenkins), 852
BRUTZEN
Peter, 314
BRYAN
Mr., 411
C., 333
George, 314
BRYANT
Mr., 688
Cush M., 332
Daniel, 715, 796

BRYANT continued
Elder, 510
Elvira, 797
Frances A., 798
Gilman, 147
W.G., 351, 368, 1079
William Cullen, 495
Wilson G., 330, 796
BRYD
Charles Willing, 64
BUCHANAN
Mrs., 595
J.H., 787
BUCHWALTER, see BOOKWALTER
BUCKE
James, 519
BUCKINGHAM
Alice, 798
Avery, 798
Belinda, 798
Benjamin S., 798
C.P., 193
Caroline, 798
Dr., 349-51, 892
E.M., 348-9, 351, 1079
Ebenezer M., 798
James, 412
John M., 579-80, 798
Mary, 798
Milton, 798
Oliver, 319
William L., 798
BUCKLAND
George, 618
John, 645
Ralph B., 193
BUCKLES
Abraham, 615, 715, 759
Cornelius C., 310
David, 615
James, 607, 615, 623, 634-5, 714-15
John, 607, 612, 615, 623, 628, 634-5
Mary, 623
Robert, 615
Thomas, 615, 634
William, 615
BUCKLEY
Hannah, 953
BUDD
John, 347, 743
BUELL
Gen., 186, 278
Don Carlos, 192
Ruth, 905
BUFFENBARGER
Angus, 1060
Eve, 1060
Francis M., 1060
George, 259, 749, 1060
George W., 311
Hannah, 1060
Jesse, 1060
M., 349
Mahala A., 1060
Mary, 1060
Mary (Goudy), 1060
Mary H., 1060
Peter, 1060
BUFFENBARGER continued
Priscilla, 1060
Salmon, 1060
Sampson, 1060
Samuel, 749, 1060
Simington, 1060
Washington, 748, 1060
BUFFINGTON
B.V., 320
S.K., 320
BUGBEY
Edward L., 332
BULES
Elizabeth, 1013
Mary, 1013
Thomas, 1013
BULL
Dr., 718
William, 743
BULLIT
Thomas, 143
BULMER
John, 328
BUMCRATS
James S., 319
Samuel M., 319
BUMGARDNER
Andrew, 311, 660, 665
David S., 311
George W., 318
Isaac, 318
BUNYAN
(place), 723
George H., 531
William, 894
BUNYARD
William, 669
BURBRIDGE
Gen., 319
BURGER
Margaret, 514
BURGESS
Mr., 669
James H., 303
Mary R., 855
BURK, BURKE
Mr., 638
Elizabeth, 967
Martin, 327
Thomas, 314, 576
William, 324
BURKHEART
Charles W., 307
BURKHOLDER
Barton T., 304
BURLEIGH
Frank E., 576
BURNAM
Frances E., 946
BURNHAM
M.T., 280
BURNETT
(shop), 544
A.G., 274, 280, 601
Adam, 304
Florence, 798
George W., 149
J.S., 311
Jacob, 64
James E., 311
John D., 263
BURNETT continued
Judge, 149
Julia A., 413, 798
Richard, 634
Theodore, 320, 323, 327
Thomas P., 798
W.R., 320
W.W., 323, 635
William D., 798
William H., 634
William R., 330
William W., 324
BURNLEY
Anna, 896
John, 896
Sarah, 896
BURNS
Bernard, 319
David M., 397
Elsie, 1034
J.A. (Rev.), 520
J.G., 328
James, 328, 640
Richard, 516
W., 546
William, 443, 516, 523, 576
William W., 193
BURNSIDE
Gen., 310
BURR
Aaron, 120-1, 153, 159
BURRELL
Mary, 581
BURROWS
T.A., 536
BURT
George, 330
George W., 573
N.C., 354, 505, 573
BUSBEY
Angelina, 957
Anna, 653
Anna (Bodkin), 957
Charles S., 957
Daniel W., 957
Hamilton, 307, 637-8, 655, 957
Hattie, 957
L.W., 957
Louise, 957
Mary, 654, 957
Matthew, 957
Sophia (Lewis), 957
T.A., 957
T.C., 657
Thomas C., 637, 654, 656, 957
William, 957
William H., 307
BUSH
Dorrydon, 327
John H., 307
BUSHNELL
(agr. shop), 556
Mr., 493
A.S., 492, 595-6, 1079
Asa S., 300, 324, 327, 348, 496, 798, 877
Ellen, 799, 877
Fred H., 333

BUSHNELL continued
Harriet, 846
Lamira, 839
BUSS
Ed S., 593
BUTLER
Eliza, 1040
Elizabeth (Miller), 881
H. (Rev.), 504
James, 328
Joel M. F., 634
John, 311, 319
Joseph, 707
Louisa, 881
Richard, 233
Sarah E. (Meenach), 881
Thomas, 146
William G., 881
William H., 881
BUTSCH
John, 314
BUTT, BUTTS
Mr., 612
A. W., 799, 1079
Frances G., 799
BUTTERFIELD
Bertha A., 942
C. W., 315, 377, 379, 387
BUTTERWORTH
George, 394
BUXTON
J. C., 931
Jennie, 800
John C., 592, 799
BUZZARD
Jacob, 756
John, 768
Peter, 320
Washington, 330
BYAN
Laurance, 333
BYON
Michael, 324
BYERS
(shop), 545
A. T., 280, 832, 1079
Andrew, 1000
Andrew T., 791
Benjamin, 999
Catharaine, 1000
Elizabeth, 1000
Elizabeth (Wangart), 1000
Fannie, 1000
Henry S., 309
John, 999
John C., 999, 1000
Leah, 1000
Lydia, 1000
Mary, 1000
Melissa, 1000
Nancy, 1000
Nancy (Branaman), 999
Sarah, 1000
W. H., 575
BYMASTER
George K., 328
George W., 318
BYRD
Anthony, 437, 633-4, 647, 800
Catherine, 614, 633
BYRD continued
Charles Willing, 119
Elizabeth, 800
Eunice E., 906
Jane, 800
Luke, 614, 633, 635, 714, 800
Margaret, 906
Maria, 800
Mary, 800
Rollin, 312
Silas, 635, 906
Wallace, 800
BYXBE
Moses, 141
CABLE
George W., 312
CADDY
C., 650
CADWALLADER
Charles, 617
James D., 576
CAFFELT
Mrs., 688
CAHILL
Father, 519
CAIN
E. A., 576
George F., 358, 505
CALBUS
C. H., 687
CALDWELL
Billy, 69
James, 119, 571
John, 117
W. James, 317
CALHOON
William R., 564
CALHOUN
Susan C., 828
CALENDAR, CALLENDER
H. W., 800, 1079
Jennie, 800
CALLA
John M., 347
CALLISON
Arthur, 1005
Harriet, 1005
Margaret, 1005
CALVERT
Martha J. (Clark), 984
R. A., 984
CALVIN
D., 411
CAME
William, 313
CAMERER
Dorothy, 955
CAMERON
Simon, 902
CAMMEL
Stephen, 606, 634
CAMP
Anthony S., 311
CAMPBELL
Mr., 775, 1057
James P., 328
John, 283-4, 496
Andrew, 320
Eli, 327
David H., 958
CAMPBELL continued
Henry, 646
Henry A., 308
James, 643
Jennie R. (Hartman), 958
Maj., 113
Thurza (Teegarden), 927
W. A. Campbell, 744
CAMPION
John W., 333
Andrew, 760
CANADA
Matthew, 319
Samuel, 322
CANADAY
Joshua, 311
CANFIELD
George, 900
Robert B., 319
CANNON
James W., 329
John, 322
CANTRILL
Zebulon, 290
CARD
Lydia, 509
William J., 509
CARL
James, 303
CARLISLE
H. T., 323
CARLOS
Mathew, 516
Patrick, 310, 516
CARLTON
Rev., 515
Robert, 303
CARMAN
Nicholas, 332
CARMIN
Abraham, 1013-15
Benjamin, 695, 1013, 1015
D. S., 704
David, 1013-15
Ellen, 821
Elizabeth, 1013, 1015
Emily, 1013, 1015
Emily D., 1015
Hannah, 1013
James, 1013-15
Jane, 1013
John, 1013
Louis, 1013
Lewis C., 1015
Mary, 1013
Mary A., 1013
Rebecca, 1013, 1015
Sarah J., 1015
William, 1013, 1015
Zilpah, 1013, 1015
CARPENING
John, 300
CARPENTER
Emanuel, 119
Francis M., 303
Stephen D., 303
William, 634
CARR
Ada B., 1061
Ardilla A. (McIntire), 106

CARR continued
Charles L., 1061
Henry C., 333
J., 304
John, 333, 519
Mary, 1060
Mary M., 1061
Michael, 760, 1060
S.H., 1083
Samuel H., 769, 1060-1
Walter, 312
CARRIGAN
J., 320
John N., 303
CARRINGTON
Charles, 575
Gen., 304
Henry B., 193
CARROLL
Hadasah, 991
Robert W., 274
S.S., 193
T.M., 351
Thomas, 516
William, 991
CARSON
Catherine, 866
John W., 575
CARTER
Caleb, 450
Cornelius, 644
Daniel, 138
Dr., 1062
Isaac, 290
J.L., 801
Joseph S., 531
Rebecca S., 953
Rhoda, 644
W.N., 1079
Warren N., 801
CARTMELL
(bakery), 545, 1079
Amanda (Fisher), 977
Ann E., 801
Charles M., 801
Edward P., 801
Henry C., 801
J.V., 408, 670
John H., 344, 347
Marietta, 801
Mary, 801
Mary G., 801
Mary J., 977
Nathaniel, 660, 664, 801
P.M., 801
Rebecca, 801
Sarah A., 801
T.F., 330
Thomas, 327
Thomas J., 977
William M., 801
CARTON
Jacob, 312
Thomas C., 327
CARTS
Benjamin, 649
CARVER
Rachel, 1066
CARY, CAREY
(family), 914
Cyrus, 329
CARY, CAREY continued
Elder, 511
Eliza, 523
Joseph P., 324
Martin, 320, 473
Morton, 267
Samuel, 606, 634
Waitsel, 261
Waitstill M., 634
William, 302
CASAD
John, 310
Mary E., 1043
CASE
Col. F.S., 394
J. Alfred, 317
John, 516
Luke, 516
Patrick, 516
Peter, 516
CASEY
Michael, 308
Patrick, 516
CASHIN
James, 307
Patrick, 310
CASHMAN
James L., 322
John, 576
John L., 307
CASILEAR
J.W., 491
CASMODY
John A., 311
CASPER
T.J., 1079
Thomas J., 801
CASS
Mr., 665
Col., 123
Firilla, 892
Lewis, 153, 160, 199
CASSATT
J.W., 501-2, 570
CASSILY
E.B., 264, 269-70, 300, 597
Edward, 340
Edward B., 481
Michael P., 519
CASTELLO
Patrick, 324
CASTLE
M., 299
Mart, 320
CASTO
Frank, 333
CATHCART
Charles W., 332
Joseph, 300, 483
CATROW
Jacob, 575
CAVANAUGH
Anthony, 516
John, 322
Patrick, 576
CAVE
Jacob L., 314
CAVILEER
A., 879
C., 879
CAVILEER continued
Charles, 260, 268, 348, 530, 582, 598, 601, 608, 612, 634, 879
Mary, 782
Rachel, 879
CAYWOOD
George, 311
CEPHAS
Laney, 329
CHALFANT
C.F., 354
James F., 501
William, 329
CHAMBERLIN
Alansan, 909
Caroline, 640
George, 401, 640, 757
Herriman, 344, 666
Isaac, 640, 644-5
Judah, 649
Mary, 640
Polly, 644, 909
Sarah, 640
Stephen N., 640
Usiah, 319
W.N., 300, 404, 407-9
Walter, 640
CHAMBERS
Mr., 775
(shop), 544
John T., 304
Rachel, 968
CHAMPION
Henry, 150
J.W., 333
CHANCELLOR
Cornelius S., 308
James M., 322
O.S., 302
CHANLON
Martha, 581
CHAPLIN
Jonathan E., 759
CHAPMAN
Mr., 680, 688
A.L., 593
H.L., 555
Jesse, 684
L.M. (Mrs.), 979
Thomas, 330
William, 450, 683-4
CHAPPEL
Silas, 729
CHARLES
Jessie, 818
CHARLEVOIX
(historian), 23, 227
CHASE
Bishop, 147
E.B., 501, 766
John C., 333
Justice, 161
Salmon P., 168, 171, 196, 204
CHATTERTON
Harriet A., 847
John, 321
Thomas, 308
CHEESEBOROUGH
592

CHENOWETH
Ann W., 918
Elizabeth, 644, 951
Sarah (Banes), 981
Sina (Hayes), 981
Thomas, 637, 644, 649
W. B., 649
William, 981
CHENEY
Albert, 663
Charles, 654
Col., 409
Isaiah, 293
Jonathan, 756
Rev., 697
William, 322, 1059
CHESHUNT
(teacher), 523
James, 293
CHESTNUT
James E., 703
CHIALINA
E., 489
CHILDS
John C., 300, 481
Joseph, 312
CHILSON
John, 647
CHINN
B., 280
CHORPENING
F., 597
John, 596
John F., 597
CHREST
Rebecca, 921
CHRIST
John, 579
Mary E., 626
CHRISTIAN
L. M., 533
CHRISTIE
(planing mill), 543
Charles B., 953
David B., 893
David L., 953
E. P., 302, 571, 595
Edward P., 802
H. P., 302
Harlen P., 802
Isabel Frances (Nicholson), 893
J. S., 225, 790, 1079
James, 618
James B., 802
James L., 358
James S., 260, 289, 293, 351, 443, 445, 460, 471, 505, 533, 601, 611, 634, 802, 953
James W., 953
Jesse, 445-6, 802, 953
Laura (Beardsley), 443
Laura W., 802
Martha S., 953
Mary, 445, 786, 802, 953
Mary E., 953
R. V. B., 307, 320, 322
Rebecca, 802, 953
Rebecca (Smith), 953
Robert, 445-6, 607, 802, 953
CHRISTIE continued
Sarah, 445, 802, 950
Sarah R., 953
CHURCHILL
Ben., 287-8
Benjamin P., 786
CIRCLE
Andrew, 686
Emanuel, 686, 690, 1002
Thomas, 330
William, 311
William C., 1002
CLAIBORN
G., 611
CLANCY
Mr., 485
David, 516
Dennis, 516
George, 563
John, 322
Michael J., 576
CLAPP
Chester H., 327
CLARK, CLARKE
Mr., 381
(grist mill), 688
A. C., 595
A. H., 646
Absalom, 660, 663
Alexander, 563-4
Alfred Louis, 805, 1079
Amelia A., 830
Andrew, 697, 704
Ann, 952
Anne E., 984
Annie E. (Thomson), 931
Bertha, 1061
C., 576
C. E., 593
C. M., 348, 404, 407, 409
Charles M., 297, 593, 676, 805, 853, 952, 1079
Cornelius, 1061
Cornelius A., 1061
Daniel W., 1061
Dr., 350
Edward, 573
Eliza, 676, 1061
Elizabeth, 974, 1061
Ella V., 927
Ellen, 676
Emerson Eugene, 984
Emma S. (Morgan), 984
Flora, 805
Flora E., 1061
Frank Hawthorne, 805
George, 304, 502
George H., 333
George Rogers (Gen.), 49-51, 102, 140, 216-19, 223, 231-3, 254, 333-4, 337-9, 363, 367, 369-70, 372-4, 377, 379-80, 387-8, 392-3, 398, 454, 705, 733, front.
H. B., 931
Hannah, 806
Harvey, 645
Henrietta (Stump), 1061
Henry, 1061
Jacob, 608, 634
James, 309, 676, 805, 863,
CLARK, CLARKE continued
James, 983-4, 1085
John, 288-9, 450, 676, 1061
John D., 983-4
John G., 302, 1079
John H., 806
Jonas, 168
Jonathan, 339, 1061
Joseph P., 322
Juliana, 676
Lemuel, 634
Lew, 320
Lottie, 806
Lucien, 328, 358, 503
M. C., 576
M. Lewis, 339
Martha, 805
Martha (Davis), 676
Martha J., 984
Mary, 697, 1061
Mary C., 984
Matilda, 1007, 1061
Mereweather Lewis, 338
Milton, 762, 769, 1061, 1083
Nancy, 697
Nathaniel, 153
Nellie Hope, 805
O. S., 302
Oliver, 594, 598, 877
Oliver T., 319
Patrick, 516
R. C., 756
Rebecca, 676
Rev., 564, 624
Richard, 383
Robert, 313, 576
Robert C., 748-9
Samuel, 501, 511, 597, 766, 806
Sarah A., 805
Sarah (Tibbals), 1061
Susannah (Foley), 983
Thomas, 383
Thomas P., 313, 583, 805, 821
W. B., 576
Wallace, 676
William, 304, 329, 339, 676
William B., 320
William C., 805
William E., 309
William H., 333
CLARKSON
Col., 470
CLASE
Samuel, 308
CLAVENGER
Joseph, 283
CLAY
Henry, 78, 124, 128, 168, 465, 750, 877
CLAYPOOL
James, 593
William, 1079
CLAYTON
Samuel, 1077
Thomas, 321
William H., 312, 318

CLELLAND
Anna, 995
CLEMENS
Judith Ann, 1069
Wilson, M.D., 322
CLEMENTS
James D., 634
CLERIGAN
John, 677
CLEVELAND
Moses, 117
CLICK
Benjamin F., 311
Elizabeth, 1017
Jacob, 303
John, 1013
Joseph A., 311
Samuel S., 329
CLIFFORD
Cornelius, 309
William, 304
CLIMA
Joseph, 962
Tabitha (Lingle), 962
CLINDEH
Andrew, 319
CLINE
(artificer), 317
Henry, 324, 635
James W.R., 310
John L., 324
CLINGAN
A.J., 323
John, 500, 713
CLINGMAN
P. Alonzo, 317
CLINTON
DeWitt, 36
Sarah, 1014
CLOKEY
Dr., 570
Elizabeth, 806
Jane, 806
Joseph, 357, 479, 506, 806, 1079
Mary, 300-1, 483
Mitchell J., 327
Rev., 597
CLONINGER
Philip, 327
CLOONE
Samuel, 401
CLOUSE
John, 321
CLUM
George, 318
CLYDE
Peter, 743
CLYMER
Mr., 650
COAN
Patrick, 313
COAR
Casper, 283
COATES
E.D., 581
Peleg, 268
Prof., 510
COBAUGH
William T., 307
COBB
COBB continued
J.C.H., 593
COBEY
John, 576
COBLE
Jacob, 329
COBLENTZ
Mr., 453
Henry, 635
Isaac, 807, 1079
COCHRAN
A.P.L., 279-80, 300, 320
A.P. Linn, 327, 807, 1079
Aaron, 324
Alma J., 872
D.M., 279
David M., 807
Elizabeth, 966
Elizabeth (Reed), 872
James, 872
Pearle, 807
S. (Rev.), 358, 460
COFFEE, COFFEY
Bert, 974
George, 663-4, 670, 973
George W., 303, 973-4
Jane (McCoy), 972-3
Jeremiah, 319, 973
John, 660, 973
Joseph, 259, 291, 659-60, 663-5, 667, 669-70, 972-3
Joseph A., 329
Kemp, 974
Mary, 973-4
Nancy (Curl), 973
Sarah, 660, 973
Tatom, 659, 972-3
William, 347, 527, 659-60, 663-4, 670, 972-4
COFFIELD
(place), 724
Arthur, 329
Carroll D., 1040
G.F., 1084
George W., 1040
John, 634
John C., 1040
Mary B. (Bartlett), 1040
Nancy, 1040
Ray E., 1040
Squire, 729
COFFIN
Caroline, 807
Cora, 808
E.F., 1079
E.G., 267, 327, 601
Elijah G., 324; 807-8
Elishabe, 807
Elizabeth, 807
Elmira, 807
Florence, 808
George W., 807
John W., 304
Martha, 807
Martin L., 807
Mary, 808
Olive, 808
Orlevee, 807
Philander, 807
William H., 807
COFFMAN
Henry, 291
COGAN
D.J. (Rev.), 520
COGOSHALL
William S., 596
William T., 596-7, 828
COGGSWELL
W.F., 564
COLBY
H.S. (Rev.), 510
COLDEN
Cadwallader, 227-8
COLE, COLES
Caroline, 511
Ella, 808
F.E., 320
George H., 575, 597
H., 302
Henry P., 327
J.W., 358, 575
Mary E., 818
Milton, 280, 539, 601, 808, 1079
P.J., 1079
Philip J., 808
Robert, 818
William, 511
COLEMAN
Amanda, 809
Augustus H., 195
J.L., 267, 575, 915
J. Lamar, 320, 809, 1079
Mary (Reynolds), 939
Samuel, 491
Virginia, 809
COLLERD
James, 500
COLLETT
Joshua, 450
T., 766
Thomas, 502
COLLIER
Mr., 403-4
Champlain, 481
Thomas, 724
COLLING
(brothers), 100, 403
COLLINS
Ann, 623
Catherine, 1062
Charles, 1062
Dennis, 676-7, 1062
Dr., 676
E.T., 641, 771, 1061-2, 1083
Elijah, 348
Elijah T., 1062
Elizabeth, 1062
Emily, 1062
Faris, 1062
Hannah, 1062
Houston, 1062
James, 329, 1062
James J., 312
Job, 1062
John, 500, 759, 949, 1062
Lewis, 338
Lizzie, 1062
Louis, 1062
Mary, 1062

COLLINS continued
Mary (Thomas), 676, 1062
Matthias, 1062
Milton, 1062
Rev., 687
Richard H., 338
Robert, 1062
Sarah L. (Houston), 1062
Thomas, 1062
William, 313
William O., 821
COLLIS
John S., 318
COLLISON
Arthur, 311
I. M., 318
James A., 311
Samuel R., 318
COLLINSON
John, 687
COLMARY
A.R., 743
COLQUITT
Gov., 564
COLVER
N., 715
COLVIN
Chase, 1063
David L., 1063
David T., 681, 1062-3
Eliza Ann, 1063
Estella V., 1063
George, 1063
James, 1063
John, 1063
John T., 1063
Maria (Larkin), 1063
Martha A., 1063
Mary V., 1063
Metta, 1063
Miriam, 1063
Rachel (Taylor), 1063
Robert, 1063
Sarah, 1063
Sarah E., 1063
Sarah (McLaughan), 1063
Thomas, 1063
Wilber, 809, 1063
COLWELL
R.S. (Rev.), 509
COMBASH
Benjamin, 767
COMPTE
P.G., 489
COMPTON
C.H., 320
Charles, 312
D., 320
COMRIE
A., 762
Alexander, 1063-4
Ann (Murray), 1063
Catherine, 1063
Christine, 1063
Jessie, 1063
John, 1063-4
Lois A., 1063
Margaret, 1063
Mungo M., 1063
Peter, 1063-4
William, 756, 661, 1063
CONDON
Charles, 327
Patrick, 314
CONDRON
Michael, 516
Patrick, 313
T.B., 585
Thomas, 314, 319, 576
CONFARR
William W., 327
CONEY
Stephen F., 766
CONFER
Henry, 312
CONGER
James, 309
CONKLIN
Mr., 699
Cornelia, 809
Cynthia, 947
David J., 318
Helen, 809
J.L., 729
James J., 307
John L., 304, 809, 1079
William, 575, 594, 1079
William W., 809
CONLAN
Bryan, 760
CONNELL
Michael, 576
Zachariah, 501, 531
CONNELLY
John, 46
CONNER, CONNOR
Catherine, 795
G.J., 653
George W., 329
John, 313, 516
William M., 309
CONRAD
Dr., 513
F.W. Conrad, 536
G.W. Conrad, 318
CONREY
J.F., 501
Rev., 624, 697, 759
S.S., 624
CONROY
Michael, 312
Owen, 760
CONSTANTINE
C.W., 280
Charles W., 580
CONTRECOEUR
39
CONVERSE
B.C., 575
C.R., 1080
Charles Louis, 809
Charles R., 809
Rose E., 809
William L., 644
CONWAY
James, 304
John, 330, 760
Patrick, 322, 760
N., 299
N.S., 664, 669-70
Samuel, 666
T.A. (Rev.), 521
CONWAY continued
Thomas, 516
COOK
(foundry), 869
Albert L., 313
Capt., 469
Charles A.B., 313
Dr., 349
Elizabeth, 639, 965
Franklin, 727
Harriet E., 167
Henry F., 320
Jacob, 512, 962
Jane, 511
Jay, 196
Jerome, 314
Jesse W., 348
John, 460, 511, 611
L.W., 482
Nathaniel, 511
Sarah, 615, 925-6
Thirza, 511
Wesley, 626
COOL
A.W., 576
John, 580
COOLEY
Belinda, 798
COOMBS
Alfred D., 634
E.A., 571
COON
Benjamin F., 303
William H., 320
COOPER
David, 357, 596-7
Franklin, 312
J.M., 320
Jacob, 309, 327
James, 311, 327
James M., 327
Joseph, 322
Minerva Ellen, 810
Samuel, 810
William, 533, 570
COPES
William, 317, 324
COPP
Julia A., 1036
CORBETT
James, 311
Mark, 323
CORCORAN
Helen, 790
Thomas, 594
CORD
Thomas A., 304
CORDELL
Enos, 307
Israel, 324
CORLOW
Josiah, 308
CORNELL
Benjamin, 675
John W., 323
Rose, 675
CORNOR
D.L., 575
CORT
Robert, 744
CORTERS

CORTERS continued
John, 311
CORNWALL
George, 330
Thomas W., 330
CORNWALLIS
Gen., 103
CORRELL
John, 311
CORVIC
Lewis H., 575
CORWIN
Elvira, 797
Ichabod, 288-9, 757, 797
Julia, 840
Moses, 840
R.G., 407
Thomas, 163, 166, 277, 293, 750
CORY
David J., 706, 710
Eliza, 706
Elnathan, 145, 263, 706, 728
H.H., 1080
H.P., 713
Hannah (Jennings), 706
Henry H., 810
J.P., 308
Jane, 614, 949
Joseph P., 810
Josephus N., 322
M. Effie, 810
Martha, 810
Rhoda W., 706
Sarah, 706
Scott, 321
Silas H., 327
Thomas, 706, 949
W.R., 323
William, 328
William R., 317
COSIER
John, 650
COSLER
Mrs., 484
Elizabeth, 870
Henry, 870
Mary, 870
COSS
David, 322
Frank, 330
John, 322
Samuel, 324
COST
George, 697, 700, 704
John W., 312, 704
COSTELLO
Patrick, 317
COTES
Halsey, 509
Peleg, 810
COTS
Eliphlet, 835
Julia E. (Hallenbeck), 835
COTTER
James, 333
COTTRELL
Clark W., 310
H.W., 515
Hamilton W., 515
COTTRELL continued
Joshua A., 515
Maggie, 515
Mark M., 310
Thomas J., 310
William, 515
COUGH
Louisa E., 511
COULTER
562
John, 140
COURSON
C.S., 574
Harriet, 903
COURTER
David I., 320
Robert C., 308
COVER
C.R., 302
COVERDALE
R., 582
COVERDELL
John, 647
COWAN, COWEN, COAN
David, 608, 611-12, 800
James, 304, 308
Jane, 800
John S., 313
Joseph, 607-8, 611-12
Joseph S., 634
Mary, 800
Patrick, 313
Samuel S., 318
William, 634
COWLES
James, 526
COWLING
Mary, 496
COWSHICK
(squatter), 259
Thomas, 683
COX
Anna C., 895
Capt., 384
Gabriel, 639
George, 293
George W., 308, 311
Gen., 184
J.D., 481
Jacob D., 193
Jacob Dolson, 173
John C., 312
John H., 311
John W., 321
Jonathan, 726
Joseph, 262
Melyn, 318
Nancy, 1039
COZIER
Benjamin K., 644
Sally, 644
CRABILL
(farm), 616
Ada Irene, 812
Alice, 812
Barbara, 811-12
Barbery (Bear), 675
Clark Rodgers, 812
David, 675, 811, 935, 984
Eliza, 812, 985
Eliza J., 811
CRABILL continued
Elizabeth, 811
Emma J., 811
Hattie, 812
J.W., 984-5
James, 811
James W., 811, 985
John, 811-12
Joseph, 811-12
Joseph F., 811
Levina, 811
Lizzie, 812
Maria, 811, 985
Mary, 811, 985
Mary (Leffel), 870
Milton, 811, 870
Nancy C., 811
Pearl Preston, 812
Pearson A., 985
Pierson S., 811
Sarah, 811
Sarah E., 812
Sidney, 811-12
Susan, 811
Thomas, 635, 811
Thomas V., 457, 985
Thomas Voss, 811-12
William, 811, 985
William Edgar, 812
William H., 811
CRAFT
(artist), 493
Henry C., 564
CRAIG
Anna, 614, 919-20
Henry, 311
James, 634
John, 637, 644, 649, 919
Joseph B., 274, 704
Mary G., 644
Robert, 644
Uriah, 634
W., 320
W.H., 635
William, 312
CRAIK
Dr., 45
CRAIN, CRANE
C.C., 799
Charles A., 318
John, 283-4, 707, 724
John A., 561
John R., 310, 364, 367
Jacob, 561
Jacob R., 611
Joseph H., 271
CRAINFORD
Abel, 450
CRAMER
Frederick, 630
Hadan, 756
James, 320
CRAMPTON
Nettie, 767
CRANCH
C.P., 491
CRAVATH
Dr., 350
CRAVEN
John, 333
CRAWFIS

CRAWFIS continued
Henrietta, 1023
CRAWFORD
(tombstone), 284
Abel, 283, 723
Alexander, 755
Col., 146, 215, 382
Eli, 319
John H., 710
Thomas, 313
William, 101
William H., 310
CREAGER
Ed, 330
Nathan, 575
CREAMER, CREMER
(family), 759
Andrew, 318
J. D., 666
Mary J., 940
Richard, 759
Samuel G., 318
CREEVY
John D., 328
CREIGHTON
Francis, 516
H. J., 544-5, 859
Hugh J., 332
John, 516
Mary (Kenney), 859
Rev., 697
William, 120
CRESS
John H., 308
CRIDER
John M., 716
CRILEY
Alfred H., 312
John M., 312
Minerva E., 525
CRISPIN
Francis, 748, 755
Mathias, 846
Matthew, 748
Phoebe, 846
CRITZ
Conrad, 768
Elizabeth, 612, 916
Jacob, 748
Mary, 706, 1027
CROAL
A.B., 320
CROCKETT
Davy, 283
CROFT
Abraham, 1027
Catharine, 985
Clara, 1027
David, 985, 1027
David L., 545
Elizabeth, 817, 1027
Frederick, 1027
George, 133, 328, 450, 706, 709, 718, 916, 1027, 1034
Henry, 543, 1027
Jacob, 718, 1027
Jane, 985
John, 718, 985, 1027
John B., 319, 985, 1085
Laura B., 985
CROFT continued
Margaret (Leffel), 985
Mary A., 869
Mary Ann, 1027
Mary J., 1034
Mary (Critz), 706, 916, 1027
Michael, 1027
Paulina, 985
Sarah (Rockafield), 985
Sophia K. (Smith), 1027
Susan (Lowry), 1034
William, 1027
CROGMAN
Maj., 125
CROLL
David, 503
CRONEY
John B., 634
CRONIN
Jeremiah, 519
CROOK
George, 193
Lizzie A., 951
CROOKER
C. J., 320
Frank, 317, 323
Frank M., 327
H. E., 320
Lizzie, 525
CROPMAN
Mr., 775
CROPSY
J. F., 491
CROSBY
Miss, 378-9
CROSHAW
Thomas, 649
CROSS
David, 728
H. C., 299
Harrison C., 328
Henry C., 324
James B., 318
Nathaniel J., 327
R. S., 1050
Rhoda W. (Cory), 706
Thomas, 312
CROSSET
A. F., 313
CROSSLAND
Albert K., 812
Allen, 323
Emily, 812
Jacob, 812
L. N., 323
Laura, 812
CROSSLEY
John, 606
Lizzie, 625
CROSSWELL
Lancelot, 309
CROTHERS
Mary A., 946
CROTHWATE
(soldier), 313
CROUSE
J. W., 307
James W., 308
CROWBARGER
Christina, 1020
CROWELL
J. S., 385, 566, 862, 880, 1080
John S., 812
S. B., 812
CROWN
Daniel, 623-4
Mary (Crabill), 985
CROY
John, 699
CRUE
John, 707
CRUM
George C., 502
W. C., 394
CRUME
Moses, 500
CULBERTSON
Anna C., 879
CULMERRY
D. R. (Rev.), 359
CULP
H. H., 617
CULTICE
Nancy E. (Mills), 1052
CUMMING, CUMMINGS
Annie, 300
Clara B., 815
D. H., 313
Dr., 648
David, 304
E. H., 344, 347-8, 352-3, 466
Edward H., 293, 511, 530-1, 560, 601, 612, 815, 938
Elizabeth, 525
F. O., 302, 380, 397, 1080
Finley O., 312-3, 331, 815
James, 815
John M., 149
Kate Logan, 815
Mary A., 815
P. O., 372
Rachel, 815
Sallie (Teegarden), 927
Wilber F., 312, 331
CUNARD
Sarah, 977
CUNNINGHAM
Edward, 312
F. E., 313
James, 321, 571
P., 319
Peter, 311
CUPPY
F. P., 1038
CURL
Allen D., 333
Benjamin, 973
Cynthia, 973
Cynthia (Romine), 973
Daniel, 973
Eliza, 977
Elizabeth, 973
George, 973
Henry, 663, 670, 977
Isaac, 269
James, 973

CURL continued
Jeremiah, 291, 663, 973
John, 322
Lewis, 973
Mary, 966, 973, 996-7
Nancy, 973
Samuel, 973
Sarah, 750, 973
Temperance, 973
Thomas, 460
William, 291, 660, 663, 973
CURRENE
Martha, 696
CURRY
Abram, 606
H. M., 127
James, 159
Otway, 656
Rebecca, 1056
CURTICE
Dr., 771, 775
John, 748
S., 1083
CURTIN
Gov., 991
CURTISS
Mr., 665
Henry I., 308
John C., 332
William B., 333
CUSACK
John, 760
Thomas, 760
CUSHING
Caleb, 172
Daniel, 580
Hamilton, 302, 317
W. V. H., 263, 560, 601
William, 274
CUSHMAN
Henry, 647
Henry C., 304, 318
Thomas, 644
W. D., 544
CUSHMER
D., 320
CUSTER
Abraham, 290
George L., 324
CUTLER
Dr., 58, 105, 109, 196
Ephraim, 119
Manasseh, 102
CUTSHAW
David, 782
CUTTER
William I., 536
CUYMUS
L., 516
CYSTER
John G., 322
DABLON
Claude, 20-1
DAILY, DALIE
Calvin, 719
Abigail (Fowler), 816
Elizabeth (Croft), 817
G. W., 635
George W., 816, 1080
Harrison H., 322
DAILY, DALIE
James, 322
John G., 319
Orson, 323
Samuel, 719
Samuel R., 308
DALBEY
R. M., 503, 650
DALE
Jane, 1052
John I., 748
DALLIS
John, 260
d'Allyon, 227
DALRYMPLE
Isaac, 748
John E., 634
Louis, 314
DAMEE
Frederick, 307
DANAHNE
John, 333
DANE
Mathew, 197
DANIELS
David, 155
John M., 320
Jonathan, 450
DANISON
Levi, 309
DARBY
Elizabeth, 1011
DARGEN
Michael, 519
DARLING
Martha L., 832
DARLINGTON
Joseph, 119
D'ARMOND
J. M., 302
DARNELL
Elias, 689, 690
DARON
Henry, 308
DART
G. W., 502
DAVIDSON
(historian), 390
Mr., 238
Alice B. (Smith), 921
C. B., 512
Elenora (Sprecher), 924
Elizabeth J. (Jones), 974
Elmer, 974
Ephraim, 656
Frank P., 924
George, 575-6
George C., 974
Henry, 321
James, 328
John, 921
John M., 974
Lawrence E., 974
Lemuel, 974
Lou, 974
McLean, 327
Minnie, 974
Myrtie, 974
Nettie, 974
O., 323
Otho, 314, 329
DAVIDSON
Rev., 624
Upton, 314
William, 635
DAVIS
Amanda, 1015
Amy (Lippincott), 1040-1
Anna, 1040
Anna F., 1040
Archibald, 318, 330
C. A., 453
Caroline, 1005
Catharine, 1029
Charles A., 817, 1080
Charles E., 332
Charles F., 333
Clarinda G., 1040
Daniel, 283. 1040
David, 646
Dr., 703
Eliza, 1029
Elizabeth (Thomas), 817
Elthia, 1040
Fayette, 504
Frederick, 817
George B., 327
George S., 1040
Grace G., 1016
Jacob G., 1040-1
Jane, 996
Jeff, 374
John, 308, 699
John W., 303, 327, 333
Joseph, 1015, 1020, 1025
Josiah L., 1015
L., 697-8
Lois, 1005
Margaret A., 1016
Margaret J., 1020
Martha, 676
Mary, 1040
Mary A., 1020
Mary A. (Littlejohn), 1015, 1025
Mary A. (Taylor), 817
Mary (Purdy), 1041
Mary R., 1040
Mary V., 1015, 1025
Minnie B., 1016
M. P., 780
O., 735
Olive, 1041
Owen, 739
Philip, 308
Phineas, 1029
Phoebe J., 1015
Rebecca S., 953
Robert, 304, 308, 744
Samuel, 634, 723, 1040
Sarah, 697
Sarah E., 1015
Sarah (Shaffer), 1015-16
Sylvester, 1005
Theressa A., 1016
Thomas, 450
Thomas A., 817
W. H., 302
W. T., 1084
William H. H., 312
William T., 1040-1
DAVISSON

DAVISSON continued
(family), 771
Daniel, 750, 1064
Eli A., 1064
Elizabeth, 750, 1064
Emmerine (Adams), 1064
Isaac, 748, 750, 758-9, 768, 1064
J., 500
James C., 1064
James C., 750, 1064
Julia Ann, 750, 1064
Lemuel, 663, 750, 1064
Lucinda, 1064
Margaret, 750, 1064
Maria, 750, 1064
Mary, 750, 1064
Nancy, 750, 1064
Obadiah, 750, 756, 1064
Richard, 748, 755
Sarah, 759, 1064
Sarah (Curl), 750
Sarah E., 1064
Sarah J., 750
Sarah K., 1064
William, 671, 750, 1064
DAVY
George F., 319
J. O., 304
Jesse O., 269
Thomas P., 319
DAWDEN
Archibald, 450
DAWSON
(farm), 403
Constantine, 660
Daniel, 308
Elizabeth, 660
Ellen, 660
George, 660, 664-5
H., 320
Harriet, 660
Henry, 660, 663-6, 669-70
John, 290, 660, 664, 1073
John S., 311
Richard, 291, 660
W. W., 349
DAY
David, 271, 634
John, 311
William, 322
DAYTON
Jonathan, 117, 198
DEAM
Harmon, 310, 312
J. C., 624
Rev., 697
DEAN
A., 320
Aaron, 745
Aaron H., 327
Alexander, 845
Alice S., 845
George, 586
Henry, 312
Joseph, 330
Margaret, 845
Sarah S., 910
William K., 308
DEAR
Elizabeth (Sides), 1000
DEAR continued
Eliza Jane, 999
Grace, 1000
Isaac S., 309
John, 999, 1000
John S., 312, 1000
John Simeon, 999
Lucy Ann, 999
Mabel, 1000
Mary Harriet, 999
Ottwa, 1000
Rebecca (Henry), 999, 1000
Warder, 1000
DEARBORN
Gen., 123
DEARDORFF
(casket mkr.), 549
John M., 294, 596
J. W., 583
DEARING
Elias W., 311
DEARINGER
Anna, 872
DEATON
N. E., 328
de Bienville, M., 231
de Carondelet, Baron, 232
DE CAILIE
Father, 520
DECHANT
Peter, 688
DECKERT
Clara, 856
DE COURCEY
John F., 936
DEE
John, 313
DEFFENDEN
Thomas, 322
DEGAN
Sylvester, 516
DEGEAR
Hugh, 268
DEGROOT
J. C., 328
John, 309
DE HAAS
J. H. L., 489
M. F. H., 489
DE HART
Charles, 311
DE HAVEN
Jesse, 322
DEHN
Joseph, 328
DEITRICK, DETRICK
Caroline (Baird), 958
George, 318
Joseph D., 958
Joseph E., 958
Samuel, 318
DEITERS
William, 522
DE LAET
228
DELANEY
Thomas J., 330
DE LANG
Alfred, 319
DE LAY
Cynthia (Rowley), 1065
DE LAY continued
D. W., 776, 1083
David W., 1065-6
Jacob, 1065
James, 1065
DELLINGER
John, 313
L. C., 313
DELO
George W., 333
James M., 333
DEMOREST
Rev., 515
DEMINT
260, 381, 435, 444-6, 452-3
James, 259, 383, 425-6, 429-33, 435, 500 542, 595
Jesse, 431
DEMON
John R., 460
DEMONT
Maj., 76
DEMORY
Jacob, 311, 979
Phebe A., 979
DEMOY
Jacob M., 318
DENHAM
James, 634
William, 618
DENIT
Wesley, 766
DENMAN
Matthias, 61, 197, 257, 343
DENNIS
Daniel, 995
Dolly Ann (Vowls), 995
John W., 328
Susan Elizabeth, 995
DENNISON
Gov., 183-4, 297, 312
James, 313
William, 171, 196
DENNY
John, 382
DEPEZ
Milton, 329
Solomon, 329
DE POY
T. B. (Rev.), 510
W. B., 394
DERSHNER
Samuel, 311
DEVEE
Ellison B., 308
McLure, 308
DEVER
Joseph S., 321
DEVLIN
John, 313
DEVOL
Henry F., 193
DE VRIENDT
Julian, 490
DEW
(mill), 543
DEWAL
Malinda E., 511

DEWEY
Joel A., 193
DE WINTER
L., 490
DEWITT
Mr., 724
Harriette, 951
William, 760
DIAL
E.G., 279-80, 335, 397, 502, 530, 532, 561, 592, 817, 839, 1080
Enoch G., 263, 268
Judge, 699
Mary E., 839
DIANO
T., 492
DIBERT
Elizabeth, 825
George, 825
Jacob, 688
Kate S., 825
DICE
John B., 308, 331
DICK
Catherine (Fitzsimmons), 818
Charles, 818
David C., 818
James, 818
Jessie, 818
Jessie (Charles), 818
John, 818, 1080
Mary Ellen, 818
William P., 329
DICKERSON
Mr., 147
James D., 321
DICKEY
Robert G., 664
Wm., 761
DICKHOUS
J.D., 521
DICKINSON
Mr., 699
DICKSON
S.R., 663
William, 574-5
DIEFENDORF
Augusta, 835
DIEHL, DEIHL
475, 513
H.P., 789
Michael, 535-36
Wallace, 328
DIFFENDAFFER
Henry, 511
Sarah A., 511
DILCE
Lottie, 806
DILL, DILLE
Alexander, 1022
Elizabeth, 1022, 1027
Harriet A., 1022
John, 311
DILLEHUNT
A., 733
Dr., 745
DILLON
Isaac, 502, 640
DILLON continued
James, 310
Michael, 310, 516
Patrick, 516
Richard, 634
DILLOW
Peter, 320
DILLY
J.L., 328
DILTZ
Elder, 698
T.C., 710
DINGESS
William, 328
DINGLEDINE
Elizabeth, 1000
Elizabeth (Baker), 1000
Jacob, 1000
John Emery, 1000
Margaret, 1000
Mary, 1000
Mary (Barrington), 1000
Philip, 1000
Rachel Ann, 1000
Sallie, 1000
Sallie (Baker), 1000
Samuel, 1000
DINKINS
Rev., 697
DINKLE
(brewery), 546
DINSMORE
F.H., 320
DINWIDDIE
Gov., 38
DIPPLE
Mr., 690
DIXON
David, 963
Marinda, 963
R.W., 576
W.J., 513
DOAN, DOANE
Mr., 775
Nathaniel, 141
DOBBINS
Robert, 503, 649
DODGE
J.R., 563-4
DODRIDGE
S., 504
DODSON
E.S., 580
William E., 333
DODSWORTH
John, 598
DOHRMAN
Arnold Henry, 129, 131
DOLAN
Thomas, 760
William, 319
DOLBY
Rev., 837
DOLL
James, 304
William H., 304
DOLPHIN
Joseph A., 303
DOMER
John, 998
Rosanna, 998
DOMER continued
Sarah, 998
DONAHOE
James, 760
James T., 500
John, 579
DONALD
James, 650
DONALDSON
James, 748
Rebecca, 1070
DONAVAN
Bro., 715
Elizabeth, 714
John, 303, 314
Rachel, 1004
DONNEL
Eliza, 706
Elizabeth, 343, 706, 1050
Elizabeth J., 850
Henry, 237
James, 283, 343, 618, 639, 647, 706, 850
John, 343, 705
Jonathan, 237, 254, 257-8, 283, 343, 382, 426, 605, 705-6, 717, 1030-1, 1050
Lucinda, 343, 706
Mary (Hopkins), 706
Rachel, 343
Sarah, 1050
Susan, 706, 956
William, 283-4, 727
DONNELSON
Caroline C., 1014
Israel, 119
DOOLEY
Greenfield, 511, 748, 756
DOOLY
Reuben, 725
DORAN
Nathaniel, 317
DORCHESTER
Lord, 111
DOREY, DORY
Charles C., 818
Elizabeth, 511
Elizabeth M. (Cosway), 818, 831
Isabella M., 831
James, 272, 818, 831, 941
Mary E., 818
Mary E. (Cole), 818
R.R., 1080
Robert R., 818
DORSEY
D.B., 563, 650
William H., 333
DORWIN
L.C., 320
DOSSENBERG
John, 318
DOTY
E.M., 359, 597, 831
Edward M., 320, 324, 327
Levi, 328
W.M., 348
DOTZE
August, 310-11

DOUGHTY, DOUGHERTY, DOHERTY
Mr., 381
C.A. (Rev.), 520
Col., 440, 434-5
Dan, 748
Francis, 519
John, 63, 159, 237, 260, 263-4, 270, 430, 450, 452, 576, 606-8, 611, 634-5, 850, 877
DOUGLAS
John, 516
Stephen A., 172
T.B., 302, 330
DOURGINS
George, 573
DOVER
John, 141
DOW
Lorenzo, 453, 713, 727
DOWDEN
Archibald, 270
DOWDUS
George, 510
DOWENER
G. (Rev.), 504
DOWNEY
Alexander, 525
Bernard, 308
Christopher, 309
W.C., 310, 799, 1080
William C., 818
DOWNING
Nancy, 999
Sarah Ann, 509
DOWNS
Huldah, 1035
DOYLE
Mr., 440
Bartholomew, 516
Daniel, 516
Frank, 319
John, 516
Patrick, 516
Thomas, 318
DRAKE
(Author), 220-21, 377
Cyrus, 724
George W., 311
G.W., 323
Jacob, 625
James H., 870
Lavina, 1071
Samuel P., 304
Thomas, 730
Thomas C., 313
W. George, 317
Xarisa (Leffel), 870
DREW
Maria E., 781
DREWIT
Josiah, 308
William, 308
DREXLER
Frederick, 727
DRISCOL
Miss (Albergast), 819
Charles, 819
Eddie, 819
Elias, 544, 818-19
DRISCOL continued
Emma, 819
Emma A. (Perrin), 819
Emma (Kennedy), 819
George, 314, 544, 819
George W., 320, 327
James, 544, 818-19, 1080
J.H., 580
John, 544, 607, 819
Johnie, 819
John E., 819
John H., 819, 1080
Josiah, 819
Julia O., 819
McK., 351
Nancy (Mulholland), 819
Nannie E., 819
DROTER
George, 311
DRUM
Agnes, 820
Andrew B., 304, 313, 820
Capt., 294
E.B. (Mrs.), 819
Simon H., 293, 331
Simon Henry, 819-20
Thomas, 313-14
Thomas L., 820
William F., 331, 820
DRUMMOND
Adele, 1041
Anzonetta, 1041
Caroline, 1041
Emily, 1041
George, 1041
George T., 1041
Goyne, 1041
John, 1041
Mark, 317, 328, 1041
Mary, 1041
Mary Ann (Miller), 1041
Melissa, 1041
Miller, 1041
Nancy, 1041
Nihle, 317
Nile, 1041
Rosanna (Thompson), 1041
Rosella, 1041
Ruth (Beeth), 1041
Samuel, 347, 1041
Sarah, 1041
Sarah J., 1041
Stephen, 1041
Ulysses, 1041
William, 304
William F., 317
William James, 1041
William T., 1041
DRURY
Georgie W., 914
Jonas, 328
DRYDEN
Rev., 759
DUBAUCH
(Merchant), 383
DUBOY
(Merchant), 435
DUCKSON
Robert, 317
DUDDY
John, 328
DUDLEY
Col., 124, 390
Cyrus, 623, 744
David, 623
J.W., 586
James M., 309
John, 606, 634
Nathan, 606, 634
Nathan T., 318
R.A., 575
DUFF
Samuel C., 307
DUFFY
Father, 520
DUGAN
James, 613
John, 611, 613, 633-34
Margaret, 613
Mary, 633
Matthew, 627-8
Polly (Hall), 613
Sarah, 613
William, 613
DUGDALE
Charles, 821
Ellen (Carmine), 821
Joseph A., 768
Martha, 821
Mary (Howell), 821
W.H., 280, 1080
William H., 304, 310, 821
DUHME
Margaretta M., 865-6
DUKE
Abigail (Kline), 985
Adam, 985
Adeline, 986
Benjamin, 985
Betsy, 985
Col., 190
David, 985
Jane Mary (Parkes), 985
John, 985
Margaret, 985
Mary, 985
Rebecca Ann, 986
Sarah, 985
Sarah E., 986
W.R., 635
William K., 986
DULAN
Cyrus, 647
DULANEY
John W., 318
DULY
William, 328
DUN, DUNN
Isaac C., 757
J.G., 407, 411
Patrick, 310
Peter, 311
Walter, 400, 1061
DUNCAN
John, 157
Joseph, 291
DUNGAN
Jahiel, 322
DUNHAM
Samuel, 980
DUNKEL
Mr., 542

DUNKEL continued
Aaron, 1041
Catharine (Shertzer), 1041
Clara May, 1041
Elizabeth, 1041
Fronna, 1041
Henry, 1041
Jacob, 727
J. B., 1084
John, 1041
John B., 1041
John K., 1041
Lucinda, 1041
Rebecca (Shellabarger), 1041
Susan, 1041
DUNKIN
David, 608
DUNLAP
A., 321, 345, 1080
Alexander, 821-2
Charles, 280, 317
Charles J., 332
Charles W., 331, 822
Dr., 350
Emily, 826
J. A. (Rev.), 561, 623, 648
James, 650, 826
Maria E. (Bell), 822
Mary E., 822
Mary (Shepherd), 821
Rachel E., 867
Rebecca, 993
William, 821
DUNLAVY
Francis, 119-20, 270, 450
DUNMORE
Gov., 46, 155
Lord, 100
DUNNING
John, 308
DUNOVAN
George, 311
DUNSETH
Amanda, 878
DU POY
Rev., 398
DURKE
Marcus L., 645
DURKEE
Thomas H., 313
DUSHANE
Eleanor (Lewis), 1009
Ella A., 864
Hannah, 894, 1009
John, 1009
DUSTIN
M., 501-2, 687
DUTRO
John, 319
DUVAL
(estate), 399, 401
Jane, 1049
Lewis, 1049
DUWELL
Graham, 280
DWANE
Edwin, 319
DWYER
Michael, 322
DYE
Benjamin, 299, 991
C., 411
Elizabeth, 991
James, 312
Maria, 676, 991-2
DYER
Elizabeth, 796
Joshua, 327
Mary, 796
Percy D. S., 327
DYLE
Edward, 574
DYNES
Catharine, 958
Elizabeth, 958
George, 640, 653, 958
John H., 640, 644, 646
M. H., 646
DYWN
Joseph H., 328
EACA
George, 331
EAGEN
Bridget, 792
EAGER
Stephen W., 908
EAKIN
Thomas C., 349
EARL
William C., 574
EARLY
William, 308
EARNEST
R. R., 576
EASTMAN
Mr., 756-7, 775
EATON
Redmond, 665
Simeon, 645
William, 979
EBAHART
B., 312
EBERLE
C., 617
EBERSOLE
E. P., 789
Emily, 788
Jacob, 460
John, 788
May, 789
EBERT
John, 715
EBY
William, 268-9, 319
ECKELS
William, 504
EDGAR
Andrew, 611-12, 634
John, 761
L. G., 1020
Rev., 697
William, 761
EDGES
Robert D., 327
EDMASON
Asa A., 1015
Darrow C., 1015
Emily (Carmin), 1015
William, 1015
EDMONDSON
E. C., 332
E. Jane, 923
Levi, 312
EDMONDSON continued
EDWARDS
(printer), 561
Benjamin, 607
E., 762
Edward, 756
Elizabeth E., 627
Jonathan, 533
Rev., 354, 623
Robert H., 322
Rodolphus, 141
T. H., 566, 569, 930
W., 761
William, 330, 327
EDDY
Augustus, 500
Rev., 624
EELES
Jack, 383, 450
William, 666
EGE
George A., 302, 319
EGGAR
Frank J., 333
EGGLESTON
E. B., 193
EGLOR
Griffith, 574
EGMAN
Jesse, 291
EHRENFELD
Charles L., 536
EIBE
David, 314
EICHELBERGER
A. W., 546
EINERICK
M. Charles, 317
EIPPER
Henry, 304
EISENBACH
Abam, 314
ELCOOK
James F., 317
ELDER
Agnes, 1052
Ann, 736, 924, 1054-6
Elizabeth, 736
Findley, 311
George, 304, 318, 1048-9, 1051
Jane, 737, 1055
Jane (Duval), 1049
John, 736
R. N., 318
Robert, 736, 1054
Russell T., 327
Sarah (Kitchen), 1049, 1051
Thomas, 746, 1052
W., 318
Wallace, 317, 327
ELIFRITZ
(printer), 562
B. O., 550
Charles, 319
Upton, 319
Upton E., 332
ELSKAWATAWA

ELSKAWATAWA continued
(Indian), 374
ELLICOTT
Benjamin, 146
ELLINGER
Ida M., 967
ELLIOTT
(family), 451, 1066
Arthur, 687
C., 354
Capt., 113, 126
Charles, 501-2
Dep. Marshall, 288
Elizander, 634
Francis, 268
James, 509
Jonas D., 195
Matthew, 111
R.G., 576
Samuel, 149
Thomas, 690
William C., 312
ELLIS
Daniel W., 304
J.W., 503
James C., 308
Jane, 970
Rees, 748
ELLS
Samuel, 466
ELLSWORTH
(family), 771
J.B., 759, 766
Jacob, 291
Jeremiah B., 624
Jesse, 748, 758-9, 768
L.W., 299
Rev., 624, 697
W.A., 327
W.I., 653
W.J., 501, 532
Wells J., 330
William I., 759
William W., 332-3
ELLSTER
(mfg.), 542, 545
Barrett, 314
J.V., 546
ELSTON
William, 328
ELWELL
Joel, 624
Levi, 574-5
William H., 317
ELY
George, 140
Heman, 148
William, 756
EMBREE
Thomas, 765
EMERSON
George D., 562
EMMETT
Rev., 515
EMMITT
James, 593
EMMONS
Issor T., 304
ENGBERS
B.M., 522
ENGERT
ENGERT continued
(brewery), 546
(icepond), 542
ENGLE
George, 311
Joshua, 765
ENOCH
Frank P., 333
John, 283
Lida, 895
William, 283, 291, 576, 612, 686, 690, 895
ENRIGHT
Bernard, 516
EPLEY
John D., 329
EPPARD
Samuel, 756
EPPERT
Henry, 311
EPPINGER
Oliver, 322
ERB
Anna, 1030
ERNST
Emma J., 1003
Louisa, 1003
Noah, 1003
ERTER
(bakery), 545, 1079
Henry, 801
J., 618
Marietta, 801
ERVIN
James, 311
John W., 311
ERWIN
William H.H., 303
ESCOSURA
Leon Y., 491
ESICK
A. (Rev.), 513, 536
ESLICK
E.L., 573
ESTE
George P., 193
ESTELL
Rev., 653
ESTEP
John W., 320
William, 320
ESTERLINE
Adam, 308
Jacob, 308
Samuel, 324, 328
ESTLE
C.A., 744
Charles A., 327
ESTLE
William, 737
William H., 327
EVANS
Mrs., 666
A.C., 1080
Adam, 293
Anna (Muter), 825
Austin C., 822
C.S., 650
Charles, 634
Charles H., 310, 312
Col., 401
EVANS continued
Elizabeth, 277
J.M., 544
James, 359
Jesse M., 318
Job, 327, 745
Jonathan M., 825
Kate S. (Dibert), 825
Pearl C., 825
R.D., 302, 625
Robert, 768
Robert F., 748
W.W., 536
William, 318
William E., 327
EVERET
Watson, 328
EVERHART
Edgar S., 974
Elizabeth M., 974
George H., 974
Israel, 663, 974
J.A., 330
John A., 974
Maria (Ropp), 974
Thomas F., 974
William, 974
William C., 319, 974
EVERSOLE
Mary, 703
EWING
(brothers), 159
Hugh, 193
Joshua, 150
Mell, 331
Thomas, 148
Thomas M., 193
FABER
Elizabeth E., 931
FACE
Chauncey, 679
FAHEY
John, 576
Mark, 576
FAIR
Catharine, 695, 1020
FAIRBANKS
Orrilla, 830
FAIRCHILD
Mr., 771
FALCONER
Dr., 505
FAREMAN
Samuel, 319
FAREN
Jacob, 323
FARNSWORTH
George, 586
FARQUAR
Dr., 718
FARR
Dr., 397
FARRAR
Charles E., 309
FARRINGTON
D.B., 643, 646
Preston P., 304, 307
FARRIS, FERRIS
Angelina, 959
John, 310
William, 314

FARSON
Adam M., 723
FARVY
Hugh, 516
FASSLER
(shop), 482, 486, 872, 891
Barbara, 569
Henry, 314
Jerome, 553-6, 1080
Joseph, 309
FATZINGER
Catherine (Stecher), 935
Daniel, 653
Jacob, 935
Melissa R., 935
FAULKNER
John W., 575
FAUX
J. C., 318
James, 318
FAWCETT
J. J., 545
John J., 825, 1080
Mary J. (Barry), 825
FAY
Caroline, 1044-5
FEARING
B. D., 193
FEARNSIDE
Martha, 810
FEASTER
Henry, 330
FEE
Frank W., 307
Lewis, 640
W. J., 502
FEESER
John G., 329
FEHL
(carriage mkr.), 544
FEICHT
John, 394
FEIDGT
George, 317
FEIGLEY
D., 304
FEIRSTINE
Cora, 1042
George, 1041
Henry L., 1041-2
Mary (Rockfield), 1042
Maude, 1042
Sarah, 1041
FELL
Williams, 318
FELLOWS
Walter A., 333
FENNER
H. K., 795
FENNIMORE
J. E., 699, 704
John (Esquire), 680, 689
FENTON
James B., 328
FENWICK
Edward, 516
FERGUSON
Benjamin, 324
Charles, 501, 503
Dr., 718
FERGUSON continued
Enos N., 318
FERREE
Adam W., 986
Andrew, 986
Anna, 986
Catharaine, 986
Elizabeth (Baker), 986
Leah, 986
Mary, 986
Mary C., 986
Peter, 986
FERRELL, FARRELL
Mrs., 440
Alexander, 324
Alphonso, 551
Josephine E., 943-4
Martin, 760
Nathaniel, 944
Sarah, 944
FERRYMAN
William, 311
FHASHER
Jacob S., 317
FHAT
John, 311
FIDDER
Rev., 697
FIECHTNER
John I., 320
FIEGLEY
Sarah, 867
FIELD, FIELDS
Cyrus W., 475
E. H., 650
Elijah H., 653
Green B., 606
Rev., 697, 759
W. S., 348, 595, 781, 926
William S., 267
FIESTER
J., 313
FIGGINS
Uriah, 309
FILBERT
Mr., 512
Jacob C., 317-18
T. P., 318
FILLER
Charles, 309
John G., 473
FILLMORE
Carter, 573
L. C., 573
Millard, 274
FILSON
John, 61, 197, 343-4
FINCH
Absalom, 304
Albert, 317
Martin, 314
S. I., 313
T. J., 358
FINK, FINCK
Adam, 745
Andrew, 745
John, 155
FINLEY, FINDLEY
Mr., 665
James, 64, 713
James B., 531
FINLEY, FINDLEY continued
John S., 313
Perry, 329
Rev., 687, 759
Robert W., 156, 500
William F., 505
FINN
John, 330
Patrick, 330
FINNEY
J., 618
J. M., 625
Thomas B., 318
FIREWOOD
Reuben, 308
FIREY
M. J., 513, 1080
FISH
John B., 648
FISHER
Mr., 443
Alexander, 986
Amanda, 977
C., 321
Daniel M., 304, 986
Elizabeth, 986
Frances Ann, 986
Frank B., 332
H. H., 302
Henry, 986
Jacob H., 986
James J., 333
James William, 986
John, 986
John Lewis, 986
Joseph, 318
Joseph H., 311
Joshua, 329
Joshua F., 986
M. W., 502, 597, 927
Maddox, 254, 260, 352, 440, 444, 453-55, 459-60, 470, 542, 606-8, 611, 634, 848, 877
Margaret, 986
Martha, 986
Mary Ann (Alexander), 986
Philip, 986
Thomas, 260, 267, 460
Thomas Jefferson, 986
William, 261
FISK
J. B., 474
Rev. Mr., 514
FITCH
Charles, 319
John, 432
FITHIAN
George, 139, 238, 270, 450, 572
FITZGERALD
James, 516
Rev., 624
William, 624
FITZHARRIS
M., 323
FITZPATRICK
John, 328
FITZSIMMONS

FITZSIMMONS continued
Catherine, 818
James, 307
FLACK
James T., 310
FLANNIGAN
John, 516
FLEMING
Henry C., 330
J., 321
James, 267, 269, 297-8, 322, 576, 601, 825-6, 1080
Margaret (Walker), 825
Rev., 759
Sarah (McIntire), 825
FLETCHER
John C., 611
Margaret, 892, 900
Robison, 900
FLICK
Catharine, 1009
Jacob, 689, 1017
Mary, 1009, 1016
William, 1009, 1016
FLINCHBAUGH
Catharine, 1006
FLINT
Timothy, 363
FLOOD
J. M., 503, 563, 650
Jonathan, 503, 649
FLOTTERS
John, 310
FLOYD
Col., 184, 398
George W., 304
FLUKE
John, 611-12
FLYNN
John, 324
FOCHT
Samuel D., 317
FOGURT
Daniel, 311
FOINSHILL
C. Henry, 317
FOLCK
Samuel, 576
FOLEY
Miss, 750
Mr., 676
Absalom, 618, 759, 805, 987
Catherine, 675, 735, 826, 987
Daniel, 735
Eliza, 952
Eleanor, 996
Elizabeth, 1071
Emily (Dunlap, 826
Fanny, 987
Flora, 805
Griffith, 675, 987
H. C., 321
James, 169, 263, 267, 291, 347, 597, 605, 618, 675, 826, 986-7, 1080
James W., 319
Jane (Davis), 996
FOLEY continued
Jeremiah, 516
John, 597, 675, 826, 987, 996
Lettie, 987
Margaret, 735
Marian, 987
Mary (Marsh), 675, 826, 987
Rose, 987
Stephen, 987
Susan, 675, 983, 987
Thomas, 987
William, 987
FOLGER
C. G., 570
Charles E., 328, 332, 397
Henry E., 550
Howell, 310
FOLKENER
Samuel, 575
FOLTZ
Drusilla, 998
Leah, 998
Solomon, 998
FOOS
(mfg.), 880, 1080
Mr., 290, 381, 473
(tavern), 435, 451
Benjamin, 614, 648
F. W., 550, 594
Father, 474
Fergus W., 594, 826
G., 606
G. S., 300, 321, 594, 596-7, 1080
Griffith, 254, 260, 270, 352, 383, 432-3, 440, 449-50, 452, 460, 542, 545, 606-7, 611-12, 634-5, 877
Gustavus, 826
John, 291, 300, 472, 481-2, 492, 543, 550, 583, 594, 597, 827, 869, 1080
Joseph, 826
L. M., 321
Lamar, 826
Margaret (Phifer), 826
R. H., 580
Samantha (Marks), 828
Sarah, 648
Sarah Ann, 524
Sarah (Mark), 827
William, 295, 473, 475, 552, 583, 594, 597, 826-7, 1080
William F., 544, 580
FORBES
Alexander, 745
Annie (Huntington), 851
Arthur, 736, 851
George, 313
George H., 299
George W., 302, 322
H. G., 328
James J., 309
John, 309
William, 321
FORCE
Judge, 227
FORCE continued
M. F., 372
Manning F., 193
FORD
Mr., 519, 775
D. Flora, 947
Elizabeth, 1043
Harriet E. (Cook), 167
John, 290
Seabury, 167
Thomas, 290, 307
W. H., 269
William, 947
William C., 324
FOREMAN
(tannery), 654
Benjamin, 640
D. R., 575
Harvey, 956
James, 845
Mary, 845
Mary Ann, 945, 956
Nancy (Johnson), 945
Philip, 307
William, 308, 638, 653, 656, 945, 967
FOROY
(family), 696
C. S., 302, 324, 398
Henry, 308
Horatio J., 308
J. T., 328
James, 707, 713
John, 460, 707, 713
John S., 329
Presly, 707
Stewart, 707, 713
FORLUCK
Nicholas, 329
FORRER
Catharine (Strausburg), 1028
Christian, 1028
Edgar Earl, 1028
Elizabeth, 1028
Etta Irene, 1028
Eva May, 1028
John L., 1028, 1084
Lydia, 1034
Minnie, 1028
FORREST
William, 327
FORSHEE
Dr., 958
Mary C., 958
FORSYTHE
J. W., 193
Lois, 1045
Robert A., 126
FOSS
John, 492
FOSTER
Mrs., 523
Catherine A., 828, 1066
Charles, 174, 369, 371, 394, 398
Christian, 1013
Clarence, 828
Dr., 268, 718
Fred, 575
H. C., 349, 727

FOSTER continued
John, 614, 628, 828
John M., 312
Joseph W., 828
Josie M. (Smith), 828
Mary E., 828
R.S., 353
Randolph S., 501
Sarah (Gedlin), 828
Sarah J., 828
William, 311, 511
William L., 828
FOULK
Mary, 1074
FOWLER
Abigail, 816
DeJoinville, 313
James, 143
W.G., 503
William H., 650
FOX
Christopher, 748
David, 766
George, 766
Nancy, 766
Richard, 328
Simon, 635
FRAME
Benjamin, 756
John, 756
FRANCE
M.L., 324
FRANCIS
Henry, 308
FRANK
E.M., 579
Peter, 314
Peter G., 311
Vallentine, 311
FRANKENBURG
George, 310, 332
George H., 574
George O.C., 953
J.H., 307
L.M., 571
Lucinda (Armstrong), 952-3
FRANKENSTEIN
Anna C., 493-4
Eliza, 493, 495-6
George L., 493, 496
Godfrey N., 492, 493-4, 496
Gustavus, 493, 495-6
John, 493-4
John A., 493-4
Marie M.C., 493, 496
FRANKHOUSE
George, 328
FRANKLE
B. & W., 865
FRANKLIN
Benjamin, 320
David L., 320
George W., 309
Hiram, 313
John N., 320
William M., 320
FRANTZ
Benjamin, 686
Catharine, 1009
Charles C., 333
FRANTZ continued
Christian, 460, 698
D.O., 328
G., 412
George, 328
Henry, 310
Israel, 328
Jacob, 695, 699, 703
John, 698
Martin L., 328
Michael, 699, 1016-17
FRAZIER
(trader), 39
A.D., 47-8
Hugh H., 690
William, 327, 756
William J., 505
FREEMAN
Mr., 111
John F., 319
FREMONT
Gen., 330
FRENCH
Mr., 699
Enos, 509, 715
Maria T., 900
Q.A., 321
Rev., 624
FRERE
Theodore, 491
FREY
Albert C., 829
Andrew B., 829
Andrew C., 828
Annie M. (Wilson), 829
Anna (Wilson), 945
Frederick H., 829
George E., 397
George H., 264, 300, 348, 379-80, 499, 562, 593, 596-7, 828-30, 1080
Henry, 329
I.W., 945
Isaac W., 829
Jane Q. (Ward), 828
Mary A., 828
Rachel J., 829
Robert R., 829
Samuel C., 828
Susie, 829
Susan C. (Calhoun), 828
T. Frank, 328
William C., 264, 267
FRIED
(Hall), 571, 575
Anna (Knott), 829
C.C., 302, 574-6, 780
Charles C., 1080
Charles Christian, 829
Jessie Lavinia, 829
Sarah, 576
Sarah J. (McBeth), 829
FRIEDMAN, FREEDMAN
Rabbi, 515
Victor, 579
FRIELDS
Charley, 1016
Charles C., 1016
Elizabeth (Sceifers), 1016
Mary (Flick), 1016
Rebecca (Ream), 1016
FRIEND
Anna, 1021
FRIERMOOD
(family), 1007
Anna, 1023
Eve, 998
John, 311
Matthias, 686
R., 314
FRINK
John M., 311
FRITCHE
Paul, 311
FRITZ
Charles F., 333
FRITZSIMMONS
James, 307
FRIZELL
Joseph W., 318
FROCK
Daniel, 324
Henry, 317, 329
Jerry, 329
Samuel, 643
FROST
Charles, 581
Charles H., 333
FRY, FRYE
(bank), 594
Mr., 37
Frank F., 323
Franklin W., 327
George W., 319
Henry, 319
I. Ward, 332
Jacob, 321
Jacob R., 327
John, 319
John G., 1010
Mary, 1010
Mary A., 1010
Mary K. (Bell), 830
Sarah, 1010
Oscar B., 312
William C., 828-9
FULLER
Absolom J., 318
Andrew, 1025
Archibald, 1025
Bradley, 695
Cynthia, 1025
Ellen, 695
George, 1025
Irving, 307, 1025
J.C., 1016
James, 695, 1025
James C., 695
John, 695
John W., 193
Margaret (Thompson), 1025
Martha, 1042
Mary, 1025
Minerva, 1025
Moses, 695
Nancy A., 1025
Northrup, 695, 1025
Obadiah, 695
Rhoda, 695
Robert, 695, 1025
Sarah, 695

FULLER continued
Thomas, 307
Wesley, 1025
William, 695, 1025
FULLERTON
A. T., 358, 505
FULMAN
P., 504
FULTON
John, 525
Robert S., 769
FULTZ
Emanuel, 311
FUNDERBURG
Daniel, 716
David, 728, 730
George, 698
Jacob, 308, 707
Susan, 733
FUNK
(Bldg.), 449
(Mr.), 736
A. John, 317
B. F., 513, 571
Frederick J., 319
J., 321
Joel, 328
John, 597
FUNKEY
W. J., 571
FUNSTON
Edward H., 308, 718
Mary, 960
Nancy, 735
Rebecca Ann (Black), 1014
W. S., 643, 646, 960
William, 1014
FURAY, FURRAY
Ann, 832
William S., 733
FURGESON
Mr., 772
Benjamin F., 311
Enos N., 311
James S., 311
Jane, 974
John H., 329
Joseph, 974
Margaret A., 974
Nathaniel, 311
Richard, 581
FURNISS
Benjamin, 952
Edward, 952
Frank, 952
Louisa (Armstrong), 952
Mary, 952
FUSON
William, 715
FYFFE
William H., 290
GABLE
Louis D., 332
GAD
John, 328
GADDIS
Maxwell P., 501
GAFFIELD
Putnam. 756
GAGER
Marvin, 645
GAHNS
J. H., 775
GAINS, GAINES
Aaron, 716
Benjamin P., 291, 714-15, 748
Kemp, 716
Robert E., 317
GALLAGHER
Mr., 509
Andrew, 516
Clara, 525
Cushing, 309, 313
Francis, 560
J. M., 509
James, 319
John, 1018
John M., 263, 344, 466, 530, 560-2
Michael, 328, 516
Owen, 516, 579, 842
Thomas, 516
GALLATIN
(historian), 224
GALLOWAY
(farm), 1044
J. S., 357
James, 259, 723, 959
John S., 351, 353-4, 460, 505, 530, 761
Omis, 320
Richard, 49
William, 331
GALTZ
Jacob, 327
GAMBLE
Robert, 634
GANDY
Mr., 381
GARD
Benjamin M., 1001
Charles G., 1001
Daniel 685
Dr., 683
E. R., 564
Edward DeForest, 1001
Edwin V., 1001
Eli J., 1001
Elizabeth, 685
Emery R., 1001
Emma E. (Hurd), 1001
Gersham, 291, 685, 1001
Horace A., 1001
J. C., 690
J. S., 684, 1021
Job, 685, 1001
John S., 1001, 1085
Laura A., 1001
Margaret, 1001
Maria (Smith), 1001
Mary B., 1001
Mary (Peacock), 1001
Phoebe, 685
Rachel, 685
Sarah, 685
Silas, 683
Silas H., 1001
Simon, 685
Warren E., 1001
GARDINER, GARDNER
Mr., 729
GARDINER, GARDNER contin
Ada M., 901
Amelia A. (Clark), 830
Anna A., 830
Benjamin, 331
C. O., 413, 1080
Charles Otis, 830
Daniel Dennison, 830
George E., 333
George W., 314
Henry, 304
John, 330
Orrilla (Fairbanks), 830
Robert, 901
Saylor, 321
GAREY
Margaret E., 918
GARFIELD
James A., 192
GARIS
Col., 329
GARLOCK
Harrison K., 1040
GARLOUGH
(cemetery), 744
Mr., 699
Alice, 1049
Alva T., 1049
Anna (Patton), 933
Benjamin W., 311
Betsy, 737
Carlton, 1049
Clara, 1049
Earl, 1049
Edward R., 1049
Eliza A. (Williams), 1049
Elizabeth, 934, 1058
Eva, 613
Fred, 1049
Jacob, 736, 1049
James T., 1049
Jane D., 933
Jessie E., 1049
John, 613, 745, 933, 1049, 1058
John H., 736
Margaret, 1058
Mary H., 1049
Nancy (Luse), 736
Robbie C., 1049
Sarah Jane (Hause), 1049
Sheridan G., 1049
Thomas F., 311
W. H., 348
Wilber, 1049
Willie F., 1049
GARNETT
183-4
GARNS
Joseph, 756
GARRARD
Gen., 408
Israel, 193
James, 320
Joseph, 320
Kenner, 193
GARRETT
John A., 313
W. H., 579
GARRISON
David, 726

GARRISON continued
H.D., 1067
Maria (Harrold), 1067
Rebecca, 743
William, 413
GARROW
Jacob C., 308
GARST
Abraham, 1017
Anna, 1017
Catharine, 1016
Catherine (Ribble), 1017
E. (Dr.), 718
Elias, 328
Elizabeth, 856, 1016
Emma, 1016
George, 1016
Henry, 1016
Isabell, 1017
Iva, 1017
John, 717, 856, 1016-17
Joseph, 413, 1017
Louisa, 1016
M. (Dr.), 718
Maria, 1016
Mary, 856
Michael, 328
Rachel (Miller), 1016
Sarah, 1016
Sarah (Bennett), 1017
Susan (Zigler), 1016
William, 1016
GARVER
E.A., 328
John, 716
GARVIN
Elias, 308
GASNER
Joseph, 501
GASTON
Martha, 960
Robert, 729
GATCH
George, 500
Philip, 119
Rev., 759
GATES
Henry, 328, 634
James, 634
John, 283
Ralph, 283
GAY
Robert, 746
GEARHEART, GERHARDT
George, 313
Sebastian, 309
William, 330
GEBHART
Frederick, 534, 539
GEDDES
James, 128
GEDLIN
Sarah, 828
GEDLING
Jacob, 311
John, 309
Joseph, 309
Samuel, 309, 328
GEER
Joseph, 634
Nathan, 634
GEIFERT
Jacob, 311
GEIGER
Francis M., 317
H.R., 535-6, 539
GEISER
J., 489
John, 333
GEISEY
Harvey H., 333
GELWICKS
Clinton W., 332
Rufus, 312
Valerius C., 318
GENIER
Daniel, 310-11
GENTIS
Daniel, 685
John, 291
Sarah, 1011
GEORGE
A.J., 573
Andrew J., 574
Capt., 158
Clark, 313
Hubbard P., 333
Rev., 515
Washington, 573-4
GERARD
1037
GEROME
(artist), 490
GEST
Mr., 471
GETMAN
Elmina, 877
Frederick, 877
Mary, 877
GETZ
Harrison W., 311
GHOLSON
John H., 327
GIBAULT
M., 51
GIBBLENHOFF
William, 519
GIBNEY
John, 310
GIBBONS
Henry, 516
Martin, 516
William, 312
GIBBS
Ada M., 926
H.C., 625
Redin, 317
GIBSON
Adjt. Gen., 369, 397
Alexander, 111
Andrew, 304
Andrew J., 309
C.C., 304
Charles U., 318
John, 330
Nimrod, 767
Samuel, 309
Thomas, 120
W.H., 368, 392-3, 398
William, 304
William J., 333
GIDEON
Smith, 313
GIDDY
James, 311
GILBERT
Allen, 640, 974
Austin, 974
Charles, 974
Col., 479, 481
Elizabeth (Clark), 974
George, 974
Lydia A., 974
Mary, 974
S.C., 974
William, 974
GILLEN
Charles E., 328
GILLESPIE, GALESPY, GELLESPIE
Frank, 504
Henry P., 324
Sarah, 954
GILLETT
A.H., 280, 539, 575, 1074
Alden H., 328, 634
B. (Dr.), 349, 475, 530
Berkley, 348
C., 299
Clara (Redmond), 905
Frank, 905
George R., 333
James H., 349, 351
GILLILAND
James, 283
Samuel, 726
Thomas, 283
GILLINGHAM
Joseph, 1066
Rebecca (Harrold), 1066
GILMAN
Benjamin Ives, 119
GILMORE
John, 660
Michael, 324
Otis, 608
Q.A., 192
GILROY
George, 756, 771
GINEVAN
Alexander, 321
Reuben H., 304
William C., 329
William E., 304
GING
Michael, 516
GIRARD
Aaron, 312
Jacob, 640
GIRLEY
Phineas, 505
GIRTY
Ann, 379
Catharine (Malott), 379
George, 378-9
James, 378-9
John, 379
Predaux, 379
Sarah, 379
Simon, 101, 105, 111, 145, 153, 200, 215-17, 339,

GIRTY continued
Simon, 370, 378-9, 387
Thomas, 378-9
GIST
Christopher, 36-7, 253-4
GITCHEL
John, 119
GIVENS
James, 314
GLACE
Andrew C., 318
GLASS
George, 685
GLEASON
C.A. (Rev.), 510
GLEDDLE
Thomas, 314
GLESSNER
(shop), 556
GLOSSBRENNER
Bishop, 618
GLOVER
James H., 320
Joshua, 634
GOBLE
Daniel, 606
Hiram, 270, 585, 606, 634
John, 690
Rev., 449
S.E., 534
GODDARD
Mr., 665
Abbott, 500
Jesse, 291, 697
GODFREY
William, 330
GOEHRING
John, 311
GOFF
James L., 311
GOFORTH
William, 119
GOLDEN
Mr., 623
Benjamin, 318, 669
Eugene, 313
Hannah, 977
John, 304
Nancy, 978
William, 646, 656
GOLDRICK
Mr., 775
GOLDSBURG
Samuel L., 329
William, 329
GOLDSMITH
A., 579, 581
H., 579
Herman, 579
GOLTRA
Cornelia, 809
GONNON
Thomas, 304
GONZALES
Rev., 624
GOODE
F.C., 280
Frank C., 280, 580, 831
J.S., 300, 550
James S., 265, 268, 273
GOODE continued
James S., 277, 473, 482, 593, 597, 601, 830, 869, 1080
Judge, 279, 583
L.M., 580, 593
Martin M., 304
GOODEY
Joseph, 579
GOODFELLOW
Mr., 381
Elliott, 639
Isabel, 639
John, 639
Mary Ann, 639
Milt, 398
Moore, 639, 648
Rachel, 639
Rhoda, 639
Samuel, 639
Thomas, 639, 655
William, 263, 592, 639
GOODHUNTER
Mr., 382-3
GOODLIN
J.W., 536
GOODLOVE
C., 975
Nancy J., 975
GOODMAN
Philip, 686
GOODWIN
(pharmacy), 877
John, 729
GOODYEAR
Susannah, 1026
GORDON
Absalom, 646
Alice, 1039
Daniel F., 311
David, 311
Ezra, 329
Giles, 319
H.S., 394
Harrison, 329
Henry, 329
Joseph, 149
Olly, 318
Virginia (Russwunn), 1039
Wiley B., 1039
GORE
Emma M., 831
Joshua, 473, 831, 1080
Rebecca Jane (Hughes), 831
GORRIN
Elias, 331
GOTWALTZ
Christian, 308, 319
GOUCHENOUR
Ann Eliza, 1002
Christian, 1002
John, 1002
GOUDY, GOWDY
Alexander, 1060
Amelia, 909
Andrew, 344, 402, 611-12, 909
Ann, 1060
Cynthia, 883
Elizabeth, 909, 1060
Hannah, 1060
GOUDY, GOWDY continued
Isabel, 1060
John, 736, 1060
Joseph, 308
Mary, 1060
Matilda, 909
Nancy, 1060
Nancy (Murphy), 1060
Rebecca, 1060
Rev., 624
Robert, 612
Robert S., 1060
William, 736
William A., 319
GOUL
Ed, 775
GOULD
Charles, 562
GOWAR
John, 412
GRABILL
Newton A., 303
GRAHAM
Mr., 143
John A., 312
Johnson, 312
T.B., 503, 650
Timothy, 328
W., 623
Washington, 617
GRAM
Miss, 1053
Anna M., 866
Betsey, 779
Catherine (Spear), 831
Charles J., 831
Cornelius, 831, 866
Harriet E., 831
Isabella M. (Dory), 831
Jacob, 510, 818, 831, 1053
John, 779
Joseph, 318
Martha, 866
Martha C., 831
Mary E., 779
Mattie (Ostot), 831
William J., 831
GRANER
S.S., 574
GRANGE
George W., 304
GRANT
Amanda, 581
Fannie, 832, 919
George D., 832
Harriet B., 832
Lavinia, 899
Martha L. (Darling), 832
Martin M., 832
Mary J., 832
Nancy (McConnel), 832
Sarah, 871
Thomas P., 832, 832
Ulysses S., 192, 200, 684
W.H., 397
William, 831, 871, 899, 919, 1080
William H., 328, 368, 832
GRAU
Albert W., 304

GRAVE
Frank J., 810
GRAVES
B. (Rev.), 713
GRAVIER
Father, 230
GRAY
(historian), 222
Cyrus, 653
George H., 586
Jackson, 653
Rev., 353, 623
Robert, 141
William, 505, 710, 856
William B., 310
GRAYHILL
Lucinda (Rader), 1013
Philip, 1013
Sarah, 1013
GREASER
George, 308
Jacob, 317
Michael, 308
GREELEY
Horace, 469, 943
GREGORY
C., 1080
Joshua, 283
Sallie L., 1014
GREGG
J.L., 624, 766
James M., 307, 329, 745
Rev., 625
GREIDER
Anna, 1028
B.F., 1028
Jacob E., 1028
John H.G., 1028
John M., 1028
Rebecca A. (Heffner), 1028
Samuel, 1028
Samuel E., 1084
GREINER
Albert D., 987-8
Estella I., 988
George, 313
Henry H., 987
Josie (Hedges), 988
Susan (Stoner), 987
GREEN
Mrs., 927
Anna, 795
Charles, 317
Clark, 314
Edward W., 312
F.W., 321
G.W., 321
J.J., 562
Mathew, 516
Therow, 333
Thomas, 748, 755
GREENBAUM
D., 579, 581
F.D. (Mrs), 581
Rabbi, 515
GREENLEAF
Oscar, 308
GREENWOOD
Stephen, 312
T., 329
Theodore, 312
GREENWOOD continued
Thomas, 314, 328
GREER
Joseph, 634
GRENNAN
William, 761
GRIBBLENHOFF
William, 516
GRIDLEY
George M., 333
GRIEST
Nathan, 311
GRIFFIN
Charles, 193
Cyrus H., 309
Elder, 650, 653
GRIFFITH
A.M., 624
Absalom M., 327
Avery, 321
Cyrus, 772
James W., 322
Jesse, 748, 772
John T., 322
Lucy P. (Monsow), 772
Rev., 624
Walter, 500
William C., 770
GRIMER
George, 311
GRIMES
William H., 328
GRIMKE
Frederick, 270
GRIMM
W.S., 1049
Washington S., 321
GRINNEL
Isaac, 311
GRISSO
George, 318
John, 329
Joseph, 311
GRISWALD
Hiram, 828
John D., 312
GROGG
David, 312
GROSSMAN
W., 829
GROSVENOR
C.H., 193
GROVE
Mr., 513
Catharine (Archey), 994
Henry B., 893
J. Augene, 333
Jacob, 311
Mary, 994
Peter, 994
S. Belle, 787
Samuel, 308
Samuel H., 311, 663
GROVER
James L., 354, 501
Rev., 624, 759
GRUBB
James, 119
GRUBE
Adam, 630
Amanda, 987
GRUBE continued
Anna, 987
Elizabeth, 987, 1003
Elizabeth (Bookwalter), 987
Henry, 987
Jacob, 987, 1003
James, 119, 634
Joann, 987
John D., 987
Levi, 987
Lydia, 987
Maria (Anthony), 987
Mary, 987
Michael, 987
Sarah Elizabeth, 987
Simon, 987
Susanna, 987
GUENTHER, GUNTHER
C.C., 534
Otto, 489
GUES
A., 490
GUILFORD
W.D., 591
GUMMER
Ruben M., 321
GUMMERE
Eli, 757
GUNDER
Joseph, 519
GUNDRY
(college), 278
GUNN
Horace, 122
J.W., 357-9, 570
John R., 267
Joseph Vance, 572
GUSEMAN
Ed. G., 333
GUTHRIDGE
John, 715
GUTRIDGE
Joseph, 290
GUTHRIE
Rev., 515
Thomas S., 327
GUY
J.R. (Mrs.), 483-4
J.S., 491
GUYTON
John, 308
Michael, 308
GWYN, GWYNNE
David, 511, 531
E.C., 473
Sarah T., 511
HAAKE
Prof., 539
HAAS
Andrew, 519
H.V. (Miss), 534
HACKENBERY
George P., 349
HACKER
Margaret, 1042
HACKETT
Catherine, 795
Edward, 795
Ellen, 795
HACKMAN

HACKMAN continued
Mary M., 865
HADLEY
S.H., 410
HAERR
Phillip, 618
HAESELER
Louise, 790
HAGAN
Ann (Furay), 832
Augustus, 318
Denny, 832
E.O., 280
F.M., 279-80, 733, 1080
Francis M., 832
Hugh, 832
John B., 297, 300, 324, 733
HAGENBUCH
Mr., 727
HAGER
Mr., 729
Adam, 314
Albert, 1042
Edwin, 1042
Ellen, 1042
Eunice, 1042
Gertrude, 1042
Isaac, 1042
Martha (Fuller), 1042
Mary, 1042
Sarah, 1042
Walter, 1042, 1084
HAGERTY
Michael, 313
HAHN
H.W., 302
HAIGHT
Dr., 762
HAINES, HANES, HAYNES
Annie, 952
Dr., 718
Elizabeth, 832
Emma (Spangler), 1042
G., 394
Henry, 283
J.M., 397
J.W., 721, 1042, 1084
Jacob, 324, 328, 1042
Job, 775
Jonas, 717
Leonard, 707, 717
Margaret, 1042
William H., 318
HAIR
C.M. (Rev.), 713
HAKE
(place), 724
HALDIMAND
Gen., 56
HALE
Calvin, 748
David B., 318
Henry M., 311
Lanson, 756
HALEY
George M., 500
Luke, 319
Mary, 808
Michael, 319
Robert, 575
HALEY continued
Samuel J., 574
W.T., 635
HALFORD
Frederick, 270
HALL
Christiana, 942-3
J.D., 576
J.W., 575
James, 607
James M., 311
James W. (Mrs.), 576, 855
Jane, 855
John, 729
Nancy, 644
Nehemiah, 327
Peter, 842
Polly, 613
Rev., 351
Thomas, 511
William, 271, 606-7, 614, 623, 634, 942-3
HALLAN
Sam, 329
HALLECK
Gen., 191
HALLENBECK
Aaron E., 304
Augusta, 835
Clara, 835
Elizabeth (Haynes), 832
Elizabeth (Stewart), 832
H., 1080
Harry, 267
Henry, 574, 634-5, 832
Jacob, 832
John G., 835
Julia E., 835
Margaret, 832
Matthias, 832
Nancy Currey, 832
William H., 835
HALLER
Elizabeth, 615, 947-8
William, 685
HALLOCK
Jeremiah, 146
HALSEN
D.W., 562
HALSEY
Catharine T., 836
Cynthia A., 837
Daniel, 835
Daniel W., 837
Ellen Sterrit, 836
Ichabod Benton, 835
Irving, 313, 836
J.B., 561, 837
J.S., 235, 440, 509, 633
James, 618
James S., 264, 268, 440, 530, 560, 601
James Smith, 835
Martha, 837
Martha A., 836
Mary E., 837
Sarah L., 836
Sarah Watkins (Smith), 835
HAM
Samuel, 354
HAMILTON
HAMILTON continued
Aaron, 748
Alexander, 161
Capt., 124
Edgar, 302
George W., 322
Gov., 51-2, 72
Harry, 311
Isabella (Hay), 851
James, 317
John, 283, 534
Mary Minerva, 851
Samuel, 851
Samuel R., 310
William, 307, 322
William H., 822, 302, 331, 328
HAMLIN
H.G., 412
HAMMA
M.W., 484, 513
HAMMAKER, HAMAKER
John, 728, 734
Oliver, 574
HAMMER
Jacob, 320
John, 580
Sarah, 342, 705, 1031
HAMMETT
Elijah, 291
HAMMON
Jacob, 318
HAMMOND
Anson, 656
Calvin, 1054
Hopy, 963
J., 729
James, 303
John, 767
Margaret, 881, 968
Martha A., 1054
Nancy (Rayner), 881
Nathan, 963
Nelson, 663
Rachel, 639, 924, 963
William, 881
HAMPTON
Mr., 381
HAMTRAMCK
Lt. Col., 113
HAMUETT
Amanda, 809
HAN
John C., 329
HANCE
W.A., 908
Willis, 715
HANCOCK
John, 1066
HAND
Edward, 378
HANDS
William H., 311
HANEY
James, 638, 655
HANGER
David C., 308
HANIFAN
Daniel, 760
HANK
George, 311

HANKS
William H., 308
HANKINS
Charles, 322
H. H., 411
HANLINE
Mr., 695
HANNA, HANNAH
D. R., 807
David, 606-7, 618, 635, 639
J. J., 280, 601
Joseph, 618, 644
HANNABERY
Maggie W., 767
HANNASON
William, 314
HANSBRAUGH
George, 745
HANSEL
Horace, 333
HANSIL
John, 308
HANSON
Elizabeth, 992
HANWAY
Susan, 1025
HARBAUGH
D., 513
D. F., 889
HARBISON
T. B., 1073
HARDACRE
George W., 318
Hugh B., 329
Jonas, 328
Milton, 318
Thomas F., 704
HARDANE
George, 304
Milton, 304
HARDEN
Thomas, 318
HARDIK
Ed, 534
HARDIN
Mr., 111
HARDING
Samuel, 313
HARDMAN
Belle, 974
Eddie, 974
Ella, 974
Jonathan, 974
Maj., 394
Margaret (Birely), 974
Margaret (Hacker), 1042
Miner W., 974
N., 1042-3, 1084
Nelson, 319, 397, 729
Peter, 397, 1042
Peter N., 330
William, 670, 974
HARFORD
Caroline, 837
John, 837
Edward, 595, 837, 1080
HARGRAVE
A. W., 504
HARKER
Charles G., 193
HARKER continued
Mifflin, 501
HARKNEY
Obediah, 611-12
HARLAN
Robert Barclay, 271-72
HARMAN
Andrew, 1005
Elizabeth, 1005
Mary Ann, 1005
Samuel, 307
HARMER
Gen., 62, 104, 164, 110, 232
HARNER
George, 703
Jacob, 703-4
HARNETT
Elijah, 629
HARNISH
Albert G., 1029
Amos, 307
Anna, 1029-30
Catharine (Davis), 1029
David, 1029
Elizabeth, 1029
Elizabeth (Snavely), 1029
Esther, 1030
Esther Bowman, 1029
Fanny (Barr), 1029
Frances, 1029
H. B., 328
Henry, 328
Henry B., 1029
J. G., 328
Jacob, 318
John, 1030
John S., 1029, 1084
Joseph D., 1029
Lizzie C., 1029
Martha J., 1029
Mary Ann, 1029
Samuel, 1029
Sarah, 1029
Susanna, 1029
HAROFF
Mr., 688
HARPER
Capt., 369
Henry, 333
John L., 127
Nancy, 1063, 1068
Philip, 310
HARPOLE
Elizabeth, 1072
Jesse, 1072
John, 1072
Mary Ann, 1072
Matilda, 1072
Melissa, 1072
Peter, 1072
Phebe, 1072
William, 1072
HARR
Daniel, 341, 684
James S., 313, 328
HARRINGTON
John, 318
HARRIS
Anna M., 838
Catharine, 891
HARRIS continued
Charles A., 1080
Christie, 329
Dora, 314
E. C., 1085
Elder, 715
Ezra C., 321, 1049-50
Francis, 560
Fred G., 333
George, 287
George W., 318, 531
H. P., 759
Hannah L. (Phillips), 838
J. G., 536
J. M., 351
Jacob, 381
James, 330
James Howard, 1050
Jane (Patten), 838
Jeremiah, 891
John E., 333
John Edward, 838
John K., 837, 1080
John T., 327
Joseph, 153
Joseph W., 304
M. Belle (Bird), 1050
Manville R., 958
Martha Mabel, 1050
Mary C. (Forshee), 958
Mary E., 891
Oliver B., 958
Orlando, 624-5
Rosanna (Marsh), 958
Samuel, 318
T. J. (Rev.), 369, 398
Theodore P., 317
Thomas, 772
Thomas J., 503
W. T., 643, 646, 1085
William, 304, 628
William A., 311
William H., 344, 347-8, 759
William J., 319
William T., 958
HARRISON
(foundry), 869
Miss, 1059
Mr., 475, 635
Abagail P., 1066
Bazill, 663
Caleb, 749, 1066, 1076
Catharine A. (Foster), 1066
Charles, 290
Charles F., 1066
Charles P., 1066
D. A., 297, 634
Dixon A., 268, 298
Edward, 412-3, 536
Edward L., 311
Effie, 912
Eliza, 1066, 1076
Elizabeth, 1066
Gen., 125, 149, 153, 156, 160, 164, 199, 250, 339-40, 364, 373-4, 382, 390-1, 453, 470-1, 872, 913
J. M., 321, 649

HARRISON continued
Jacob L., 611
James P., 756
John, 653, 837
John F., 319, 756, 1066
John S., 574
Joseph, 327, 837
Joshua, 766
M. J., 323
Milton, 502
Milton I., 317
Peter, 837
Phoebe (Kindle), 837
R.A., 531, 533, 913
R.D., 263, 300-1, 480, 583, 594-5, 597
Rebecca, 1066
Richard, 837
Richard D., 324
Robert, 837
Sarah, 911
Seth, 1059
Sixon, 299
Thomas, 560, 713-14, 719, 837
Whittaker, 320
William, 837, 1066
William H., 145, 312, 319, 322, 560
William Henry, 64-6, 69-70, 72, 123-5, 196, 470, 656, 962
Wilson, 331
HARROLD
Alfred, 1067
Amos J., 304
Annie, 1067
Bertha, 1067
Caroline, 1067
Charles, 511, 1067
David, 400-1, 757, 1066-7
Emma, 1067
Laura (Pierce), 1067
Marcella, 1067
Margaret (Jones), 1067
Maria, 1067
Martha (Wall), 1066
Minnie, 1067
Olive, 1067
Rachel Carver, 1066
Ralph, 1067
Rebecca, 1066
Samuel, 1066
Seymour, 1066-7
Solon, 1067
William, 1066-7
HARSH
Daniel, 293
HARSHBARGER
Abraham, 1017
Almeda, 1017
Alonzo U., 1017
Carrie M. (Smith), 1017
Elizabeth (Click), 1017
Frank B., 1017
Henry, 313
Musa, 1017
Olga M., 1017
Orville G., 1017
Samuel, 1017, 1023
Sarah J. (Stockmyer), 1017
HARSHBARGER continued
William S., 1017
HARSHBURG
Henry, 313
HARVEY
Elder, 648
Enoch, 665
Henry, 307
John, 664
HARWOOD
T.E., 565
HART, HARTE
Mr., 157
Abraham, 328
Daniel, 304
Hugh, 519
Joseph E., 320
Michael, 516
R.G., 412
William, 491
HARTIN
Edmund, 745
HARTLE
Sarah, 1035
HARTLEY
Samuel, 318
HARTMEN
Abraham, 1028
Alice Ida, 1001
Amos N., 1001
Anna, 1028
Barbara M., 1028
Barbara (Snell), 1001
Catharine (Dynes), 958
Charles Elmer, 1001
Christian, 1028
Effie May, 1001
Elizabeth, 958, 1028
Elizabeth (Dynes Keyes), 958
Ella F., 1001
Freeman V., 958
F.V., 397, 653-4, 1085
George, 580
Gideon, 1001
Hannah (Myers), 1001
Harriet, 1028
Henry, 1028
J.B., 1084
Jacob, 699
Jacob B., 1028-9
Jennie R., 958
John, 958
John D., 1028
Lewis, 1001
Margaret, 1001, 1006
Maria, 1001
Martha Jane, 1028
Mary, 958, 1028
Mary E., 958
Michael, 699
Nancy (Neff), 1028
Oscar W., 1001
Peter, 1001
Samuel B., 1028-9
Susan N., 1028
HARTNEY
J.D., 579
James D., 576
HARTSTONE
Anna M., 838
HARTSTOON
Fred, 321
HARTWELL
Abia, 1057
Mary, 786
Mary Abia, 1057
William, 324, 1057
HARVEY
Andrew, 1069
John W., 310
Rebecca, 1069
Samuel, 267
HARWOOD
Anna M. (Hartstone), 838
Francis Lee, 838
J.E., 1080
Mary, 838
T. Edward, 838
HASEY
James, 313
HASKELL
Capt., 159
HASS
G.W., 321
George, 304
John, 303
HASTINGS
Mr., 562
Candace L. (White), 839
G.W., 365, 788
George William, 564-65, 839
Lemira (Bushnell), 839
Oliver, 839
HATCH
(iron mfg.), 552
Asa, 302, 321, 324, 327
George E., 332
HATCHER
Mary, 869
HATFIELD
Eva (Garlough), 613
James, 317, 947
John, 613
John G., 745
Joseph, 309
M.E., 311
Margaret (Kitchen), 947
Malinda, 947
Michael W., 304
Nathaniel, 613
William H., 327
HATHAWAY
B.C., 654
Benjamin, 638, 643
Benjamin C., 469
Col., 772
William, 634
William A., 321-2
HATTON
H.C., 314
Robert, 1059
HAUFMAN
Michael, 617
HAUGHEY
Ann, 1067
Calvin A., 1067
Churchwell M., 1067
Cynthia (Larkin), 1068
Elizabeth, 1067

HAUGHEY continued
James N., 1067
John, 1067
John Q. A., 1067
L. W., 631, 769, 1063, 1083
Laban W., 1067-8
Lourenna, 1067
Nancy, 1067
Patience (Sturdyven), 1067
Sarah J., 1067-8
Thomas, 1067
Thomas J., 1067
HAUGHMAN
Hiram, 756
HAUSE
Arabel B., 1002
Abel, 327
Abram, 330
Clark C., 1002
Elizabeth (Brest), 1002
Emanuel, 1001-2, 1085
George, 581
John, 998, 1001
John M., 314, 576
Kit C., 1002
Laura A., 1002
Lydia, 998, 1002
Margaret, 998
Margaret (Hartman), 1001
Omer P., 1002
Otilla J., 1002
Peter J., 1002
Samuel B., 319
Sarah Jane, 1049
Stephen S., 1002
William, 1049
HAUK, HAWK, HAWKE
Catherine (Comrie), 1063
Charles D., 839, 845, 1080
Electa Stewart, 785
Ella, 845
James, 762, 988
James N., 1063
John, 313, 715
John S., 268
Mary E. (Dial), 839
P. M., 398, 704
Peter M., 304, 311
HAWKINS
Mr., 239
Angelina (Ferris), 959
Angus, 959
Charlotte, 954
Emily, 959
Henry, 307
Henry C., 322
James, 954, 958-9
Jane, 614, 959
John, 644, 958-9
John D., 310
Linda (Malsbury), 959
Marflitt, 318, 959
Nancy F., 959
Sandusky, 959
William, 958-9
HAWLEY
Dennis, 311
HAWOUT
Joseph, 1015
Lydia, 1015
HAWOUT continued
Mary J., 1015
HAWS
John, 617
HAWTHORNE
Frank, 330, 333
HAX
Cathrine, 921
Christopher, 580
J. C., 574
J. Christ., 574
Mary E., 921
Theodore, 921
HAYDEN
Julia, 842
Thomas, 333
William, 573-4
HAYS, HAYES
Mr., 411
A. H., 323
Allen, 328
Charles, 312
David, 146
Henry, 318
Henry C., 307
Isabella, 851
John, 327
Lawrence, 516
Lucy (Webb), 173
Oden, 686
Robert, 687
Rutherford B., 173, 193, 379
Sina, 981
Thomas, 283, 686-7
HAYWARD
(mill), 546
Mr., 946
A. A., 474
A. O., 510
Charles, 808
Cora, 808
David, 264, 502, 759
George B., 323
J. N., 321
M. A., 580
Shirrill J., 332
HAYWOOD
James H., 310
HAZLITT
Martha N., 938
HAZZARD
Dr., 350-1, 411, 613
Cord, 840
Frank Corwin, 840
J. S. R., 348, 351, 398, 409-10, 647, 650, 839, 1083
James S. R., 1059
Mary, 840
Mary E. (Price), 840
Mary Julia, 840
Mary P. (Rankin), 840
Sally, 840
Theodore, 840
HEAD
M. A., 624-5
HEAL
Caroline G. O., 524
HEARD
T., 503
HEARIMAN
Stephen A., 309
HEART
Hugh, 314
HEASLETT
Abram E., 319
HEATH
Mr., 699
Asher B., 704
Daniel, 309
Uriah, 501
HEATON
Abner, 637
Abraham, 637
Amos, 320
Henry, 637
James, 637
John, 263, 605, 637, 644, 648-9
Jonah, 307
Marion, 320
T. J., 320
HEBBLE
Joseph, 1043, 1084
Mary E. (Casad), 1043
HECK
David P., 328
Henry, 329
J. H. (Rev.), 513
Peter, 716
HECKEWELDER
Mr., 99, 100
Mary, 54, 100, 158
HECKMAN
Absolom, 313
HEDGES
Elizabeth, 993
Harriet (Miller), 676
James, 156, 993
Jane, 993
Jonas, 881
Josiah, 158
Josie, 988
Mary, 463, 881
Mary T., 993
Mert M., 333
Rebecca (Dunlap), 993
Samuel, 881, 988, 993
Samuel T., 993
Sarah, 988, 993
Seaton J., 676
Tabatha, 993
William, 612
HEDRICK
(family), 771
Mr., 330
Anna, 750
Charles, 313
David, 750
David B., 314
Henry, 352-4, 502, 750
Isaac, 748, 750, 769
Joseph, 750
Joshua, 330
Lewis, 327, 748-50
Mahala, 750
P., 748, 759
P. L., 324
Philip, 750, 755
Rebecca, 750
Samuel, 748, 750

HEDRIETH
Philip, 304
HEFFELFINGER
J. E., 1080
Joseph E., 841
HEFFLEY
Charles, 318
HEFFNER
Henry, 1028
Margaret, 1028
Rebecca A., 1028
HEIDY
Henry, 329
Simon L., 329
HEIGLEY
Jacob, 304
HEGERMAN
John, 394
HEIL
John, 314
HEINDEL
M., 618
HEINICKE
Rev., 688
HEISKELL
Mr., 768
Ada, 1069
Adam, 1068
D., 409, 411
D. O., 643, 750, 755, 771-2, 1068-9
Daniel O., 263-4, 1068
Drusilla, 1068-9
Elizabeth, 761, 1069
Elizabeth (Plummer), 1068
John, 327, 410, 618, 761, 1068-9
Lawrence, 1069
Margaret, 1068
Mary D., 1068
Mary H., 1069
Mary (Paist), 755, 1069
William, 1069
HELFREY
Margaret, 849
HELFRICH
Nicholas, 311
HELLER
Elias, 689
HELLMAN
Amos, 327
HELMER
Stephen, 311
HELWIG
Eliza A. (Miller), 841
George, 841
J. B., 358, 505, 513, 539, 841, 1080
Jacob, 841
HEMPLEMAN
Aaron W., 328
Daniel, 756
HEMPLETON
George, 644, 737, 748
HENDERSHOTT
E. G. (Mrs.), 511
Isaac, 264, 267, 348, 469, 511, 612
J. (Dr.), 348-50, 361
HENDERSON
Albert, 581
HENDERSON continued
Alexander, 145
B. F., 573-4
Charles, 581
Henry, 308
John M., 304
HENDRICKS
Benjamin, 669
Blanche, 660, 975, 978
Daniel, 330, 653
John, 322
Susan (Taylor), 975
William, 660, 663-4, 666, 975
HENDRICKSON
David, 328
Winfield S., 308
HENKEY
Belthaser, 304
HENKLE
(see also HINKLE),
Benjamin, 560
Catharine T., 836
Clarinda, 502
Clark, 318
D. W., 644
Jacob A., 318
John, 635
M. M., 351, 460, 466, 469, 573
Margaret, 1035
Mary, 1035
Morris, 460
Moses, 352, 460, 503, 560, 665, 676-7, 877, 1035
Nancy, 677
S. S., 502
Samuel, 351-2
Saul, 263-4, 268, 270, 439-40, 449, 456, 459-60, 464, 500, 503, 559, 583, 607, 618, 634, 650, 665, 677, 743, 835, 954, 956
Silas, 757
William D., 531
HENLEY
John, 318
Rev., 515
HENNEPIN
Father, 96
Louis, 23, 25
HENNESSY
James, 516, 576, 579
John, 841
Julia (Hayden), 842
Maggie, 842
T. B., 1080
Thomas B., 841
HENRY
Mr., 121, 772
Alexander, 41, 43
Benjamin, 971
Betsey, 971
Bridget, 516
David, 290
Elizabeth (Johnson), 971
Elliott C., 327
Gen., 76
H. H., 302
HENRY continued
Hamilton H., 309, 650
John, 650, 971
Henshaw, 314
Johnson, 961, 971
Jonathan, 971
Lavina, 961, 971
Nancy, 971
Martha, 971
Patrick, 334
Polly, 971
R. W., 354
Rebecca, 999, 1000
Robert, 506
Ruth (Householder), 772
Sarah, 971
Stephen H., 309
Thomas, 313
William, 160, 309, 638, 650, 971
William G., 806
William H., 320
HENSBARGER
Mr., 739
HENSHAW
Henry T., 312
HENSLEY
Adam, 318
Dr., 718
L., 320
Peter, 314, 318
HENSON
William, 581
HENTHORN
Henry C., 327
HENZEL
Martin, 311
HEP
John, 744
HERBERT
William, 647
HERBLE
Dr., 351
HERMAN
William H., 318
HERMON
Charles, 324
HEROLD
Amos J., 304
HERR
Aaron, 303-4
John, 318
Julia, 1034
Martin M., 303
William, 501
HERRIGAN
Bernard, 304
HERRIMAN
John M., 313
HERROD
C. G., 769
HERRON
Charles A., 311
J. W., 532
HERRSHY
Abraham, 1032
Andrew, 1032-3
Anna, 1033
Barbara, 1033
Benjamin, 1032
Catharine, 1032-3

HERRSHY continued
Christian, 1032-3
Elizabeth, 1033
Esther, 1032-3
Esther (Kauffman), 1033
Henry, 1032-3
Isaac, 1032
Jacob, 718, 328, 1032-3
Jefferson, 328
John, 1032-3
Magdalena, 1033
Magdalina (Bachman), 1032
Maria, 1032-3
Maria (Acker), 1032-3
Odti, 1032
Peter, 1032
William B., 332
HERSCHLER
Louis, 318
HERSHBERG
Henry, 323
Louis, 318
HERTZLER
Mr., 475
Barbara, 849
Catharine, 849
Daniel, 595, 629, 728, 849, 1029
HESS
Frances E. (Maxwell), 842
John, 842
John L., 842
Maria Ann, 842
Martha, 842
Mary J., 842
Nancy E., 842
Sarah J., 842
Sarah (Marsteller), 842
Sibbia Ann, 842
Sibbia (Mills), 842
Thomas, 327
Thomas M., 842
HESTER
Elizabeth, 957
HETZLER
(property), 997
HIBBARD
Eunice E., 785
HICKENLOOPER
Andrew, 193
HICKEY
Florence (Tidball), 842
John F., 312, 314
L. J., 1080
Lawrence J., 842
Patrick J., 329
HICKMAN
L. D., 650
HICKS
Elias, 765
T. James, 770
Thomas J., 322, 769
William, 308
HIESTAND
Capitola, 1049
Flora, 1049
Henry, 1049
J. W., 649
Jacob, 1049
Lenora, 1049
Mary A. (Brubaker), 1049
HIESTAND continued
McLellan, 1049
Vandalia, 1049
William P., 333
HIGGINS
Mr., 274, 523
David, 264, 607
Elizabeth V., 1031
Ida, 1031
HIGHEY
G. E., 1080
HIGHFIELD
Mary, 992
HIGHLEY
Ella (Hauk), 845
Gomer E., 842
HIGHWOOD
E., 330
Edward, 327
James, 327, 330
HILDEBRAND
Samuel F., 329
HILDRETH
Martha M., 988
Mary, 988
Sylvester, 988
HILI
L. W. T., 328
HILL
Calderwood, 748, 756
Charles, 313
Charles S., 333
Charles W., 298, 324
Cornelius, 766
Daniel, 635
Dorcas L., 515
E. (Rev.), 359
E. F., 653
Edmond, 756
George A., 323, 328
Henry, 314
John, 329
Joseph, 500
Lewis, 756
Littlejohn, 330
Lydia, 640
Mary, 509, 515
N. C. M., 317
Robert, 324
Robert B., 328
Robert J., 515
Samuel, 324
Sarah E., 515
Thomas, 536, 907
W. D., 562, 601
William, 322
William D., 546
William T., 733
HILLMAN
James (Col.), 153
HILTEBRUN
Eli M., 320
HIMES
J. M., 321
HINDES
James M., 328
HINES
Anthony, 516
HINKLE
(see also HENKLE),
Alexander D., 845
HINKLE continued
Alice D., 845
Alice S. (Dean), 845
Amanda, 845
Ann, 845
Bertha, 845
Charles D., 1043
D. W., 646
Elizabeth S., 845
Ellen H., 781, 845
Emma J., 845
George, 646
George W., 320
H. (Rev.), 514
Henry, 845
Ida Belle, 845
J., 1076
J. M., 1084
J. N., 1043
James, 845
John, 311, 781, 845
John C., 1043
John R., 845
Joseph, 845
Margaret, 845
Margaret A., 845
Margaret J., 845
Maria, 845
Mary, 781, 845
Mary A., 845
Mary A. (Way), 845, 1076
Mary Jane (Stratton), 845
Mary P., 845
Michael, 781
Michael W., 845
Rebecca, 845
Rebecca J., 845
Samantha (Kirkland), 1043
Sarah, 845, 1076
Sarah R., 845
Susan, 845
Susan W., 845
HINMAN
Harriet, 905
Justice, 905
Ruth (Buell), 905
HINTON
E. B., 331
HIPKINS
Maria, 795
HIRSHMAN
John, 318
HIRST
Thomas C., 318
HISSINGER
Philip, 308
HITCHCOCK
Mr., 729
Jesse D., 327
Judge, 167
HITCHMAN
Walter, 328
HITT
Daniel, 687
Thomas S., 500
HIVNER
Margaret, 707, 1050
HOADLY
S. B., 769
HOBSIN
William, 140

HOBSON
Mr., 190
HOCKETT
Dr., 703
J. P., 699
HOCKMAN
(mill), 703
Ann Eliza (Gochenour), 1002
Benjamin, 1002
Bettie, 1002
Emma, 1002
Frederick, 304
George, 1002
John, 1002
Lydia, 1002
Mary, 1002
Milton, 1002
Peter, 1002
S. H., 688
S. R., 1085
Samuel R., 1002
William, 1002
HODGE
Andrew, 352, 440, 460, 606, 660, 669, 955, 997, 1031
Charles, 653
Eliza, 1073
Isabel (McTire), 955, 997
J. M., 410, 976
James, 665
Jane, 342
Jane M., 997
Jane (Wright), 705, 1031
M. J., 411
Mary Ann (Hunter), 976
N., 586
Paulina H., 1031
Sarah M. C., 955
Thomas, 333
HODGSON
Isaac, 320
HODSON
Florence, 1011
HOFF
Carl, 489
HOFFMAN
Jacob, 308, 312
John, 319
John H., 534
Martin, 318
William, 322
HOGAN
Dennis, 516
HOGG
John, 654
Samuel, 271
HOGLEN
James R., 882
Marianna T., 882
HOGUE
William R., 748
HOGUET
Ch., 489
HOKE
Elizabeth, 917
Simon P., 312
HOLBROOK
Calvin B., 313
HOLCOMB
A., 343, 394, 397, 628, 635
HOLDEMAN
W. George, 317
HOLDERMAN
(quarry), 155
HOLFORD
F., 366, 1080
Frederick, 846
George T., 846
Harriet Bushnell, 846
Louisa (Weismann), 846
Margaret (Sampson), 846
HOLL
James M., 304
HOLLAND
Charles, 933
Margaret (Tuttle), 933
HOLLEPETER
Andrew J., 310
HOLLINGSWORTH
(merchant), 1084
E., 767
I. H., 410, 1076
Israel, 745
J. H., 920
Rachel E. (Wildman), 1076
HOLLISTER
Geo. H., 302
HOLLOWAY
(commissioner), 394
B., 1080
Benjamin, 846
Carroll J., 333, 847
Christie, 846-7
Christie J., 313, 331
Electa (Lawrence), 847
Harriet, 847
Isaiah, 766
J., 766
J. C., 397, 583
Maria (Mitchell-Rodefer), 847
Martha (Branson), 846
Mary A., 847
Phoebe (Crispin), 846
William, 263, 748-9, 755, 846
HOLMAN
Arthur D., 988
Caroline, 988
Edward P., 988
Ester, 988
Herbert W., 988
Leonard, 988
Martha M. (Hildreth), 988
Nancy (Young), 988
Parley, 988
Robert L., 988
Walter H., 988
HOLMES
Alexander, 153
Cyrus L., 320
Harvey H., 307
John, 744, 748, 772, 775-6
William, 707-8, 713, 771
HOLSTEIN
Maria (Karg), 990
HOLT
C. B., 321
George W., 271
Mortimor, 775
HOLTZ
HOLTZ continued
B., 576
Benedict, 575-6
HOMER
George C., 704
HONAFINGER
John H., 321
HONEY
Sarah J., 941
HONKER
John, 311
HOOD
Dr., 718
HOOK
A. D., 564
John, 312
HOOKER
Gen., 173
HOOPER
Zachariah, 321
HOOREN
Alfred, 319
HOOVER, HOVER
Mr., 293
John, 319
John H., 313
Michael, 318
HOPE
Christopher, 322
James, 322
Luke, 322, 760
HOPKINS
L. C., 889
Mary, 706
Richard, 607, 634
HORD
Oliver W., 314
HORN
Harvey, 307
Oliver P., 333
HORNBECK
Dr., 718
HORNER
Anna, 1016
George, 358
W. R., 280
HORNEY
C. A. (Mrs.), 1061
George, 333
Paris, 322, 1061
HORNISH
Amos, 330
HORR
Calvin, 869
Elizabeth (Morgan), 869
James S., 324
Lillian G., 869
W. P., 320
HORSEMAN
Joe, 329
Amos, 309
HORSHELL
Edward, 327
HOSKINSON
W. S., 536, 539
HOSTERMAN
Mr., 513
D. R., 1080
David R., 847
Harriet A. (Chatterton), 847

HOSTINS
W.S., 586
HOTSENPILLER
Boyd, 549
Charles, 502
Charles W., 331
E.R., 545, 575, 1080
Edward R., 847
Mary A., 904
Virginia, 809
HOUCHINS
John, 314
HOUCK
Charles W., 333
Edwin L., 445
Emma E., 848
George, 848
Mary (Snyder), 848
S.J., 314
Virlinda (Johnson), 848
W.H., 1080
William H., 848
HOUGH
William T., 293, 617
HOUGHTON
Frank H., 319
HOULAND
A.C., 491
HOULTON
S.P., 635
HOUSE
George D., 302
HOUSEHOLDER
John, 612
Ruth, 648, 772
HOUSEMAN
(family), 871
Isaac, 263
HOUSTON
Asbury, 756, 768
Edwin D., 769
Eliza (Pearce), 755
F.L., 310
H.C., 300
Henry C., 263
J. Asbury, 759
Jane, 759
Jennie (Bales), 975
Joseph, 759, 848
Joseph A., 748-9
Lawrence C., 975
Leon H., 264, 1083
M.L., 348
Mary, 759
Mary C. (Bacon), 849
Maurice, 975
Milt, 768
Milton L., 848
R. (Dr.), 347-9, 759-60
Robert, 531, 755, 757, 848, 1062
Sarah L., 1062
T.F., 748
Thomas F., 974
W.L., 974-5
HOWARD
Col., 148
Father, 520-1, 760
Maurice, 519, 598
Sarah, 509
Solomon, 352, 354, 501,
HOWARD continued
Solomon, 531-2, 1065
Thomas H., 509
William C., 319
HOWBERT
A.R., 513
HOWE
Mrs., 1047
F.M., 373
Fred M., 332
Phoebe, 899
HOWELL
Frank, 324
J.S., 975
Jacob H., 611
John, 263, 300, 348, 410, 594
Mary, 821
Rebecca J., 1075
S., 408
Samuel, 765
Samuel C., 765
Samuel G., 310
HOWETT
John A., 329
Joseph R., 312
Peter, 328
HOYT
Laura L. (Marsh), 992
HUBBARD
Albert H., 321
Bernard S., 321
HUBBLE
Jacob, 736
R., 321
Richard H., 511
Sally, 790
Samson, 601, 607-8, 611-12, 618, 634
Sarah, 802
HUBEN
D.V., 583
Daniel, 583
Daniel H., 580
Daniel J., 328
Henry, 299
HUBER
Henry, 716
HUBERT
Albert, 304
HUCKINS
J., 321
HUDJUL
Richard, 724
HUDSON
Mr., 1069
Charles, 581
Marianna (Oxtoby), 966
W.J., 769
William, 324, 650
William J., 769, 966
HUFF
Amos, 618
Noah, 728
HUFFMAN
A.O., 263, 321
Absalom G., 304
Ann E. (Tennant), 989
Barbara (Hertzler), 849
Catharine, 706, 988
Col., 190
HUFFMAN continued
D.C., 351, 1080
David C., 849
Eliza (Donnels), 706
Elizabeth, 800
Elizabeth J. (Donnel), 850
Fred W., 302
George, 322
George R., 311
George W., 989
Henry, 706, 988
Herbert, 614
Herbert W., 633, 849
J. Donnel, 850
J.S., 580
Jacob, 283, 633, 706, 849, 988
James D., 328
John W., 989
Lewis, 706
Lewis C., 510, 628, 779, 849
Maggie, 850
Margaret (Helfrey), 849
Martha, 706, 988
Mary C., 989
Mary J., 779
McClung, 510
Nettie B., 989
Ogden A., 327
Oscar L., 989
Peter, 318
Rachael, 706, 988
Ruben, 328, 706, 988-9
Sallie E., 989
Samuel, 629, 706, 849, 988, 1080
Sarah, 614, 633, 849
Sarah (Tennant), 849
Stephen, 849
W.B., 267
W.S., 579-80
William, 311-12, 331
William S., 332
William T., 989
HUGHEL
Lewis, 700
Marion, 586
HUGHES, HUGHS
(artist), 490
A., 328
Benjamin, 330, 756
Charles H., 307
David, 291
John, 310, 519
Michael, 519
Patrick, 318
Rebecca Jane, 831
HULL
Elijah, 381
Gen., 164, 384
Trustrim, 648-9
William, 67, 72, 122-3
HULLINGER
Elizabeth (Maggert), 994
Lemuel, 304, 312
Mary F., 994
Selty, 291
Valentine, 994
William, 312
HULSEY

HULSEY continued
Clara D., 787
HUME
A.F., 531
John, 744
John S., 531
Matthew W., 644
Sarah, 644
HUMPHREY
A.J., 321
Adelaide, 855
Amanda, 990
Catharine (Keifer), 989-90
Charles, 308, 318
Charles H., 990
D.E., 302
Dr., 962
Emma C., 990
Emma E., 991
George, 119
George H., 308, 990
George W., 304
Harvey, 511
J.W., 321
James, 347-8, 598, 989-90, 991
Jane (Ward), 989
John, 259, 283-4, 290, 341-2, 426, 432, 450, 452, 460, 504, 606, 608, 611, 615, 743, 877, 989, 1052
John A., 342, 990
Mary, 990
Robert, 352, 460
William, 855
HUMPLEMAN
Isaac I., 329
HUNDLEY
Andrew P., 311
Harvey, 313
HUNT
(farm), 556
(mansion), 340
Mr., 381
Alexander, 311
Anne (Brewster), 850
Col., 465, 469
Dr., 383, 666
Henry J., 193
Isaiah, 748
J.S.B., 330
James M., 274, 277, 473, 601
John, 260, 267, 460, 598, 616, 634, 850
John E., 126
Josiah J.B., 320
Judge, 583, 727
Leuella J. (Kitchen), 1051
M.P., 1051
R., 410
Ralph, 307
Richard, 260, 383, 440, 451
Richard W., 598, 607, 634, 850, 1004
W.T., 660
William, 291, 300-1, 319, 339, 348
William F., 319
William T., 664
HUNTER
(family), 666
Alonzo, 989
Bell, 989
Blanche (Hendricks), 660, 975, 978
Bruce, 976
Dr., 643, 669
Eli, 976
Eliza Ann, 989
Elizabeth, 660, 975, 982
Franklin C., 975
Frank Pearl, 989
Frederick M., 975
George, 660, 975, 989
Hocking H., 272, 941
James, 660, 975
James M., 975
Jeremiah, 660, 975
John, 975
John W., 975
Jonathan, 660, 663-5, 975
L., 975-6, 978
L. Jonathan, 975
Lemuel, 537, 670
Levi, 311
Lewis, 976, 989
M.R., 557, 666, 670
Margaret (Seibert), 989
Maria (Miller), 993
Marietta, 989
Martin, 669
Mary, 660, 975
Mary A., 978
Mary Ann, 975-6
Mary C., 975
Milton R., 975, 1084
Miranda, 975
Miranda E., 976
Nancy, 660, 975
Nancy J. (Goodlove), 975
Nancy (Marsh), 976
Rachel, 660, 975
Sallie C., 975
Samuel, 989, 993
Sarah, 660
Sarah J., 976
Sarah (McConkey), 975
Vincent, 975
William, 660, 664, 975-6, 978
HUNTING
Samuel, 270
HUNTINGTON
Annie, 851
Annie (Swaney), 851
Ellen (Pilkington), 851
George W., 851
Hannah D. (Pierce), 851
Hugh, 851
Hugh K., 327
Martha (Kirkpatrick), 850
Nathaniel, 851
Rachael, 851
Samuel, 120, 161, 450
William, 347, 850, 1057
HUPMAN
Caroline, 1043
Charlotte, 1043
David, 1043
Elizabeth, 1043
HUPMAN continued
Ellen Ann, 1043
Harriet F., 1043
Jacob, 1043
John, 1043
John W., 329
Maria E. (Miller), 1043
Martin, 1043
Mary E., 1043
HUPP
John, 689
HURD
Edward, 1001
Elizabeth, 1001
Emma E., 1001
Simeon, 653
HURIN
Cynthia A. (Halsey), 837
James K., 837
HURSH
Abram, 309
Cyrus, 328
HURST
John V., 321
HURT
F.W., 525
HUSTED
Jennie, 515
John, 707
HUSTON
Mr., 238
Paul, 450
HUTCHINS
Elias, 623
HUTCHESON
569
HUTCHINSON
Augustus, 756
Henry, 321
John B., 311
Samuel, 756
HUTTON
E., 757
Epaminondas, 748
Levi, 765
HUYEL
Albert, 314
HYDE
J.H., 312
Udney, 287-9
HYER, HYERS
Abram, 766
Absalom, 304
Samuel, 635
HYLE
Adam, 516
Samuel, 319
HYLSE
Henry, 381
Isaac, 381
HYPES
Rev., 624
W.L., 503, 624
William L., 354
ICENBARGER
Alexander, 304, 314
Gabe, 442
Gabe C., 311
Gabriel, 611
Granny, 290, 441-2
John, 314

ILAFF
James B., 327
ILIFF
John, 310
ILLEYS
Michael, 317
IMHOFF
A. J., 536
IMLAY
(historian), 254
INGALLS, INGLES
Pearl, 649-50, 653
Rev., 624
INGERSOLL
Albert L., 324
Jasper, 331
Oscar E., 313
Owen, 314
INGLAND
Isaac, 328
INGRAM
Amelia, 613, 896
INLOW
Abraham, 259, 735, 739, 745
Anna, 735
Catherine, 735
Henry, 735
Jemima, 735
John, 624
Margaret, 735
Margaret (Foley), 735
INMAN
Matthew, 618
INSKIP
John, 502
IRELAND
George W., 328
IRENBARGER
Granny, 290
IRVIN
Coryington S., 304
Martha, 1019
S. T., 549
William H., 302, 307, 322
William J., 320, 323
IRVINE
Col., 183
IRWIN
W. H., 330
William, 634, 758
ISAACO
I., 515
ISAACS
Ike, 579
JACHONOSKY
I. B., 579
JACKSON
A., 575
Abram W., 333
Augustus, 319
Gen., 388, 559
Isaac, 755
John, 707, 718, 791
Jonathan, 511
Maggie E. (Richards), 976
Mary, 791
Mary J., 791
Nellie (Lowry), 718
Rev., 669, 697, 759
Samuel, 64
JACKSON continued
Stonewall, 185-6
W. B., 650, 653
W. P., 976, 1084
William, 327
JACO
Henry A., 307
JACOBS
Mr., 932
Chester A., 851
Corina May, 851
Cyrus, 328
David G., 312
Ed, 635
Edward N., 312, 851
Fred P., 851
Grace Iva, 851
Henry A., 311
Isaac, 647, 851, 860
Joseph G., 851, 1081-2
Letitia (Sterling), 851
Letta Belle, 851
Mary A., 865
Mary Minerva (Hamilton), 851
Una (Stuart), 851
William, 669
Winfield S., 851
JACOBY
Henry, 1056
John H., 1056
Rachel E., 1056
Rebecca (Curry), 1056
JAMES
(historian), 389
Americus, 311
Caroline (Black), 1014
Col., 347, 401
David, 954
John, 644
Joseph A., 626
Robert, 687
William, 331
William H., 1014
JANEY, JANNEY
Dr., 350
Elizabeth, 759
Ruth, 759
JANITOR
John, 767
JARBO
Philip, 259, 290, 674-5
JARDINE
Clara L., 852
James, 852, 314
M. L., 1081
Marion, 852
Mary Alice, 852
Mary L. (Voll), 852
Robert, 333, 852, 1081
JAYNE
D. W., 581
Gabriel, 867
Katie, 867
Sarah (Fiegley), 867
William, 566
JEFFERIES
D. P., 348, 594, 852, 1081
JEFFERSON
Thomas, 197, 743
JELLICER
JELLICER continued
Francis, 329
JELLY
John, 317
JENKINS
Amon, 1044
Anne E., 1044
Charlotte, 903
Charlotte J., 1044
Daniel, 318, 1043
David, 328, 994, 1012
David G., 1044
E. N., 1081
Edward Noah, 852
Elizabeth, 1012
Elizabeth (Ford), 1043
Elizabeth (Moore), 1043
Elmore, 1044
Ephraim S., 1044
George W., 1044
J. P., 328
John D., 633
Louis, 852
Lucy (Law), 852
Malinda, 1012
Marilla, 1044
Mary, 852
Mary (Scifers), 994
Rachael (Sayre), 1044
S. S., 704
W. B., 711, 1043-4
Wiley, 697
William, 348, 704, 1018, 1085
William Belford, 1044
JENNINGS
George, 271
Hannah, 706
Isaac, 837
Martha (Halsey), 837
Peter, 841
JEWETT
George M., 460
George W., 268, 274, 352, 560, 607
S. (Rev.), 762
JITT
William H., 320
JOBES
Alonzo, 976
Joel, 976
Luella M., 976
Luther, 976
Richard, 976
Sarah J. (Silvers), 976
William, 670, 976, 1084
JOHN
H. D., 302, 317, 575
Howard D., 323, 368, 397
JOHNSON
Mr., 261
Adelaide (Humphreys), 855
Andrew, 455
Andy, 1038
Ann, 1054
Arthur, 1044
B. F., 574
Bill, 167
Catharine, 933
Daniel, 755
David, 646

JOHNSON continued
David L., 322
Dr., 703
E., 320
E.R. (Rev.), 710-11
Eastman, 491
Edward, 291
Elder, 650
Eli C., 304
Elizabeth, 848, 971
Esther, 1054
Firth, 311
Frances, 1044
Francis, 723
Frank, 720
Frederick, 455
George, 653, 855
George F., 311, 398
H.W., 504
Isaac H., 307
J., 573
J.C., 927
James, 280, 445, 539, 743, 542, 703, 757
James E., 646
Jane, 855
Jephtha, 755
John, 160, 313, 359, 369, 848
John E., 311, 1058
John H., 312, 327, 397
John W., 318, 748
Josiah, 313
Lewis, 323
Lucy M. (Slack), 920
M.D., 920
Maggie, 943
Marie, 524
Mark, 1054
Nancy, 945
O.B., 280
Obed, 756
Paschal A., 313
R.M. (Col.), 374
Rebecca, 1006
Richard, 1039
Richard M., 71, 364
Robert, 331, 348, 554, 855, 1081
Robert F., 855
Samuel, 331
Sarah Jane (Weller), 1058
Stephen, 393
Thomas, 312
Virlinda, 848
W.F., 328
William, 646, 767, 855
William D., 264, 746
William E., 327
William N., 307
JOHNSTON
Alexander, 700
Charles E., 856
Elizabeth (Garst), 856
Francis, 723, 1044
Jackson, 314
Joseph P., 308
James, 606, 634, 855
John, 855, 939, 1081
John Taylor, 490
Lucy M. (Slack), 856
JOHNSTON continued
M.D., 856, 1081
Mary (Garst), 856
Mary R. (Burgess), 855
Samuel, 308
Stephen, 373
William, 727
JOINER
David, 308
JOLIET
2203, 96
JOLLY
Samuel T., 333
JONES
Miss, 1077
Abel, 1069
Alfred, 775
Amos, 328
Andrew, 307, 329
Ann A., 1069
Anna P., 959
Anna (Schickadantz), 1069
Aquilla, 592
Arthur Edwin, 959
Benjamin, 992
Benjamin A., 312
C. (Rev.), 504
Charlotte, 1069
Charles A., 391
Daniel, 639-40, 644, 649, 1069
David, 36, 291, 643, 685, 970, 1008, 1069
Dennis, 268
Ed C., 1083
Edward C., 1069
Edwin, 324
Eliza, 959
Eliza (Crabill), 985
Elizabeth, 817, 992
Elizabeth J., 974
Emma, 959, 1069
Enoch, 1069-70
Erasmus, 1051
Ethel A., 1070
Fred C., 194
G.W., 748, 770
George, 640, 660, 663, 655
George F., 311
George R., 959
George W., 593, 756, 769
Harriet, 996
Isaac C., 1070
Isaiah, 1069
J.M., 193, 360, 762, 1070-71, 1073
Jackson, 757
James, 330, 644, 992, 1069
James M., 685
Jane (Ellis), 970
Jemima C. (Bodkin), 996
Jenkin S., 327
Jennie (Pringle), 1070
John, 640, 959, 979, 1069
John H., 996
John W., 959
Jonathan, 309, 660
Josiah, 665
Justis, 450
Kiziah, 685
JONES continued
Levi, 410, 756, 769, 1069
Lewis, 1069
Lincoln S., 332
Luther, 670
Lydia, 685
Malinda, 992
Margaret, 685, 1008, 1067, 1069
Margaret (Bruner), 1008
Maria, 677, 1069
Maria (Dye), 992
Marquis, 1069
Mary, 644, 685, 1069
Mary (Allston), 1069
Mary Ann, 970
Mary C., 1069
Martin, 327, 330, 1069
Martin V.B., 1069
Matilda, 1051
Michael, 1069
Milton, 1069
Minnie, 959
Morgan, 1069
Nancy D. (Schobey), 1069
Newton B., 313
Presley, 691, 756, 769, 1069-70
Pringle C., 1070
Rachel, 979
Raymond W., 329
Rebecca (Harvey), 1069
Riley, 304
Robert H., 959
Sandusky, 318
Sarah Jane (Pringle), 1073
Simeon C., 304
Susan, 1069
Sylvester, 318
Thomas, 959, 992
Thomas E., 769, 1069
Thomas W., 1069
W.E., 593
Walter, 992
Werdan, 992
William, 318, 633, 648, 1069
William A., 665
William G., 194
William W., 320
JORDAN
A.L. (Rev.), 510, 649
John, 313
William K., 704
JOUETT
C., 67
JUDSON
(paint mfg.), 546
JUDY
Amaziah, 648, 959-60, 963
Ann (Nichelson), 963
Bolivar, 648
David, 319
Hopy Ann (Nichelson), 960
Jacob, 381
Jesse, 318
John, 259, 637, 640, 650, 659-60, 971
Joshua, 654

JUDY continued
Lydia (Hill), 640
Patrick, 324
Phoebe (Lamaster), 637
Samuel H., 329
Temperance, 643, 944, 970-1
JUNCKER
Henry Damian, 519
JUNKIN
Elizabeth, 743
William, 743
JUPPENLATZ
Fred D., 319
JUSCHO
Adophus, 307
JUSTICE
John S., 327
JUTTING
J. H., 520, 522
KAISER
Jacob, 311
KALBAUCH
Herman, 489
KALBFUS
C. C. (Rev.), 697
Charles, 624-5
KALISHER
William, 328
KALT
Nicholas, 314
KAME
Elijah S., 845
KAMMERER
F. H., 491
KANE
Jacob B., 307
KAOVE
William P., 313
KARG
Elizabeth, 990
Elizabeth (Benedict), 990
Ellanora, 990
Erastus Clyde, 990
John Henry, 990
Leah Jane, 990
Leonard, 990
Maria, 990
Mary Elizabeth, 990
Samuel, 990
Sarah, 990
Ulysses Grant, 990
KARR
William, 617
KATZENREUTER
Hugh, 489
KAUFFMAN
Abraham, 312, 318, 1020
Anna, 1030, 1032
Anna (Erb), 1030
Anna (Harnish), 1030
Benjamin, 1030
Christian, 1030, 1032
David, 1030
Elizabeth, 716, 1030
Emanuel, 1030
Emma, 1030
Esther, 1033
Francis, 1030
Henry, 321, 647, 650, 653, 1030
KAUFFMAN continued
Hattie, 1030
Hetty, 1030
Hugo, 489
J. C., 795
Jacob, 1030
Jacob E., 324
John, 328, 1030
Joseph N., 1030
Laura, 1030
Levi, 328, 1030
Lizzie, 1030
M., 574, 579, 581
M. M., 515, 579
Magdaline (Yoder), 1030
Mary, 1030
Michael, 574, 598, 716
Reuben, 1030
Sarah, 1030
Susan, 1030
W. H., 575
KAUTZ
August V., 193
KAY
Charles S., 332, 566
Clarence H., 333
Clara (Deckert), 856
George W., 327
Isaac, 267-9, 349-51, 856, 904, 1081
James, 856
KEARN
C. A., 1061
KEARNEY
James F., 519
KECK
Rev., 759
KEESTON
Robert, 146
KEEVER
Abraham, 707
KEEYS
John M., 511
KEFAVER
William H., 312
KEFFLER
Jacob, 313
KEIFER
Anna M., 1050
Bethenia (Miller), 1050
Catharine, 707, 989-90, 1050
Charles, 858
Dr., 268, 369
Edmund H., 763, 1050
Eliza S. (Stout), 858
Elizabeth (Donnel), 343, 1050
George, 348, 573, 707, 990, 1050
George S., 1050
Horace, 858
J. D., 299
J. W., 280, 367, 369, 718, 733
J. Warren, 223, 263, 275, 278-9, 303, 321, 330, 371, 398, 594, 856-7, 941, 1036, 1081
James W., 858
John, 293, 343, 611-12,
KEIFER continued
John, 707, 1050
Joseph, 263, 291, 352, 460, 856
Joseph W., 193
Joseph Warren, 856-7
Lizzie D., 1050
Margaret, 990
Margaret (Hivner), 707, 1050
Mary, 598, 707, 1050
Mary (Smith), 856
Sally, 788
Sarah, 707, 1050
William White, 858
KEIL
G. W. (Rev.), 534
William G., 534
KEINFELTER
Jerry, 583
KEITH
Gov., 35
KELL
Henry, 299
KELLY
(shop), 482, 486, 545, 872, 891
Abner, 713
Athalinda, 903
Catherine, 614, 947
Charles W., 319
E. S., 859, 901
George P., 313
I. H., 576
J. H., 825
James, 321, 647, 858
James S., 579-80
John, 858, 903
Joseph, 321
Margaret (McBeth), 858, 903
Michael, 313, 516
Miranda, 623
O. S., 553-4, 556, 595, 1081
O. W., 859
Oliver, 472
Oliver S., 496, 499, 858, 947
Patrick, 313
Rachael, 850-1
Richard, 624
Ruth Ann (Peck), 858
Samuel, 736
Thomas, 634
W. C., 623-4
William, 625
KELLER
C. (Mrs.), 513
Caroline (Routzan), 915
Charles, 574
Ezra, 353, 512-13, 535, 915
George, 304
Jeremiah, 331
Jerry, 320
John, 686
John P., 304
KELSEY
John, 755
S. (Rev.), 762

KELSO
Aikin, 756
John, 748, 768
KEMP
C. T. M., 327
John, 686
Julia Ann, 932
W. E., 327
KEMPER
James S., 762
KEMPTON
William J., 327
KENDIG
Daniel, 312
Leve T., 307
Martin, 319
KENDRICKS
C. E., 626
KENNART
Thadeus, 314
KENNEDY
Mr., 380, 729
Charles, 991
D., 314
Dr., 351
Edward, 991
Elizabeth (Ann) (Wilson), 995
Ellen F. (Barker), 990
Emma, 819, 990-1
Franklin, 991
G. F., 349, 990-1
George, 299
George F., 990
George H., 819
Gordon C., 308
James B., 995
James J., 991
John, 319, 322
John J., 760
Judge, 913
Julia Ann, 990
M., 320
Mary Jane, 995
Michael, 516
Sarah W., 991
Thomas, 990-1
Walter W., 991
KENNEY
Charlotte (Maskill), 859
David, 859
David C., 859
Elam, 859
Martha, 859
Mary, 859
R. M., 1081
Robert M., 859
KENSETT
John F., 491
KENTON
Mr., 380
Simon, 146, 149, 221, 259, 290, 339-342, 425-6, 452, 542, 556, 616, 640, 659, 673-5, 686, 933, 948, 1077
KEPLER
John, 314
KEPLINGER
Ed J., 312
KERL
KERL continued
Henry, 311
KERN
Adam, 686
Joe C., 579
Philip, 686
KERR
Fray L., 333
George W., 333
Joseph, 281
KERSHNER
Adeline (Knaub), 860
Alice A., 860
Amanda F., 860
Benjamin F., 328
Col., 307
Daniel, 328
E. O., 635
Ed A., 575
Edwin O., 329
Ellen (Way), 1076
George E., 860
Hezekiah, 318, 583
Isaac, 860
Jacob, 598, 865
Jacob A., 860
John, 860, 1081
L., 320
Mary A., 860
N. C., 766
Nathaniel G., 329
Philip, 304, 859
Rebecca, 865
Rebecca A. (Ramsey), 860
Sarah C., 860
Sarah (Varvel), 865
Sarah (Worble), 860
W. A., 1076
William, 624, 860
KESLER
Adam, 635
Reuben, 633
KESTER
Jane, 699
John, 309
KETCHUM
C. W., 502
KETROW
Alfred H., 309
KEY
James, 714
KEYES
Elizabeth (Dynes), 958
KEYLOR
Elizabeth, 1026
KIBBLE
Louis, 304
KIBLINGER
(see also KIPLINGER)
(mill), 703
Mr., 688
Aaron, 314
Abram, 314
Adam, 291, 688
Benjamin, 314
Daniel, 291, 347, 686, 688
Eli, 1003
Elizabeth (Grube), 1003
Eve, 782
Eva Ann, 1003
KIBLINGER continued
Jacob, 291, 319, 684-5, 688, 1002
Jemima, 1003
Joanna, 1003
John, 1002-3
Lemuel, 1003
Lucinda, 1003
Mary Catharine, 1003
Mary Jane (Pence), 1002-3
Sylvanus, 1003
KIDDER
J. L., 546, 1081
Joseph L., 860
Matilda (Steele), 861
William S., 861
KIDWELL
A. P., 1044, 1084
Amos, 1044
Augusta (Sherman), 1044
Henry Stanley, 1044
Rachel, 1044
Vernon, 1044
KIGER
Moses, 319
KILBOURN
Col., 142
James, 141
KILER
George W., 327
KILGORE
Alice, 912
Henry D., 332
KILLEN, KILLON
John, 634
Michael, 311
Richard, 511
KILLER
Jacob C., 333
KILLS
Charlotte (Hawkins), 954
Father, 361
I., 329
J. M., 573
J. W., 268, 302, 546
Jacob, 307, 309, 461, 542, 573, 954
Jacob W., 953-4
James, 954
John, 954
John M., 308
Mary, 954, 1011
Rebecca S., 954
Sarah A., 954
Susan O., 954
W. A., 525
William, 318, 954
William A., 953-4
KILPATRICK
Margaret (Lang), 861
R. L., 368
Robert L., 331, 398, 861
Samuel, 871
Sarah Jane (Leuty), 871
KIMBALL, KIMBLE
Boswell, 644
Madison, 311
William, 313
William H., 328
KIMBERT

KIMBERT continued
Daniel, 304
KINDLE
I., 302
Isaac, 269, 312-13, 331
Louis, 596
Phoebe, 837
William F., 304, 313
KINDLEBARGER
Mr., 543
T. J., 473
KING
Mr., 410, 1042
A. L., 360, 513
C., 320
C. F., 575
Charity, 643
Col., 479
Daniel, 960
David, 300-1, 321, 472, 598, 638, 766
Edward, 174
Effie (McArthur), 174
Elizabeth, 1039
Enoch, 638, 643, 648-50, 960
Hugh, 654
Isaac, 330
J. R., 727, 729
Jennie, 300
John, 322, 638
John C., 576
John W., 302
Martha (Gaston), 960
Mary (Funston), 960
Mathew, 319
Mattie, 638
Olive M., 960
Oliver H., 312
R. L., 300
R. Q., 583, 585, 595
Spencer, 322
Thomas, 313-14, 571
Walter S., 960
William, 523-4
KINGHAM
John, 715
KINGORE
Amos, 953
Amy, 953
Azer, 953
Charles, 321, 953
Eddie, 953
Hannah (Buckley), 953
John, 618, 635
John A., 953, 1081
John H., 328
Samuel B., 318
William, 953
KINGSBURY
(boiler mkr.), 546
James, 138
KINKAID
William, 725
KINNANE
James J., 808
John, 576
Olive, 808
KINNERT
Oscar B., 308
William E., 322
KINNEY
D., 650
James, 267, 484
John, 516
Laughlin, 756, 759
Robert M., 332
KINSELLA
Thomas, 760
KINSMAN
John, 473
N. (Mrs.), 301
KIPLINGER
(see also KIBLINGER)
A. Philander, 1003
B. Franklin, 1003
Caroline, 1003
Daniel, 1003
Elizabeth Ann, 1003
Emma J. (Ernst), 1003
James, 1003
Joseph, 1003
Joseph C., 1003
Lucetta, 1003
Mahala (Shockey), 1003
Mary Jane, 1003
Philip, 1003
Philip Wilbur, 1003
Viola, 1003
William, 1003
KIRK
Rev., 697
KIRBY
I. M., 193
J. (Rev.), 697
Maurice, 536
KIRKER
Thomas, 137, 160, 239
KIRKHAM
(family), 399
Anna M., 961
Ann (Slee), 960
Anthony, 961
Charles H., 961
Elizabeth (Oates), 961
Ellen, 961
Frank H., 961
George C., 961
Glanora, 961
Harlan R., 961
James W., 961
Jesse G., 961
John, 960
John J., 960
John M., 961
Lavina (Henry), 961
Nora, 961
Stephen, 961
William, 649, 961
KIRKLAND
C. S., 586
Samantha, 1043
KIRKPATRICK
Alexander, 308
Anna M., 880
C. C., 280
Catharine, 1057
Hugh, 850, 1057
James, 303
John, 608, 634
Martha, 850
Rachael (Kelly), 850
KIRKPATRICK continued
S. Corinna (Reid), 862
Samuel, 329, 571
T. J., 333, 386, 566, 880
Thomas J., 571, 861, 1081
W., 329
William, 607-8
KIRKWOOD
Capt., 139
KISSELL
(mfg.), 550
A. S., 536
F. A., 579
KISSINGER
Annie M., 1037
Benjamin, 1037
Margaret, 1037
Michael, 312
KISSLER
Jacob, 730
KIST
Antionetta (Leffel), 870
Joseph, 309, 576, 870
KITCHEN
Abraham, 737-8, 744-5, 753, 1049-51
Anna, 1051
Annie (Bercau), 1050
E. J., 1051
Ed N., 318
Emma, 1051
Erasmus J., 311
Hannah H. (Ridge), 1051
L. N., 773
Ida, 1051
Isaac N., 744, 1051-2
J. S., 744, 746
Jane V., 1051
Jonathan S., 264, 1051
Leuella J., 1051
M. J., 1051
Margaret, 947
Margaret Ann, 1051
Mary H., 1051
Matilda, 752
Matilda (Jones), 1051
Sarah, 1049, 1051
Stephen, 737, 745, 1050
Stephen H., 1051
Warren A., 1051
William B., 1051
KITELL
Alex, 330
KITRIDGE
Boswell, 634
KITT
George, 948
Margaret J., 948
Peter, 616
Rachel, 623
Rachel (Prickett), 948
KISER, KIZER
Capt., 384
Catherine, 879
Col., 219, 862
David, 237, 264, 291, 309, 690, 862
Eli, 299, 690
Eva (Nawman), 690
Jacob, 980
Lydia, 690

KISER, KIZER continued
Mary, 980
Philip, 291, 685, 688, 690, 879
Phoebe, 690, 1025
Rebecca, 690
Susannah, 690
T., 397
Thomas, 219, 237, 267, 293, 332, 583, 690, 862
Wash., 311
KLAPP
Rev., 688
KLEIMAN
William, 786
KLEIN
E.B., 579
KLINE
Mr., 330
Abigail, 985
Amos, 311
Dr., 394
John S., 310
Solomon, 304
Tobias, 328
KLINEFELTER
Alexander, 328
Jeremiah, 310
Lydia, 1004
Susannah, 997
KLINGMAN
Rev., 504
KNAU
L., 490
KNAUB
(hotel), 479
Mr., 310
Adeline, 860
Annie, 865
Bennie, 865
Frances E. (Maxwell), 842
Francis M., 865
George, 795, 860
George H., 865
George S., 635, 860, 865
Gertrude R., 865
Henry C., 303
J.W., 394
Jacob E., 865
James W., 865
John, 842
John F., 865
Joseph A., 311
Julia A., 795
Laura B., 865
Mary, 795
Mary A. (Jacobs), 865
Mary E., 865
Philip, 865
Sarah C., 865
Wilbur, 865
KNECHT
Ad, 394, 398
Theo., 394
KNEPFLY
Frances A., 915
Lawrence, 915
KNICK
James L., 756
KNIGHT
KNIGHT continued
Mr., 397
Caroline (Fay), 1044-5
Jonah, 1044-5, 1084
KNISELY, KNEISLEY
Mr., 688
David M.C., 327
John, 158
KNOB
Sophia, 623
KNOOP
John, 153
KNOTE
J.M., 865, 1081
J. Monroe, 332
Margaret, 865
Samuel, 865
KNOTT
Mr., 727
Anna, 829
Clinton, 330
David P., 324
John, 324
John McC., 329
Peter, 311, 745
Samuel, 311
Samuel J., 317
William A., 327
KNOUSE
B. Addison, 318
KNOWLES
Mr., 403
KNOX
S.H., 575
Solathiel, 314
KNUTH
C.W., 514
KOBELANZ
Anna Mary, 865
Anna M., 866
Anna M. (Gram), 866
Annie M. (Snyder), 866
Blanche, 866
Charles E., 866
Christian F., 866
Clara Belle, 866
Daisy A., 866
Edwin, 866
Elva May, 866
Frederick, 517, 598, 724, 865-6
Frederick W., 866
Herman L., 866
John H., 866
Margaretta M. (Duhme), 865-6
Mary M., (Hackman), 865
KOCH
Franklin, 329
KOEK-KOEK
Louis Ritter, 489
KOFFMAN
Joseph, 698
KOLER
George, 308
KOLLEFROTH
Aug. H., 333
KOLP
Levi, 318
KOLSO
John, 749
KOOGEN
Ned F., 310
KOOKEN
Joshua C., 310
KOOKER
Nicholas F., 304
KOONTZ
Aaron, 312
KOSHON
Daniel, 330
KOST
J. (Dr.), 564
KOWALSKI
A., 489
KRAFT
John, 329
KRAPP
(band), 479-80
George, 580
KRAUS
Leon, 333
KREB
Mr., 139, 259, 426
KREDIEL
J., 536
KREFER
Fred J., 311
KREINER
Jacob, 313
KRESHNER
Philip, 476
KRUMM
Jacob, 312
KRUFT
John, 311, 576
KUHN
Jacob, 313
KUNKLE
Mary, 866
KURO
James E.,
KURTZ
Mr., 412
Conrad, 729
Daniel, 304, 317
James M., 310, 312
John N., 534, 597
KYLE
Barton S., 194
John, 649
John L., 319
Joseph, 359, 506, 787
St. John, 304
Thomas, 725
LADD
Joseph, 581
LACRONE
Lewis, 324
Melachon, 307
LADLEY
D.F., 743
Elder, 728
Oscar D., 304, 331
LAETZSCHE
William, 311
LAFFERTY
Mr., 866
C.C., 311
Catharine, 660
Catherine (Carson), 866
Frank J., 867

LAFFERTY continued
George M., 867
John, 450
Mary, 980
Samuel, 660, 663-5, 669
Samuel J., 328, 866
W. L., 576, 1081
William D., 318
William L., 327, 866
LAFLAND
Mary, 801
LAGARD
(missionary), 227
LAGONDA
Anna A. (Gardiner), 830
William, 830
LAING
Robert, 737
LAIRD
Miss, 643
David, 634, 962
Huldah, 962
Joseph, 761
LAMASTER
Phoebe, 637
LAMB
John, 308
LAMBERT
Burrel, 330
Elizabeth, 706
LAMBING
James, 322
LAMDIN
William, 500
LAMME
(cemetery), 716
Edwin H., 321
Gustavus B., 304
James, 707
John, 707
John F., 307
John W., 328
William E., 718
William O., 264
LANBAUGH
Daniel, 314
LANCY
Cephes, 328
Isaac H., 264, 789, 862
LANDAKER
Daniel J., 330
Gideon, 324, 327
Isaac, 769, 770
LANDFIELD
Mr., 771
LANDIS
Mr., 765
Jacob, 757
S., 313
LANE
Alva D., 976
Charlotte M., 976
Drucilla M., 976
George, 394
Ida E., 976
J. W., 976, 1084
Jacob W., 976
Peter, 304
Princess A. (Rollins), 976
Princess C., 976
Sarah J., 976
LANE continued
Sylvester L., 976
Willie O., 976
LANER
Henry, 328
LANG
James, 319
Margaret, 861
LANGDEN
Margaret, 1059
LANGHLIN
David, 330
LANGSTAFF
J. B., 650
LANIER
J. F. D., 837
LANKENAU
Dietrich, 580
LANKANAN
John, 323
LANNON
Gustavus B., 312
Michael, 760
LAPHAM
John, 312
LAPPVILLE
Michael, 312
LARD
David, 634
LARIMER
John H., 647
Richard, 307
LARKIN
Cynthia, 1068
David, 1063, 1068
John W., 934
Lelia (Tuttle), 934
Maria, 1063
Nancy (Harper), 1063, 1068
Perry (Mrs.), 767
LARWELL
Joseph H., 153, 156, 160
LARUE
George, 330, 333
LA SALLE
222, 229-30
LASSALLE
Louis, 489
LASALLE
Robert de, 23
LASLEY
Cynthia (McCumber), 867
Hiram G., 867
John F., 867
Mary E., 867
Rachel E. (Dunlap), 867
Stewart A., 867
LATHROP
D. Brainard, 330, 564
Levi, 268
LATTA
Mrs., 868
Mary E. (Minnich), 1031
Norman, 1031
LATTIMER
John, 267
Samuel, 304
LATTOURETTE
Robert, 328
LAUGHLIN
V. Codina, 491
LAUKENAU
John D., 331
LAW, LAWS
Dr., 400
John, 300
Joseph, 713
Lucy, 852
Rev., 697
LAWRENCE
(brothers), 544
Miss, 787
Mr., 617, 775
Mrs. Dr., 1068
Albert, 495
Augustus C., 562
D. C., 310, 618
Daniel, 767
Delaney, 304
Deluna, 328
Electa, 847
Hannah, 767
Horace, 847
J., 534
John H., 349
Margaret (Heiskell), 1068
Milo, 304
Thomas, 504
W. Rawlin, 318
LAWTON
Bro., 715
LAYBOURN
(family), 643
A. W., 1083
Abel, 327, 647, 919, 961-2
Abigail, 644
Abigail (Wood), 962
Alberta, 868
Almira (Palmer), 962
Alvira (McCollum), 868
Amos, 644, 647, 650, 961
Charles W., 868
Christopher, 268, 640, 644, 650, 961
David, 312, 650, 653
Elisha, 644, 961-2
Esther, 961
H. C., 576, 618, 1083
Henry C., 618, 868
Henry V., 318
James, 919
Joel, 644, 647, 961
John C., 756, 868, 962
John M., 618, 868
Joseph, 640, 650, 665, 961
Joseph W., 303
Judith, 962
L., 323
Margaret, 650
Margaret (Newlove), 640, 961
Mary (Skillings), 919
Milcah Newlove, 961-2
Nancy, 644, 650
Paul, 961-2
Sarah (Skillings), 919
Sarah L. (White), 868
William H. H., 327
Zerniah, 961
Zuruiah, 644
LAYTON

LAYTON continued
Adaline, 1018
Angeline (Wolf), 1003
Arthur, 271, 707, 1003
Betsey, 707
Caroline, 1031
Charles M., 1003
Clarence B., 1018
Claudius A., 1003
Cordelia, 1018
Elizabeth, 613, 877, 1045
Elizabeth (Baker), 1018
Elizabeth (Donnels), 706
Erastus, 321, 1018
Evaline (Tulis), 1003
Ezra N., 328
George, 343, 706, 1045, 1084
Harriet (Broughton), 1018
Harriet C., 1018
J. E., 328
John, 263, 268, 460, 707, 1018
John A., 1003
John E., 267, 269, 287, 288-9, 299, 324, 707, 718, 868
John S., 1018
Joseph, 270, 283, 450, 606, 707, 723, 877
Judge, 725, 730
Lillie E., 1018
Lucinda, 1003
Martha J., 1018
Mary, 1046
Mary A., 1018
Mary Ann (Swinhart), 868
Mary (Scorce), 1018
Matilda C., 930, 1018
Melyne, 1018
Orrin A., 328
Polly, 707
Rachel (Donnel), 343
Robert, 707, 723, 726
Sally, 707
Susan, 1031
Susan E., 1018
Thomas, 328
Thomas E., 1018
William, 291, 707, 723, 1045
William A., 1003
William D., 1018
LEAF
James H., 312
LEAS
Jonas, 302
Jones, 317
LEATHERMAN
Barbara, 995
Catharine, 995
Charles, 995
David, 995
Elizabeth, 995
John W., 995
Nicholas M., 995
Susanna, 995
LEBOLD
Joseph, 516
LEE
Miss, 523
LEE continued
Arthur, 233
Hiram M., 304, 327
James, 644
R. E., 191
Robert E., 184-5, 200
Thomas, 35, 98
Thomas H., 626
William R., 333
William W., 690
LEEDLE
Richard, 318
LEEDALE
Stanley, 618
LE FEVER
D. H., 575
LEFEVRE
Dr., 350
LEFFEL
(family), 687, 696
(works), 872
Mr., 728
Mrs., 552
Adda M., 871
Adison, 870
Andrew, 629
Andrew D., 328
Anthony, 611, 624, 707
Antionetta, 870
Charles R., 871
Daniel, 624, 626, 700, 707
E. C., 543, 1081
Ed C., 801, 869, 870
Eliza, 869
Elizabeth, 417, 869, 870-1
Elizabeth (Cosler), 870
Elizabeth (Miller), 870
F., 320
Frederick, 869
Gilbert W., 869
Henry, 327-8, 624
Henry O., 831
Hester A., 871
Jacob, 309, 707
James, 304, 313, 325, 471, 489, 499, 542-3, 549-50, 552, 565, 707, 727, 827, 868-9, 1027
James Calvin, 869
James H., 870
James M., 308
James P., 416, 624, 628-9, 707, 869-71
Jeremiah, 709
Jerry, 329
John, 309, 607, 699, 705-7, 727, 870, 1031
Joseph, 328, 869-70, 1081
Joseph F., 869
Leonidas, 870
Lillian G. (Horr), 869
Margaret, 870, 985
Margaret (Sintz), 916
Martha (Cram), 831
Martin, 870
Martin J., 328
Mary, 870
Mary Ann (Croft), 869, 870, 1027
Michael, 870
Peter, 707
LEFFEL continued
Rachel (McClelland), 871
Reuben, 870
Reuben W., 871
Samuel, 707
Sarah, 845
Sarah B. (Meade), 869
Scott, 870
Stella E., 871
Susan (Lowry), 705, 1031
Thomas, 625, 707
Warren, 869
Warren C., 566
William, 699
Winfield, 870
Xarisa, 870
LEGGETT
Cenith, 1040
Mortimer D., 193
LEHAN
Dennis C., 521
LEHMAN, LEEMAN
(Oil mill), 472, 543, 550
A., 579
J., 618
Jacob, 699
Jonathan, 611, 700
Peter F., 624
Thomas, 317
LEIBLER
Nicholas, 314
LEICHTENTRITT
M., 579
LEIDIGH
M., 1083
LEIDIGLE
William H., 307
LEIGHMAN
Christian, 321
LEIMAN
John, 512
LEITCHMAN
Mr., 339
LEITER
George, 534
LEITSCHUCH
Jacob, 311
LELOIR
Louis, 491
Maurice, 491
LEMEN, LEMON, LEMAN
Mrs., 516
(printers), 562
Alice, 1070
Capt., 384
Elizabeth, 1070
Ida, 1070
Isaac, 314
J. A., 348
John, 314, 1070
John B., 606
John R., 271, 344, 633, 675
Louise, 1070
Mary, 165
Milton, 1070
Rebecca (Donaldson), 1070
Sarah (Smith), 1070
Squire, 678
T. C., 323
William, 314, 606

LENAS
Peter, 1013
LESHER
Emma E. (Humphreys), 991
Emma M., 991
Hadasah (Carroll), 991
John B., 991
Margaret (Martin), 991
Mary E., 991
Thomas W., 991
William, 991
LESSNER
A. L., 579
S., 515
LEVICK
John P., 319
LEVY
M. D., 579, 581
S. (Mrs.), 581
LEUTY
Albert Livingston, 871
George, 304, 329-30, 871
Henry, 314, 871
James Lewis, 871
John, 314, 871
Mary (Anderson), 871
Sarah (Grant), 871
Sarah Jane, 871
William Houseman, 871
LEUTZE
Emanuel, 490, 492
LEVASY
Alexander, 327
LEVEL
B., 142
LEWELLYN
Jeffery S., 312
Michael, 311
LEWIS
Albert B., 327
Andrew, 36
Britton, 290
Capt., 124, 155, 231, 394, 398
Charles E., 924
Cyrus B., 304
Dio (Dr.), 484
Eleanor, 1009
Frederick A., 368
Hiram, 756
Jacob, 310
James, 581
John, 290, 309, 634
Laura (Sprecher), 924
Sheriff, 289
Sophia, 957
Thomas, 765
Zebulon, 634
LIDIGH
Michael, 769
LIGGETT
Judith T., 781
LIGHTFOOT
Christopher, 749, 768, 771
LILLIS
James, 330
LIMBOCKER
E. F., 571
Walt G., 333
LINAWEAVER
William, 324
LINDELL
John, 302
LINDSAY
Dr., 718
LINDSEY
Thomas J., 329
LINEHAN
John, 303
LINES
Jesse L., 329
LINHART
William, 317
LINGLE
Clay, 314
Henry C., 962
Huldah (Laird), 962
J. B., 349, 643, 656, 962
Jacob, 260, 606-8, 612, 634, 690
John, 452, 542, 606-7, 634, 962
Melissa, 962
Tabitha, 962
LINKHART
Clement W., 311
LINSON
George, 757
LINTNER
Julius, 318
LIONELL
Rev., 515
LIPPINCOTT
Amy, 1040
Darius, 321
J. R., 704
John R., 321
Margaret (Reed), 696
Obediah, 291, 696, 698
LISK
Hahnaman J., 312
LISLE
Alma J. (Cochran), 872
Anna (Dearinger), 872
J. B., 1081
Jacob B., 872
Justice D., 872
Lemuel B., 872
Howard C., 872
LITTLE
Mrs., 939
George W., 322
Ida (Rice), 910
John, 756
Joseph D., 910
Laura, 965
Lucy (Workman), 910
Samuel, 313
William, 756
William H., 327
Willis, 910
LITTLEJOHN
Edward, 1015
Elizabeth, 1015
George W., 321
Jonathan, 1015
Margaret J., 1015
Mary A., 1015, 1025
Morris, 1015
LITTLER
(farm), 1051
David, 737, 744-5, 755, 757
LITTLER continued
Ford, 332
J. H., 261, 300, 311, 320
J. M., 650
James, 310
James M., 397, 745
John H., 263, 268, 279-80, 729, 733
John L., 314
Mary, 757
Nathan C., 319
Rachel, 816
Thomas, 737
LIVINGSTONE
William, 314, 319
LLEWELLY
Margaret (Way), 1076
Stephen, 1076
LOCK, LOCKE
Dr., 180
John, 495
W. B., 320
William B., 328
LOCKHART
James, 319
James W., 324
John, 318
LODGE
William N., 319
LOFLAND
Henry C., 308
LOGAN
Benjamin, 149
Col., 217-19, 231, 380, 398
James, 35
W. C., 323
LOHNES
George, 318
John P., 303
LOHNER
Peter, 309
LOMAX
Mr., 37
LONG
Aaron, 1045
Alfred, 1045
B. D., 626, 1045, 1084
B. H., 1045
Benjamin, 1045
Daniel, 291
Eli, 193
Eli M., 310, 312
Elizabeth, 1045
George, 1045
Henry, 704
J. S., 593
James, 327
John, 1045
John C., 304
John T., 322
Lizzie, 1045
Maudie, 1045
P. N., 1010
Sarah J. (Nicholson), 893
Susan (Rathbon), 1045
William, 893
LONGBRAKE
Susan, 618
LONGBROKE
William, 311

LONGFELLOW
N. M., 649
LONGHAM
Mr., 119
LONGLEY
Henry C., 311
LONGSHORE
John, 322
LONGSTREET
A. O., 872
Marian (Parsons), 872
LONGWORTH
(family), 894
LOOFBOROW
Jacob, 707
LOOKER
Othniel, 161, 239
LOOMAS
Mr., 381
LOOMIS
Elizabeth, 905
Harriet (Oxtoby), 905
John, 905
LOPER
William, 311
LORENZ
Rev., 514
LORAIN
Alfred M., 500
LORAINE
Rev., 665
LORTON
Amanda M., 1004
Anna Matilda, 1004
Claretta, 1004
Cora Bell, 1004
Elizabeth (Wagner), 1004
Emma C., 1004
J. William, 1004
James, 714
John, 686
John E., 1004
Jonathan, 714-5, 1004
Lewis N., 1004
Luther Ely, 1004
Lydia M., 1004
Mary Jane, 1004
Rachel, 686
Rachel (Donavan), 1004
Rebecca (Swartzbaugh), 1004
Sarah Ann, 1004
William, 308, 1004
LOSSOW
(artist), 493
LOTHSCHUTZ
Peter, 580
LOTT
Elijah, 618
Father, 759
Jacob M., 311
James F., 311
James T., 311
T. E., 635
Thomas E., 311
LOUCH
Miss, 837
LOUGH
John, 328
LOUK
Samuel, 630
LOUIS
Cyrus B., 304
Dr., 703
LOVE
Mary E., 890
Myron O., 308
Preston, 724
R. Paxton, 329
LOVIE
Henry H., 262
LOVING
Gen., 481
LOVELESS
Charless, 664
LOWE
J. W., 195
John, 303
Nathan, 768
LOWEN
Henry, 324
LOWER
William, 331
LOWRY
Archibald, 433-4, 439-40, 718, 1030
Asbury, 502
David, 115, 251-54, 257-9, 342-3, 347, 382, 426, 434-5, 453, 597, 705-6, 716-18, 723, 877, 953, 1030-1, 1036
David W., 705, 717-18, 1031
Elizabeth, 705, 1031
J. W., 320
James, 434, 461, 482, 542, 546, 601, 634, 954
Jane, 598
Jane (Wright), 705, 1031
James M., 319
John, 514, 628, 1030
Lettice, 259, 342, 716, 1030
Martha S., 705, 953, 1031
Nancy, 705, 1031
Nellie, 718
Nellie J., 1030
R. M., 397, 705, 1031
Robert, 1030
Robert M., 705, 1031
Sarah, 705, 1031
Sarah (Hammer), 342, 705, 1031
Sarah R., 705, 1031
Susan, 705, 1031, 1034
Thomas, 1030
LOWMAN
Cyrus, 308
George, 707-8
Leroy B., 321
LOY
Frank, 320
Rev., 514
Robert, 330
LOYD
Edward, 318
LUCAS
Mr., 239
Elizabeth (Brown), 164
Gov., 148
Robert, 163-4, 239
LUCROY
LUCROY continued
(merchant), 383, 435
LUDLOW
Mr., 117, 542
A. R., 348, 485, 549, 582-3, 596
Abraham, 440, 613, 877
Abram R., 551, 912
C. B., 193
Carrie Lytle (Smith), 921
Catherine, 613, 877
Charles, 330, 595, 877, 932
Cooper, 239, 327, 383, 440, 454-5, 607, 613, 872, 1077
Cornelius, 613, 877
Elizabeth (Layton), 613, 877
Elizabeth (Reeder), 613, 872
Ellen, 613, 799, 877, 1071
F., 320
Frederick, 877
George, 307, 314, 440, 613, 877
Israel, 234, 237, 257-8, 343-44, 430, 877
J. S., 549
J. W., 320, 330
Jacob, 613, 877
James, 613, 877
James W., 549
Jason, 613, 877
John, 212, 254, 260, 284, 354, 357, 360, 387, 440-1, 454, 461, 499, 511, 524, 594, 596-7, 796, 799, 872, 877, 938, 1071, 1081
Joseph, 613, 877
Mary, 613, 877
Maxfield, 234
Rodney F., 580, 921
Silas, 472, 613, 877
Stephen, 234, 613, 877
T. W., 549
William, 120, 613, 877
LUDY
Samuel, 321
LUIBEL
Louis, 333
LUKINS
Jesse H., 308
LUMBECK
Isaac, 618
LUNA
John, 314
LUSE, LUCE
Ensign, 110, 198
F., 311
J. H., 311
John, 347, 935, 1053
Justice, 271, 735, 736, 739, 745
Laura J., 935
Martha A., 935
Mary, 735
Mary C., 935

LUSE, LUCE continued
Nancy, 736
Nancy (Funston), 735
Thomas, 735
William, 748
LUSK
Rev., 713
LUTY
John, 511
LYCON
Goodwin, 327
LYLE
Anna Catharine, 982
Edward, 573
Samuel, 313
LYMAN
A.B., 184
Samuel E., 313
LYNCH
Peter, 310, 516
Thomas, 516
LYNN
A.O., 302
Col., 217, 394, 398
Henry, 581
Osborn S., 304
LYON
Amanda (Dunseth), 878
Carrie, 878
Flora, 878
Flora C., 788
Harvey C., 878
J., 715
James, 878
James C., 878, 1081
John, 634
Minnie, 878
LYTLE
Gen., 496
William H., 193
MACMANAMA
James, 320
MACOMB
William, 67
MADDEN
John B., 748
Michael, 309, 519
Peter, 313, 519
MADIGAN
John, 516
MADISON
J.H., 581
MAFFONTS
473
MAGGART
David, 686
Eva, 1000
Elizabeth, 994
Jacob, 686
John, 291
Samuel O., 312
MAHARG
John, 930
MAHAR, MAHR
Martin, 304, 319, 659, 670
Nicholas, 308
MAHON
William, 624
MAIN
Peter, 313
MAJOR
G., 489
MALDEN
William P., 312
MALEY
Mr., 775
George, 697, 713
MALLON
Francis, 521
Peter, 760
MALOTT
Catharine, 379
MALSBURY
Linda M., 959
William, 959
MANGOLD
Ella C., 815
MANIGAN
Christ, 313
MANN
Azro L., 288
Enoch, 329
John, 1037
Mary E. (Williams), 1037
Nancy, 1075
MANNING
Mary A., 515
Thomas B., 574
MANSFIELD
E.D., 466
MANTON
Maria, 920
MAPLE
Davidson, 729
George W., 331
Jacob, 329
Tom W., 302
Thomas N., 308
William, 729
MAPPS
David, 307
MARCUS
Bennett, 309
MAREST
Father, 31
MARENESS
Jane, 509
Mr., 509
MARION
Frederick, 309
Thomas, 314
MARK
Henry, 311
James, 827
Louis H., 329
Nancy (Van Kirk), 827
Samantha, 828
Sarah, 827
MARKLEY
Ann, 623
MARKWITH
Morrison M., 318
MARKWOOD
Dr., 718
J. Thomas, 318
Thomas, 328
T.J., 323
MARLEY
J.F., 357
J.N., 502
Solomon, 1013
MARLEY continued
Michael, 501, 650
MARMION
Martin, 304
Thomas J., 333
MARONEY
J.A., 520, 760
MAROT
William, 331
MARQUART
(estate), 1054
David, 624
Dorcas, 1018
Dr., 703
John, 1018
John A., 874, 1018, 1021, 1085
Mary J., 875
Mary J. (Rector), 1018, 1021
P., 1022
Peter, 697
Philip, 704, 739
William, 349
MARQUETTE
21-3, 96, 229
James, 20
MARQUIS
W. Vance, 279
MARSH
Catherine (Yeazell), 992
Covert C., 317
Elder, 650
Israel, 665, 976
Jessie, 992
John, 676, 826, 991-2
John D., 676, 991
Joseph, 987
Josiah L., 644
Laura L., 992
Lizzie D., 992
Maria (Dye), 676, 991-2
Mary, 675, 826, 987, 992
Mary J., 676
Mary Jane, 991
Milton, 322
Nancy, 976
Nathan, 675-6, 991-2
Noah, 976
Richard D., 992
Rosanna, 958
Samuel, 976
Samuel H., 307
Sarah, 976
Susan, 976, 987
W.E., 503
MARSHALL
Agnes (Elder), 1052
Ann, 743
Catherine, 766
Elder, 1052
Freeman, 322
George F., 653
James, 756
John, 143
John W., 333
Joshua, 745
Jate, 1052
May, 1052
Robert, 303, 744, 1052
Robert F., 1052

MARSHALL continued
William, 531, 737, 744, 1051-2
Winfred, 1052
MARSKLET
Daniel, 579
MARSTELLER
Sarah, 842
MARTIN
A., 328
Andrew, 329
Andrew J., 321
Daniel, 624
David, 323, 625
David B., 311
Eliza J., 1021
Enoch R., 574
Hatfield, 634
Henry, 328, 647
J.C., 320
Margaret, 991
N., 649
Oscar T., 280, 348, 423, 425, 539, 564, 575
P.B., 280
Peter L., 327
Richard, 624-5
Robert, 991
Scott, 294, 1021
S.W., 586
W., 715
William C., 319
MARTINDELL
J.P., 575, 586
MARTZ
B.F., 280
MARVIN
James W., 561
MASKILL, MASKELL
Charlotte, 859
Isabel, 650, 859
Robert, 650, 859
MASLON
Thomas, 329
MASON
(lawyer), 1067
Mr., 148
E.C., 302, 476
Ed., 829
Edwin C., 301, 331
Frank, 319
Gen., 279, 361, 530
George, 334
Hannah (Skillings), 919
H.D. (Rev.), 509, 715
Isaac, 634
James, 737
John, 648
John S., 193, 298
Jonathan, 919
Joseph, 956
M. (Mrs.), 570
Margaret (Brooks), 956
Minerva, 511
Nathaniel, 313
R., 302
Rodney, 277, 294, 314, 1038
Roswell M., 153
S., 271, 357
Samson, 260, 263, 268, 271,
MASON continued
Samson, 274, 277, 293, 476, 479, 482, 511, 531, 592, 597-8, 932
Samuel, 480
Sarah, 511
MASSEY, MASSIE
G.L., 359
Gen., 164
Nathaniel, 117, 119-20, 137, 156
MAST
Anna M. (Kirkpatrick), 880
Belle, 880
Ephraim M., 880
Florence, 880
Isaac N., 880
John E., 880
Joseph K., 880
Lizzie N., 880
P.P., 301, 379, 397, 502-3, 566, 586, 613, 617, 827, 815, 928, 1081
Phineas P., 551-2, 879-80
MATCHIN
C., 489
MATTHEWS
Atty., 289
George, 332
Henry, 290
Henry C., 329
MATHEWSON
Catharine (Blair), 924
Charles, 327
Jessie, 924
John, 924
MATLOCK
Mrs., 767
MATSON
Asa, 323
MATTISON
John, 399, 644
T., 770
Thomas, 756
MATTOX
Absalom H., 319, 267-8, 748, 768, 835, 1016, 1068
Drusilla (Heiskell), 1068
MAURICE
Adelia I., 1005
Caroline (Davis), 1005
Clinton A., 1005
Eliza, 1005
David W., 1005
George A., 1005
Isaac W., 1005
Isabel M. (Neese), 1005
Jeremiah W., 1005
John T., 1005
Joseph, 1005
Maria W., 1005
Sarah B., 1005
Vanhorn, 1005
Wesley A., 1005
MAXON
Jesse, 696
Sarah (Sutton), 696
Simon, 321
MAXWELL
MAXWELL continued
Mr., 144
Charles A., 303
Ezekiel, 321
Frances E., 842
Harry, 328
John P., 303
MAY
Alice Ada (Seifers), 881, 994
Charles O., 881, 994
Christian, 322
Effie A., 881
George, 53
H.J., 302
Hannah, 806
Henry J., 319
Irene, 881
J., 320
James, 881
James H., 575
Jane (Terrode), 881
John A., 319
John T., 269, 881, 1083
Margaret (Hammond), 881
Susan, 1076
W., 323
William, 318, 329
MAYHEW
Lou M., 788
MAYNARD
Miss, 908
Calvin, 908
James F., 908
Judith, 908
Lavina S., 781
MAYNE
Adam, 624-5, 743
B.F., 624-5
Catherine, 625
Emanual, 646, 653, 656
Lander S., 304
MAYSE
Susan, 845
MAYWOOD
Walter, 309, 322
MC ADAM
Mr., 566
M'ADAMS
F.M., 605, 635, 746
MC ALLISTER
Malcolm, 321
Sinda A., 1031
Walter, 314
MC ARTHUR
123
(place), 966
Duncan, 153, 160, 164, 199, 221, 239
Effie, 174
Gen., 70, 156, 221
Gov., 737
James, 638
Smith, 348
W.H.H., 308
MC BETH
Miss, 569
Alexander, 606, 634, 676, 858
Andrew, 260, 634, 1014
Eben, 332

MC BETH continued
Elizabeth, 909
Helen J., 534
James, 314, 845
Jane, 1014
John, 634
Margaret, 858, 903
Margaret Ann, 1060
Maria, 845
Rachael, 676
Robert, 634
Sarah (Clinton), 1014
Sarah J., 829
MC BREEN
James, 516
Owen, 516
Thomas, 516
MC BRIDE
Jacob C., 865
Lillie V., 865
Matilda, 865
MC BRIDGE
Richard, 446
MC CAFFERTY
James, 311, 646
MC CANN
Dr., 718, 759
George W., 576
Thomas, 329
MC CARNEY
A., 647
MC CARREL
John, 767
MC CARTNEY
Mr., 381
Alexander, 653
H.H., 323
Harrison H., 312
J., 323
James F., 312
James T., 327
Thomas, 453
William, 260, 270, 304, 606
MC CAULEY
John, 690
Nicholas, 663
MC CLAIN
J. (Rev.), 761-2
MC CLELLAN, MC LELLEN
Abraham, 324, 515
Capt., 183
Frank, 333
George Briton, 191
Gen., 183-4, 278, 564
J.L., 635
Jacob, 996
Jacob L., 328
Jennie, 996
John, 871
Joseph, 310
Mahala (Myres), 871
Margaret, 515
Rachel, 871, 996
MC CLENNEN
John, 663, 670, 980
Mary J., 980
MC CLERNAND
Gen., 302, 319
MC CLEVE
Mary, 905
MC CLINTICK
Amanda M., 878
Edwin R., 878
Eliza T., 878
John, 878
John O., 310, 878
Levi, 318
Melvina M. (Melvin), 878
Mollie E., 878
Roxia E., 878
Samuel J., 878
William G., 878
MC CLINTOCK
A.S., 977
Alexander, 977
Clara A., 977
Edwin, 851
Eliza (Curl), 977
John, 656
Lucinda J., 977
Mary M., 977
Rachel (Huntington), 851
Ulysses G., 977
William H., 977
MC CLUNG
(historian), 341
Elizabeth, 1055
Mary Jane, 1055
Mathew, 1055
MC CLURE, MC LURE
George (Mrs.), 818
James W., 308
W.H., 314
William, 511, 719
MC CLUSKEY
Joseph, 313
MC COLLISTER
J., 127
MC COLLUM
Alvira, 750, 868, 1071
Eliza C. (Rosegrant), 1071
Elizabeth, 759
Elizabeth (Foley), 1071
Evaline, 750, 1071
Henry, 311, 750
Henry F., 1071
Hugh, 572
John, 750, 756, 759, 768, 1071
L.B., 314
Minerva, 750, 1071
R.B., 651, 768, 1083
Rebecca, 750, 1071
Russell B., 322, 750, 769, 1071-2
Seth, 756
Seth O., 750, 1071-2
Susan, 1071
Thompson, 1071
William, 331
MC CONKEY
A., 291
Alexander, 311, 659
Amos, 311
Archibald, 352, 460, 659-60, 663, 665-6, 977
Archibald McDonald, 351
Capt., 318
D.C., 975
Daniel, 659, 670, 977
Elizabeth, 659
MC CONKEY continued
Enos, 670
Hiram L., 318, 670
Margaret, 660
Mary, 660
Mary F., 977
Mary J. (Cartmell), 977
Matilda (Neer), 977
Milton M., 977
N.M., 264, 669-70, 1083
Nancy, 660
Nathan, 319
Nathan M., 263, 270, 318, 977
Sarah, 975
Sarah (Skillman), 975
Thomas G., 977
MC CONNELL
Francis, 516
George, 832, 890
J.B., 580
Nancy, 832, 890
S.J., 303, 314
MC COOK
Charles, 303
Daniel, 193, 307
Robert L., 193
MC COOMER
M. (Rev.), 504
MC COON
B.P., 303
MC CORD
Capt., 384, 453
Ogden, 321
Robert, 314
MC CORKLE
George W., 318
MC CORMICK
F., 320
Mark, 576
Martha (Black), 1014
Patrick, 322
Thomas M., 628
W., 323
MC COY
D.S., 303
Daniel, 193
Elder, 710
George, 330
James, 331
Jane, 972-3
John, 963, 972, 1085
Mary (Roberts), 963
William, 707, 963
MC CRACKEN
Mr., 775
Samuel, 612
MC CREIGHT
Alexander, 879
Anna C. (Culbertson), 879
Anna Duncan, 879
D.B., 323
Elizabeth, 879
James W., 879
Jane S., 879
John A., 879
Robert C., 879
MC CUDDY
Catherine (Kizer), 879
Rachel (Cavileer), 879

MC CUDDY continued
William, 879, 1081
William H., 879
MC CULLOUGH
George W., 324
John, 1051
Margaret Ann (Kitchen), 1051
P., 698
Robert, 329
Samuel, 165, 270, 284, 450
T. P., 349
MC CUMBER
Cynthia, 867
MC CUNE
Eugene, 516
MC DANIEL
Mr., 677
Elizabeth, 643
James, 638-9, 643
John, 320
Mack, 638, 643
Rickard, 308
MC DERMETT
Andrew, 309
Mary, 943
MC DONALD
(historian), 373
Col., 231
Jane, 638
John, 341
John B., 618, 634
Mary Belle (Rice), 910
N., 624
Rev., 624
Thomas, 158
Wesley, 919
William, 450
MC DORMAN
Mr., 749
MC DOUGAL
J.W., 323
MC DOWELL
Ephriam, 822
Irvin, 183, 192
Margaret, 163
Rev., 624, 653
MC ELHINNEY
J.J., 785
MC ELROY
381
James, 455
MC ELVAIN
James, 284
MC EWEN
Catherine, 1063
MC FARLAND
J., 503
William, 120, 310
MC FERRIN
Dr., 703
MC GAFFEY
(printers), 562
MC GARR
John, 516, 576
MC GARRY
M.R., 303, 601
Rosanna (Marsh), 958
MC GILTON
Edward, 321
James, 321
MC GINLEY
MC GINLEY continued
F.E.D., 910
MC GLYNN
Thomas, 319
MC GOWAN
Joseph, 313
MC GREEVY
J., 626
MC GREW
Archibald, 290
H.C., 561
J.F., 280, 539, 832
S.F., 348
Samuel F., 593
T.F., 284, 394, 556, 1081
Thomas F., 360-1, 378, 384, 398, 480-2, 486, 541, 593, 878, 1081
William, 290
MC GROTH
John, 308
MC GRUTH
John, 304
MC GUIRE
Rev. Adjet, 449, 500, 503, 687
MC HUGH
Rev., 689
MC ILLROY
James, 341
MC ILVAIN
Charles, 512
MC INTIRE
Mr., 154
A.H., 320
Ardilla A., 1061
Elizabeth, 1061
Garner, 646
James, 283
John, 119, 283
Joseph, 267, 311, 858
Joseph T., 310
Lucius, 1061
O.K., 323
Oliver, 307
S.S., 320
Samuel C., 322
Sarah, 825
Thomas, 283-4
W.F., 858
William, 260, 263, 506
MC INTOSH
Gen., 158
M.E. (Miss), 534
MC KANNY
Patrick, 319
MC KEAN
W.D., 262
MC KEE
Col., 105, 113
David, 309
R.S., 582
Thomas, 714
MC KEEHAN
James, 327
Laura, 1055
MC KERCHER
Peter, 644
MC KERNAN
John, 314
MC KINLEY
MC KINLEY continued
Archibald, 259, 679, 683
David E., 318
J.B., 294
James, 683
Mary, 685
Polly, 683
Westley, 683
William, 683, 689
MC KINNEY
J.K., 324, 328, 398
James L., 308
John, 645, 907, 1009
Julia Ann, 907, 1009
K.M., 322
Rachel (Shaw), 907
Robert, 723
Samuel, 707, 713
T., 341
T.E., 576
Thomas, 330
Thomas L., 218
Tulley, 304, 318
William S., 308
MC KINNON
Daniel, 239, 270-1, 284, 352, 450, 460, 677
Daniel F., 327
David, 330
James T., 322
Joseph H., 322
Judge, 444, 678
Theophilus, 382-4, 387
MC KNIGHT
W.J., 505
MC LEAN, MC LAIN
MC LANE, MC LENE
A., 500
D., 320
Elder, 698
John, 270, 354
Judge, 494
N.C., 193
Patrick, 150
Rev., 623
Thomas, 516
MC LARDIE
John, 312
MC LAUGHLIN
(foundry), 549
A.C., 348, 350-1, 689, 793, 1085
Andrew Campbell, 1004
C.D., 573
Cyrus, 616, 1004
Dr., 680, 687, 1062
Duncan, 1004
Eliza, 1004
Eliza Jane (Beamer), 687, 1005
Elmira, 1004
J.T., 914
James W., 1004
Jemima (Stretch), 1004
Peter, 690, 1004
Rebecca, 1004
Sarah, 1063
William Wilson, 1004
MC LAUREN
Duncan, 328
MC LEMAN

MC LEMAN continued
K., 300
MC LEOD
Hugh, 512
MC MAHAN
Mr., 158
Alexander, 963
Asa, 649
Edward, 311
Glenna B., 963
Harley L., 963
Hattie, 963
Lucy (Sprague), 963
MC MANN
James, 328
MC MARSHAL
C.D., 473
MC MEEN
John, 313
Wm., 594
MC MILLEN
(bank), 594
Mr., 775
Daniel, 283, 607
Elder, 698
Francis M., 322
George, 327
George O., 322
Hugh, 743
Jane, 644
Samuel, 271, 381, 638
William, 644
MC MURPHY
A.T., 353, 511
MC MURRAY
Mr., 775
MC NAMARA
John, 576
T.E., 368
MC NEAL
Thomas, 328
MC NEMAR
R.R., 828
Richard, 562
MC PHERSON
Adam, 450, 710, 713
Capt., 390, 451, 708
Dr., 718
J., 930
James, 858
James B., 192
John, 707
Samuel, 810
MC QUEEN
Mr., 717
MC QUIDDY
618
MC REAN
George I., 304
MC ROBERTS
William, 290, 333
MC SHERRY
Reuben, 290
MC STAFFORD
Samuel, 308
MC TIRE
Isabel, 955, 997
MC WHINNEY
Elder, 653
T.M., 357
MC WILLIAMS
MC WILLIAMS continued
(teacher), 523
MC WILSON
A., 550
MEAD, MEADE, MEED
Alfred, 313, 329, 869
Allen, 634
Austin, 1005
Charles H., 1005
Daniel, 724, 1005
David W., 1005
Elder, 648
George E., 1005
Harriet (Callison), 1005
James L., 1005
Jesse, 412, 803, 1005
Jesse A., 1005
John W., 1005
Levi, 1005
Maria, 905
Mary (Hatcher), 869
Mary (Palmer), 1005
Mary Ann (Harman), 1005
Sarah B., 869
Sarah J., 1005
William O., 329
MEANS
George B., 575
MEDILL
William, 168
MEE
William, 312
MEEHAN
Andrew, 516
Patrick, 516
MEEKS
Elder J., 510
MEENACH
(see also MINNICK)
Harriet (Wolfe), 881
James, 881
James Milton, 881
John, 347
John H., 304
Joseph, 328
Joseph J., 881
Louisa (Butler), 881
Peter, 283
R.B., 320
Sarah (Barr), 881
Sarah E., 881
William, 607, 881
William H., 881
MEIGS
Gov., 160, 453
Jonathan, 60, 606
Return Jonathan, 120, 161, 606
Sophia (Wright), 161
MELLEN
(coffin mfg.), 549
Caroline (Holman), 988
MELLOR
Jesse, 586
MELONA
James, 319
MELVIN
John, 979
Joseph V., 878
Mary E., 979
Melvina M., 878
MELVIN continued
Roxia (Savage), 878
Sarah, 970
Silas, 970
MEMBRE
Father, 229
MENDENHALL
Jas., 324
T.C., 1066
MERANDA
(merchant), 699
Dr., 718
George, 698
Isaac, 349
Jefferson, 686
John, 700, 704, 1018, 1084
Samuel, 283, 686-7
W.F., 718, 1084
W.S., 267, 303
William S., 297
MERCER
David, 314
Elizabeth, 694
Harriet A., 1024
N.Z., 1024
MEREDITH
David, 314
Elder, 511
H.C., 411
John, 637
Jonathan, 645
Thomas, 308
William, 307
MERKLEY
Charles C., 332
MERLE
Hugues, 490
MERRICK
Thomas, 556
MERRINESS
A.D., 608, 611-12, 633
Abraham D., 261, 634
MERNESS
William, 308
MERRITT
Anna, 1019
E., 410
Edward, 264, 617
Elizabeth (Winters), 1019
George, 1019
Josiah, 756
Thomas, 307, 766
MERRIWEATHER
Mr., 688
MERRYFIELD
A.M., 1045
MESSENGER
George, 514-5
MESSER
Mr., 688
METCALF
Samuel, 321
Swithen, 321
METSINGER
Mr., 516
METSKER
George, 660
METZ
Isaac, 1006
John, 1006

METZ continued
Margaret (Miller), 1006
Mary S., 1006
Peter, 1006
George B., 574
Susannah (Baker), 1006
Thomas, 1006
William, 1006
William C., 1006
METZGER
Margaret, 612
MEYERHEIM
489
MEYERS
Dr., 718
Joseph, 320
MICHAEL
Alexander, 690, 1006
Ann Catharine (Stembel), 983
Carrie May, 1006
Catharine, 1006
Charlotte, 1006
Christopher, 983
Commodore Perry, 1006
David, 1006
Dora Etta, 1006
Emery V., 1006
Frederick, 686, 1006, 1085
George, 312, 690
G.W., 576
Ida Ann, 1006
Jonas, 697
Laura B., 1006
Lucinda, 983
Mary, 1006
Rebecca (Johnson), 1006
Sarah Jane (Overholser), 1006
W.G., 299, 320
William, 699
MICHOLLAND
John, 313
MICKIN
Michael, 318
MICKLE
Archibald, 755
MIDDLEBROOK
William, 871
MIGGEEL
William B., 521
MILAN
John, 519
MILARTIE
Viscount, 110
MILBURN
James H., 310
MILEY
Mr., 1010
John, 502
Mary (Fry), 1010
Mary Emiline, 1010
MILLER
(bakery), 545
Mrs., 819
(nursery), 868
A.H., 328
A. Smith, 328
Abraham B., 1045
Adam, 968
Albert, 324
Albert T., 312
MILLER continued
Alfred, 299, 304, 324
Amos W., 333
Anna (Merritt), 1019
Augustus, 312, 1018
Augustus C., 312, 1019
Barbara, 1045
Benjamin, 327
Bertha E., 1019
Bertie May, 1045
Bethenia, 1050
C., 320
C.J., 320
Capt., 397
Carrie A., 1019
Casper, 884
Catharine, 1006
Catherine Ann, 884
Charles, 311, 580
Charles B., 333
Charles W., 327
Christian, 723
Christiana, 998
Clara L., 993
Col., 123
Cornelius, 329
D.B., 463, 882
Daniel, 715
Daniel M., 311
Dasia Iowa, 1045
David, 1041
Edward, 303
Elisha J., 311
Eliza A., 841
Eliza (Cory), 706
Elizabeth, 870, 881, 968, 981, 994
Elizabeth (Hanson), 992-3
Elizabeth M., 1019
Elizabeth (Shellabarger), 1050
Ella C., 882
Emma M., 831
Ezra D., 328
Francis W., 197
Frederick, 717
George N., 1019
H.G., 264
Hannah J., 1019
Harriet, 676
Harrison, 329, 697
Harry L., 1019
Hattie M., 993
Henry, 715
Henry B., 311
Henry R., 463, 882
Ira B., 304, 324, 328
Irena (Shellabarger), 1045
Isaac, 1006, 1018-19
J.H., 333
J.J., 280
J.M., 328
J.N., 882
J.R., 269, 727
Jacob, 307, 309
James, 743
James H., 571
James M., 308, 333
Jane L. (White), 1018
Joanna, 735
John, 574
MILLER continued
John C., 268, 279, 294, 300, 327, 331, 463, 484, 601, 881-2, 1081
John L., 1019
John P., 329
John R., 729
John T., 311
Joseph, 324, 327, 1018
Joseph D., 312
Joseph E., 327
Joseph J., 332
Joseph N., 331, 463, 882
Joseph W., 1019
L.M., 571
Levi P., 728
Lt., 310
Lydia, 1041
M.E., 570
Magdalena, 644
Maggie, 785
Malilow, 307
Margaret, 1006
Maria, 993
Maria E., 1043
Marianna T. (Hoglen), 882
Martha Irvin, 1019
Mary, 623, 993
Mary A., 1019
Mary Ann, 1041
Mary C., 890
Mary E., 993
Mary (Hedges), 463, 881, 993
Mary (Highfield), 992
Mary M., 782, 1006
Mary (Williamson), 1018
Matilda, 614, 845, 904
Melyn, 724, 729
Milton M., 993
Moses, 723
Peter, 729
Peter N., 1019
Polly, 676, 981
R.L., 1045, 1084
R.S., 1050
Rachel, 1016
Rebecca, 743, 993
Rev., 625, 653, 715
Reuben, 264, 267, 331, 462, 502, 523, 530-1, 582, 598, 601, 611-12, 633-4, 699, 881-2
Robert, 462, 649, 677-8, 881-2, 981, 992-3
Robert J., 882
Robert M., 313, 324
Robert N., 993
Rosa E., 1019
Samuel, 318
Samuel G., 304
Samuel S., 329
Sarah, 647, 782, 1006
Susan A., 1019
Susan (Wirt), 884
T.P., 299
Thomas P., 304, 327, 738
Virginia, 525
William, 333, 744, 1006
William B., 348
William C., 617, 782

MILLER continued
William D., 729
Willis N., 311
MILLERHISHER
Charles, 309
MILLHOLLAN
(see MULLHOLLAND)
MILLIGAN
John, 119
Rev., 449
T., 500
MILLIKEN
Jesse, 143
Minor, 195
MILLINGTON
Anton, 320
MILLS
Mr., 727
C.W., 581
Clara J. (Baird), 1052
Delilah (Moore), 1052
Frank, 581
Hannah, 1053
Harriet (Morgan), 1052
Huldah, 922
J.N., 575
Jacob, 327
James, 1052-3
Jane (Dale), 1052
John, 736, 1052-3
Judge, 727
Letitia, 1053
Martha, 1053
Mary, 1053
Nancy, 1053
Nancy E., 1052
Sibia, 842, 1053
Thomas, 205, 319, 736, 745, 1052-3
Thomas D., 318
MILOT
Monto, 333
MINAGAN
Dennis, 318
MINARD
Mr., 728
Peter, 122
MINCHELL
Jonathan, 758
MINER
William, 608
MINNICH
(see also MEENACH)
(graveyard), 258, 716
Caroline (Layton), 1031
Cassius W., 1031
Celoma, 309
Clara (Croft), 1027
D.C., 328, 1031
Elizabeth (Croft), 1027
Elizabeth V. (Higgins), 1031
Eve (Sintz), 1031
Felix G., 1031
Ida (Higgins), 1031
Jacob K., 700
James H., 310
Jessie E. Michael, 1031
John, 300, 1031
John D., 310
John L., 318
Joseph, 318
MINNICH continued
Mary E., 1031
Michael, 1031
Peter, 690, 1027
Robert, 596
Robert B., 313, 909
Sinda A. (McAllister), 1031
Susan (Layton), 1031
Thomas, 299, 1027
MINTER
Mrs., 523
Jeremiah A., 607
MINTO
Anna, 1011
MINTURN
Jacob, 450
MISKEY
John, 759, 775
MITCHELL
(family), 696
(machine shop), 553-4, 556, 891
A.W., 1019, 1085
Amanda F., 1019
Archie, 703
Asa N., 308
Bartley A., 308
Brody, 329
Catherine Ann (Miller), 884
Charles E., 319
Cynthia (Gowdy), 883
D., 571
Dr., 703
F.G., 503
Frank G., 580
George J., 1019
Gen., 185
I.N., 303
Isaac N., 308
J.F., 571
James, 311
James A., 308
James B., 883
James H., 308
John, 327, 533, 536
John G., 193
John T., 501, 697
Malinda, 1014
Margaret C., 1014-15
Maria, 847
Mary, 786
O.M., 192, 931
Pomeroy A., 308
Prof., 591
R., 617
Ross, 360, 405, 509, 535, 883-4, 889, 1081
W., 500
William, 618
William K., 308
MITTON
J., 759
John, 748, 756
Sarah, 756
Susan, 756
MITZEL
Amos, 1006
Arvilla, 1007
Catharaine, 1006
Catherine (Flinchbaugh), 1006
MITZEL continued
Christian, 1006
Elizabeth, 1006
Elnora (Neff), 1007
Emanuel, 319, 1006
Frederick, 1006
Jacob, 1006-7
John, 1006
Jonathan, 1006
Laura, 1007
Lucian, 1007
Lydia, 1006
MIXON
Jane, 1023
Jesse, 1023
Sarah, 1023
MOCK
Barsheba (Priest), 1019-20
Catherine, 1019
Catharine (Oatewalt), 1020
Ellen, 1020
Esron, 1019
Evalean, 1020
Frederick, 1019-20
George G., 1019-20
George Mc., 1020
Joanna B., 1020
John P., 1020
Julia A., 1020
Lucinda, 1020
Malissa, 1020
Margaret J. (Davis), 1020
Mary A. (Botkin), 1020
Mary B., 1020
Mary E., 1020
Samuel, 704, 1020
Vesper B., 1020
MOFFATT
Patrick, 309
MOFFETT
Amos D., 329
MOFFIT
William, 308
MOGLIN
Christiana, 1026
MOLAN
Michael, 760
MOLER
Ella A. (Dushane), 884
Griffin, 759
Harry, 884
J.D., 267
John Douglass, 329, 884, 1081
J.E. (Dr.), 703
Rev., 759
S.G., 344, 348, 502
William, 884
MOLL
H., 230
MONAGHAN
Mr., 516
MONAHAN
Florence E., 910
J., 348
Peter, 748, 755
T.J., 585
Timothy J., 333
MONGER

MONGER continued
Catharine, 1007
MONK
Anna, 1026
John H., 1084
Mary M., 1014
MONOGUE
Denny, 331
MONROE
William R., 303, 307
MONSOW
Lucy P., 772
MONTGOMERY
John, 713
William, 138
MONTGOMRIE
(family), 1064
MONTFORT
Francis, 725
Peter, 743
MONTJOY
Belle, 301
R., 576
Richard, 267, 317, 323, 593
Thomas, 598
MONTOUR
Catharine, 37
MOODY
Catherine, 786
Granville, 317, 501, 512, 678, 766
J., 320
James, 319
M. J. (Mrs.), 780
Peter, 319, 780
William, 634
MOONE
Samuel P., 327
William P., 327
MOONEY
John, 291
Patrick, 313
MOORE
A.S., 302
Alden P., 312
Benjamin, 344, 401-2, 608, 757
Capt., 383, 434
Charles, 726
Chauncy D., 320
Clara, 890
Daniel, 352, 460, 1043
Delilah, 1052
Della, 890
Elizabeth, 1043
F.W., 193
George W., 889, 1081
J.C., 889
J.L., 649, 715
J.W., 574
James, 313
John, 150, 889
John S., 509
John W., 333
Josian L., 889
Maj., 451
Mary A., 816
Mary E. (Love), 890
Mercy (Rolfe), 889
Morrison, 320
MOORE continued
Rachael (Parks), 1043
Rev., 474
Thomas, 281, 383-4, 434
Thomas H., 598, 634
W.R., 583
W.S., 1081
William, 259, 293, 318, 333, 596, 601, 617, 674, 791
William S., 889
MORAN
T., 491
MORAT
Frank P., 313
MORATH
F.J., 327
Joseph, 313
MOREHEAD
J.W., 323
MORELL
H.H., 486, 512
MORGAN
Mr., 573
Anne, 785
Charles, 481, 629, 984
David, 748, 770
Elizabeth, 869
Emma S., 984
Gen., 324, 868
George W., 193, 322
Harriet, 1052
Jacob, 726
John, 117, 185-6, 189, 190, 298, 320, 871
Mary (Taylor), 984
Nimrod, 598
Thomas, 314
William D., 838
MOSGROVE
Dr., 1062
Rev., 759
William, 561
MORMION
Henry, 313
Michael, 576
MORMON
Samuel, 757
MORNINGSTAR
Christopher, 311
J., 699
Jacob, 320
William, 699
MORRELL
H.H., 512, 486
MORRIS
Benjamin, 283, 686-7, 893
Ben F., 327
Bishop, 361, 485
C.W. (Mrs.), 850
Cornelius, 634
David, 703
Gen., 183
George A., 303
George M., 308
George W., 329
H. Oli, 317
Hamilton M., 309
Harrison, 963
Henry S., 963
MORRIS continued
J.B., 475
Jane, 893
John, 283
John B., 309
John M., 312
Joseph, 460, 637, 645, 648-9, 654, 714-15, 1071
Joseph L., 894
Josephine, 894
Lavina, 1071
Lavina (Drake), 1071
Margaret (Millhollin), 893
Marinda (Dixon), 963
R.W., 525
Richard, 523, 893
Sarah M., 893
Thomas, 893
Thomas A., 598
Thomas P., 320
Thomas W., 963
Walter, 963
William, 331, 653
William H., 313, 320, 963
William L., 963
William M., 963
MORRISON
Joseph, 703
MORRITT
John, 309
MORROW
D.S., 597
Daniel, 890
Jeremiah, 119-20, 162-3, 239
Lizzie (Resh), 890
Mary (Packtrell), 162
Matilda (Whitehead), 890
S.A., 1081
Steward A., 890
MORT
John, 327
Josiah, 312
MORTIMER
George, 511
Jane, 511
MORTON
Mr., 891
Abraham, 949
Eliza (Whiteley), 943
Jane (Sampson), 949
Johnson, 943
Lewis, 304
Rhoda Ann, 949
MOSER
Isaac, 324
MOSES
(buggy mkr.), 1082
J.N., 626
Jacob, 291
MOSHER
William, 308
MOSS
Elder, 511
Henry H., 312
Jacob, 291, 982
Matilda, 796, 982
Sarah, 982
MOSSE
Frank, 333

MOTE
Elias, 328
MOTT
(atty.), 274
Elias, 321
Josiah, 283
Samuel, 633
MOULTON
Col., 867
G.H., 303
MOUK
A., 411
Andrew, 1032
Anna, 1032
Barbara, 1032
Catharaine, 1032
Charlie, 1032
Edith, 1032
Esther, 1032
Esther (Herrshy), 1032
George, 1032
Henry, 1032
John, 311, 1032
Margaret, 1032
Maria Viola, 1032
Mary, 1032
Mary H., 1032
Oscar, 1032
Samuel, 1032
Susan (Zeller), 1032
MOUSBY
Kassia, 1040
MOWATT
Mary, 892
MOWDER
John L., 347
MOWEN
Hiram, 329
MOWER
J.K., 262, 279-80, 476
J. Kreider, 297
MOWRY
P.H., 358, 506
MOYER
C.N., 302
MUDGE
Leander, 550
MUGPHY
James, 314
MULL
George L., 322
MULLER
Peter, 312
MULLHOLLAND, MILLHOLLIN
(jeweler), 616
Elizabeth, 687
John, 832
Jonathan, 606, 608
Margaret, 893
Mary J. (Grant), 832
Nancy, 819
MULLIKIN
E.W., 550, 570, 594
MUMA, MUMMA
Christian, 318, 716
J.R., 575
Jacob, 314
John, 317
MUMFER
A.W., 677
MUMFORD
John F., 626
MUNA
Jacob, 756
MUNGER
Lyman, 310
Timothy, 310
MUNK
John, 321
MUNROE
W.R., 294
MUNSON
Albert, 768
Lucy, 645
M.M., 373-4
MUPLE
George W., 308
MURDOCH
George, 303, 308
John, 601
William M., 531
MURPHY
Andrew, 766
Annie, 890
Daniel, 890
Francis, 485
George, 890
J.W., 580
James, 890, 1081
James W., 890
Jennie, 890
Jeremiah, 576
Jerry, 760
John, 310
Margaret, 890
Mary, 766
Michael, 516
Nancy, 1060
Nancy (McConnell), 890
P.H., 630
William R., 890
MURRAY
Ann, 1063, 1071
Anna E., 1071
Catherine, 644, 1071
Catherine (McEwen), 1063
Charlotte, 1071
Cinderella, 1071
D.M., 324
George, 750, 770, 1071
Horatio, 756
James, 309, 750, 1071
James C., 1071
James T., 352
Jennie, 1071
John, 327, 1071
John M., 1071
Lavina, 1071
Margaret, 1071
Mungo, 309, 644, 750, 1063
Mungo P., 1071
Peter, 473, 475, 511, 513, 592, 750, 911, 1068, 1071
Richard, 312
MUSGROVE
R.W., 141
Rev., 697
MUSSELMAN
Abraham K., 1032
Anna, 1032
Anna (Kauffman), 1032
MUSSELMAN continued
Benjamin, 307
Charlotte L., 1032
Christian K., 1032
Elizabeth, 1032
Henry E., 1032
Jacob, 1032
John W., 1032
Lulu B., 1032
Mary A., 1032
Michael, 329
Samuel, 1032, 1084
MUSSER
Elizabeth, 1033
MUSSEY
R.D., 494
MUSSON
John J., 374, 387, 394
MUTER
Anna, 825
MUZZY
(planing mill), 543
Franklin, 952
Joseph, 594, 952
Joseph S., 597
Lucinda (Paige), 952
Lucius, 471, 952, 1057
R.H., 320
MYATT
(grist mill), 118
MYERS
(foundry), 550
Mr., 451, 723
Alice Ida, 891
Annetta (Baker), 891
Annie C., 891
Augustus, 317
Caroline (Whiteley), 943
Charles, 307
D.O., 328
E., 303, 785, 1081
Edward, 320, 943
Eliab, 890-1
Frank, 333
Fred, 311
Hannah, 1001
Henry, 329
Isaac, 290
J., 699
J.H., 596
J.S., 1081
Jacob, 891
Jacob N., 700, 890
Jennie, 786
John, 394, 704, 891, 1085
John Elwood, 891
Mary C. (Miller), 890
Nimrod (Mrs.), 301
Rabbi, 515
Rebecca, 891
Sarah J., 891
Sarah Jane, 1006
W., 303
William, 313, 704, 1020, 1084
William N., 317
NAGEE
Conrad, 594
NAGEL
Conrad, 595
NAGLEY

NAGLEY continued
Jefferson, 748
John, 737
Sampson W., 327
Simeon B., 309
NAIL
Nancy, 687
Nancy A., 998
NALL
Henry, 319
NASH
James, 576, 579
M., 320
NASON
Daniel, 644
Luther, 311
Nancy, 644
NATION
Phillip, 653
NAVE
Alpharetta O., 1053
Enoch, 329
Enoch K., 327
Jacob, 1053
Jacob H., 311
Jacob P., 1053
John C. Fremont, 1053
John G., 327, 1053
Justinus T., 1053
Mary, 935
Minnie P., 1053
NAWMAN
Mr., 1006
Amanda, 1007
Andrew, 1007
Carrie, 1007
Catharaine, 1007
Catherine (Baker), 1007
Charles L., 1007
Clara, 1007
Emma, 1007
Eva, 690
George W., 1007
Henry, 1007
Henry B., 1007
Ida, 1007
Ingebee Jane (Rhonemus), 1007
Jasper G., 1007
Louisa, 1007
Louisa M. (Rhonemus), 1007
Magdalene, 1007
Mary, 1007
Matilda, 1007
Oly, 1007
Samuel, 998, 1007
Samuel G., 1007
Sarah, 902
Susannah, 998
Thomas, 686, 1007
Thomas W., 1007
Webster, 1007
William, 1007
NEAGLEY
George, 755
Henry, 755
Henry C., 311
John, 755
NEAL
David, 492
NEAL continued
Joseph, 311
W. W., 617
William W., 328
NEEDHAM
Dr., 274, 445, 573, 666
W. A., 877
William, 267
William A., 443, 260, 634
NEEDLES
W. M., 329
William, 312, 330
NEELY
Mrs., 1058
D. W., 320
James, 313
James P., 308
James S., 304
NEER
Alonzo,
Amelia, 977
Amos, 311, 663, 977, 979
Ann, 977
Ann E., 801
Charles F., 978
Elizabeth, 977
Enos, 660, 973
Hannah, 977
Hannah Golden, 977
Henry, 665, 977
James, 319
Jane, 977
John, 666, 699
Jonathan, 977
Joseph, 322
Joseph H., 977
Josias, 311
Laura, 978
Levi, 311, 978
Louise (Busbey), 957
Luther, 978
Malon, 303, 660
Mary Ann (Hunter), 975, 978
Matthew, 670
Matilda, 977, 979
Miranda E., 978
Nathan, 547, 664-5, 975, 977-8
Nancy (Toland), 977
Sarah (Coffey), 660, 973
Sarah (Cunard), 977
Susannah, 977
W. H., 957
William, 663, 801
William H., 318, 978
NEESE
Elias, 1005
Isabel M., 1005
Sarah, 1005
NEFF
Adam, 1007
Anna, 1021
B., 300, 717-18
Barbara, 1033
Benjamin, 263, 1033
Charlotta, 1034
Cyrus, 1034
Daniel, 349, 1033-4
David, 716, 1033-34
E. A., 472
Elizabeth, 1033
NEFF continued
Elizabeth (Musser), 1033
Elnora, 1007
Fanny, 1034
Harriet, 1034
Henry, 1033
Isaac, 1033
Jacob, 1033
John, 716, 1033
Joseph, 329, 1033
Julia (Herr), 1034
Leah, 1033-4
Magdalena, 1033
Margaret (Turman), 1007
Mary, 1033-4
Matilda, 1034
Nancy, 1028, 1033
Rebecca, 1033
Susan, 1033
Warren, 328
NEGLEY
Josiah, 756
NEGUS
Albert, 327, 766
NEILL
Annie, 891
Frank, 891
George, 891
James, 891, 1081
John, 329
Mary E. (Harris), 891
Mattie, 891
Nettie, 891
W. W., 320
William, 171
NEIMAND
Julia A., 928
NELSON
Arthur M., 310
E. D., 491
George W., 312
H., 320
J. W., 1081, 1083
James H., 892
James W., 574, 891
John, 766
John W., 313
Margaret (Fletcher), 892
Mary Ann (Thackray), 892
Mary (Mowatt), 892
Nancy C., 943-4
R. T., 513, 892, 1081
Richard C., 328
Samuel H., 644
William, 892
NEMSGEAR
Nicholas, 317
NESBET
Dr., 718
NESBITT
Benjamin, 297, 299
NETTS
John D., 333
NEVINS
J. D., 333
NEWBERRY
W. S., 280
NEWCOMB
Daniel, 290
Isaac, 768
William, 303, 307, 317

NEWCOMER
Emma C., 1035
NEWELL
Mr., 238
D.L., 575
Samuel, 283
W.E., 581
NEWGARTEN
Henry, 313
NEWLAND
James M., 329
NEWLOVE
Ann, 644, 650
Ann B., 650, 966
Ann (Brown), 966
Edward, 244, 647, 650, 653
Elizabeth, 905
Harriet, 965-6
Henry O., 312
John, 264, 267, 511, 594, 647, 650, 799
Joseph, 644, 647, 649-50, 665-66, 966
Laybourn, 647
Margaret, 640, 961
NEWMAN
Jacob, 156
Valentine G., 327
NEWSON
Finley B., 322
Joseph, 501, 766
Lewis, 867
Rev., 697
NEWTON
Charles, 311
Franklin, 322
NICELY
Mrs., 653
Valentine, 646
NICHELSON, NICHOLSON
Andrew, 567, 639, 648, 650, 924, 960, 963-5, 1056
Amaziah, 964
Angeline (Spencer), 639, 964-5
Ann, 963
Augusta, 964
Charles, 964
Clifford L., 965
George, 964-5
Hopy, 963
Hopy Ann, 960
Isabel, 639, 963
Isabel Frances, 893
Isabel Jane, 924
James, 963
James W., 963
Jessie, 964
John, 639, 963-5
Laura (Little), 965
Laura M., 893
Lemuel, 96305
Margaret, 963
Margaret A., 893
Mary, 963
Mary Ellen, 893
Minna Maude, 965
Nancy, 963
NICHELSON, NICHOLSON continued
Nathan, 963-4
Nathan R., 965
Rachel, 963, 1056
Rachel (Hammond), 639, 924
Roxy J., 963
Samuel, 963
Sarah J., 893
Sina (Smith), 964
William, 688, 893, 963
William F., 893
NICKENS
William, 767
NICHOLAS
Sebastian C., 319
William, 330
NICHOLS
(printer), 560
C.M., 300-1, 360, 562, 564-5, 596, 839, 892, 1081
Clifton M., 270, 327, 481, 889
D.A., 509
Firilla (Cass), 892
Humphrey, 608, 634-5
J.C., 314
J.D., 560, 951
J.H., 561
Jesse C., 302
John D., 287, 465-6, 472, 561, 948
Jonathan, 892
Triphemia (Sackett), 892
W.G., 314, 951
William, 634
Wiseman Clagget, 892
NIEBERGER
Christine, 312
Samuel, 312
NINSKEMP
Nicholas, 313
NIPLEY
Elizabeth (Musser), 1033
Francis, 1033
NIROND
George, 329
NISBET
Hugh M., 310
J.H., 310
NITCHMAN
H.J., 303
John, 323
NIXON
H.M., 320
Martin, 319
Morris H., 319
NOBLE
Harrison, 380
NOELP
A., 549
NOLAND
John, 155
NOLTY
Adam, 311
NORMAN
Adelsteen, 489
Benjamin, 308
NORMAN continued
Capt., 323
Christian, 902
Thomas, 312
NORRIS
Chas. P., 597, 799
Dr., 643
John, 303, 799
NORTH
George F., 309
NORTON
Mr., 157, 381
Charles, 312
Clara, 798
Eliza, 525
Florence, 798
Frederick A., 312
James, 261, 455, 634
Nelson, 656
Percy, 280
Samuel, 141
T.R., 594
Thomas, 768
Thomas P., 798
Thomas R., 267
NOWLON
William, 319
NOWOTTANY
Ed L., 333
Vincent, 294, 333
NOYES
Edward F., 173
NOYESWANDER
David, 698
Isaac, 698
NUGENT
Edward J., 509
J.E., 509
Mary Ann, 509
NUNLEY
John, 327
NUNNEMAKER
Ephraim, 312
NUTTER
Abe, 331
NUTTING
Chas. A., 333
NUTTS
Frederick, 399
NYE
Ephraim, 324
OATES
Amanda, 845
Elizabeth, 961
F.W., 653
George, 845
Richard, 311
OATEWALT
Catharine, 1020
George, 697, 1020
Joanna, 1020
O'BANNON
Presley N., 534
OBENCHAIN
Samuel, 322
OBERHOLZ
Mr., 950
O'BRIEN
Alexander, 579
J.H., 311

O'BRIEN continued
James, 516
Michael, 516
Patrick, 516
Richard, 323
Thomas, 320, 516
William D., 333
William S., 317
O'CONNOR
John, 616
ODAY
William H., 329
ODERFELDT
Charles, 309
Herman, 314
Robert, 309
OFFICER
Morris, 536
Rev., 513
ODGEN
Charles, 328
Edmond, 502, 530-1, 598
Edmond H., 905
Inez (Redmond), 905
R.B. (Mrs.), 463, 882
Swain, 623
OGLESBY
Joseph, 500
OGLEVEE
Hugh, 914
J.F., 267, 280, 369, 914
John F., 263
Melissa J., 914
OHLWINE
Mr., 729
OLDHAM
(printer), 562
Calista (Taft), 893
Ed, 581
Edwin, 333
Isaac, 311
J.C., 893, 1081
J.L., 327
James, 330
John C., 328
John G., 766
John M., 310
Joseph F., 317
Josephine (Morris), 894
M.M., 893
OLDS
Mr., 543
C.L., 330
Edwin W., 332
L.H., 348, 474, 502, 904
OLINGER
Elizabeth (Hartman), 958
G.W., 1085
George W., 965
J.M., 958
Jacob, 291, 644
John, 700
Joseph C., 965
OLIVER
Peter, 688
Robert, 64
William, 147
O'MALEY
Joseph, 519
Patrick, 519
OMERT
OMERT continued
Jacob, 328, 698
O'MINTURN
John, 304
O'MOHUNDRO
William F., 309
O'NEIL
Dennis, 317
Lt., 190
Michael, 314
ONG
Isaac, 634
ORDWAY
John, 802
Sarah, 802
Sewell, 802
ORMSBY
Dr., 269
O'ROKE
Thomas, 311
O'RORK
Mr., 688
ORR
Joseph, 647, 840
T., 127
ORT
S.A., 263, 536, 539
ORTON
Edward, 372
OSBORNE
(private), 303
Arthur, 1076
Clay H., 319
Elijah, 638
Elizabeth (Way), 1076
Emily, 524
George P., 313
Jacob R., 322
Jane, 643
Jane (McDonald), 638
Jesse, 638
John, 319, 638, 643, 650, 889
Joseph, 268, 269
Levi, 638
Polly, 643
Ralph, 126-7
William, 638, 643, 648, 656-7, 757
OSMAND
Martin L., 328
OSWALT
William, 311
OTSTOT
(carriage mkr.), 544
Adam Hunter, 894
Alfred Walraven, 894
Ann, 845
Daniel, 894
Emily, 812
George, 845
Hannah (Dushane), 894
Harry M., 894
Hunter, 831
John Dushane, 894
Mattie, 831
Nellie Willis, 894
Sallie C., 894
Sarah, 831
Thomas Miller, 894
Walter W., 894
OTSTOT continued
William T., 312
William Torbert, 894
OTTER
Joshua, 311
OTTERSON
William,
OTTO
Ferdinand, 574
OUTHART
J.D., 303
OVER
Elias, 690
Madison, 693, 700, 704, 1020, 1085
OVERHOLSER
Eva (Rust), 1006.
George, 311
Jeremiah, 311
Moses, 1006
Peter, 330
Sarah Jane, 1006
OVERPACK
Elizabeth, 696
George, 321, 696-8, 1020
Isaac, 696
Jacob, 699
Margaret, 696, 1020
Maria, 696, 698
Martha, 1020.
Martha (Currene), 696
Mary, 696
Matthew, 321
Phebe, 696
Ruth, 696
Samuel, 696, 700
Susan, 696
William, 291, 696
OVERTURF
Elder, 960
OWEN, OWENS
Col., 319
E., 349, 350-1, 650, 666
E.D., 509, 624
George, 624
Jeremiah, 307
Jesse, 307
John F., 310
Samuel H., 324
OXTOBY
Ann B. (Newlove), 966
Elizabeth, 644
Elizabeth (Cook), 639, 965
Harriet, 614, 644, 905
Harriet A., 906
Harriet (Newlove), 965-6
Henry, 577, 614, 639-40, 644, 647, 649, 905, 965
John, 906, 966
Marianna, 966
Mary, 906
R., 404
Robert, 966
PACKER
A., 1074
Ann, 766
John, 748
PACKTRELL
Mary, 162
PADEN

PADEN continued
David, 630
David W., 308
James, 304, 630, 635
John, 307
PADDOCK
Ebenezer, 755
PAGE
Charles B., 978
Elizabeth (Runyan), 978
Isaac, 311
Isaac C., 978
J.H., 978
James, 670
James C., 978
John W., 978
Jonathan, 663, 670
Joseph W., 978
PAGETT
Alexander W., 313
D.W., 331
PAIGE
A.I., 404, 407-8, 635
A.J., 320, 348
Algernon I., 894
Ira, 263, 271, 344, 347-8, 443-4, 459, 542, 573, 596, 607-8, 612, 634, 688, 950, 952
Ira A., 895
Isabella, 895
James, 263, 635, 675
Jane (Anderson), 895
John B., 895
Jonathan, 675
Joseph L., 311
Laura E., 895
Lucinda, 952
Mary A., 895
Sarah J., 895
William H., 895
PAINE, PAYNE
Dr., 689
Edward, 141
Henry, 511
Tom, 755
PAINT
Isaac, 271
PAINTER
Emanuel, 327
PAIST
Abigail (Perkins), 750
Charles, 748, 750, 755, 757, 768, 1069
Isaac, 755
Isaac P., 769
Mary, 755, 1069
William, 755-6, 769-70
PALMER
Mr., 47
Almira, 962
Charles, 978
Cornelius, 664
Daniel I., 313
Edward, 328
Elizabeth A., 978
Francis M., 318
Hannah, 1047
Jonathan C., 978
Laura E., 978
Layton, 283
PALMER continued
Mary, 1005
Samuel, 317
Theo, 323
William, 1005
PAOLI
G.C., 349-50
PARAMEE
Ezekiel, 707, 713
PARCELLS
Helen, 809
PARDUE
Elizabeth, 922
Lewis R., 922
PARISH
Mary, 945
Orrin, 270
PARK, PARKS, PARKES
Charles, 318
Ed P., 308
Eliza, 985
Elizabeth, 985
James, 640, 985
Jane Mary, 985-6
John D., 495
Rachel, 1043
Sarah Ann, 985
William, 985
PARKER
E., 524
Elizabeth, 511
Milton, 756
R.L., 302
Rebecca, 767
Richard L., 313, 324, 327
William, 511
PARKHURST
A., 575
PARKINSON
David W., 290
PARLIS
John, 317
PARMER
Mr., 730
William, 723
PARR
Samuel, 149
PARSHELLE
M. James, 317
PARSONS
Anna C. (Cox), 895
George W., 313
Israel, 895
J.W., 330, 635
John W., 267, 397, 573, 586, 895, 1081
Lida (Enoch), 895
Marian, 872
S.H., 60
Samuel, 596, 633, 634
Samuel H., 233
W.R., 503
Watson, 308
PARTIER
William, 303
PARTINGTON
Charles, 329
John, 328
PARTRIDGE
James, 308
PASSE
PASSE continued
Ubalde, 313
PATLER
Elias, 500
PATTISON
Mary A., 862
PATTOCKS
Ebenezer, 644
PATTON
(farm), 639
Mr., 37
Anna, 933
Carrie L. (Brentlinger), 1053
Charlotte, 930
Christina A. (Bates), 1053
Dr., 718
Jane, 838
Jennie, 743
John, 313, 733, 1053
John B., 1053
Joseph P., 304, 313
M., 586
Maxwell, 612, 634
Montgomery, 931
Moses, 314
Thomas, 352, 460, 606-8, 634-5, 743, 905
William, 608, 611, 634
PATTERSON
Mr., 197, 380
Anna (Beales), 966
Carrie, 966
Charles, 966
Charles C., 966
David, 318
Ellen, 697
Francis, 320
George F., 327
Howard Lee, 966
Jane, 806
Malcomb H., 966
Mary McG., 801
Nettie, 966
Robert, 61, 154, 343
PATRICK
Anthony, 380-1
John, 381, 516
John H., 194
L., 545
Samuel, 381
William, 380, 382, 387, 432
PAUL
John, 119, 254, 705, 713
Oscar J., 303
PAULDING
James G., 787
PAULLIN
(heirs), 749
Ann Amelia, 1072
Cerelda, 1072
Charles, 322, 769, 1069
David, 920
Elizabeth, 1072
Emma, 1072
Jessie H., 1072
Joanna, 1072
Mary Ann (Harpole), 1072

PAULLIN continued
Matilda, 1072
Melissa, 1072
Newcomb T., 1072
Phoebe A., 920
Rebecca, 1072
Susan (Smith), 920
Uriah, 1072
PEACOCK
Mary, 1001
PEAK
Rev., 697
PEARSON
(family), 744
Benjamin, 311
Charles L., 978
Com, 317
Eliza Ann, 896
Elizabeth A., 978
Elizabeth (Palmer), 978
Elizabeth J., 978
Ettie May, 978
F.B., 978
George E., 896
George F., 978
George L., 318
James B., 896
John, 640, 895
Joseph, 319-11, 397, 666, 669-70, 976, 978, 1084
Joseph W., 978
Levi Thomas, 978
Margaret M., 687
Martha Ann, 896
Mary, 895
Mary Ellen, 896
Mary (Pliner), 978
Mollie, 896
Nancy (Golden), 978
Samuel H., 311
Sarah (Burnley), 896
Sarah E. (Porter), 978
William, 510, 665, 978
PEASE
Calvin, 120, 270
Charles O., 311
PEASLEY
Rev. Dr., 354
PECK
B.W., 460, 858
Baker W., 546, 260, 598, 612
Benjamin F., 317
Catharine, 686
James H., 303
Rev., 697
Ruth Ann, 858
PEEL
(mfg.), 545
Ida May, 895
Viola L. (Shannon), 895
William C., 895. 1081
PEET
Jasper W., 268
Joseph, 756
T.B., 545, 550
PEILLIMAN
Mary, 1022
PEIRCE
see PIERCE
PELAN
PELAN continued
James, 503
Rev. J., 650, 761
PELTS
David, 329
PEMBERTON
John, 647
PENCE
(family), 685
A., 323
Adam, 1008
Anna D., 1025
Caroline Elizabeth, 1020
Catharine (Monger), 1007
Catharine F. (Stafford), 1020
Christina (Crowbarger), 1020
Elizabeth, 1008
Eva (Snyder), 1003
George, 1020
Henry, 1003, 1007
Jacob, 291
James H., 1008
John, 685, 688, 1007-8
Julian, 1008
Maggie B., 1014
Margaret Almira, 1020
Margaret Ann, 1008
Margaret (Jones), 1008
Martha, 1008
Mary, 1002
Mary Jane, 1003, 1008
Mary (Ross), 687
Peter, 291
Philip, 688
Thomas, 687
Valentine, 1020
William A., 1008
PENDLETON
Mr., 381
George H., 171, 379
PENETON
Jacob, 314
PENFIELD
F.S., 580
T., 594
PENN
William, 1032
PENNELL
Daniel, 625
John, 328
PENNOCK
Caroline M., 910
PEOPLE
Van B., 320
PEPPER
Margaret, 576
PERKINS
Mr., 172
Abigail, 750
Owen R., 397, 566
William E., 333
PERKS
James, 328
PERRIN
Abigail E., 819
Amelia (Ingram), 613, 896
Dorothy (Sturgeon), 896
Edward, 613, 896, 899
Emery, 613, 896
PERRIN continued
Emma A., 819
James H., 332, 946
John, 283, 606-8, 611, 613, 633, 810, 896, 899
John E., 896
Joseph, 260, 268, 271, 511, 542, 606-8, 611, 613, 634, 686
Joseph I., 819, 896, 899
Mary D. (Roush), 899
Minerva E., 613, 896
Minerva Ellen, 810
Nancy N., 511
Robert, 573
William, 477, 613, 896, 899
PERRINE
John V., 307
PERROT
M., 96
Nicholas, 20, 227
PERRY
Commodore, 91, 125-6
Herman, 303
James, 634
John, 313, 319
Joseph, 597
PERSINGER
Jacob, 312
PETERS
Adam, 748
Charles B., 1073
Daniel M., 329
Dennis, 309
Edwin, 1073
Flora, 1073
Frank W., 1073
Isaac, 644
Jessie M., 1073
Joseph, 1002
Luvenia (Barratt), 1073
M., 1083
Mark, 304
Matthew H., 304
Melvin, 770, 1072-3
Murry S., 303
Nancy (Weaver), 1072-3
Oliver K., 327, 1073
Samuel, 322
Samuel J., 1072-3
Virginia, 524
William, 313
PETERSON
Adam, 755
Alex, 329
Daniel, 145
Edward O., 311
H., 320
Ralph, 271
Rule, 724
PETRE
Andrew J., 899
Angeline (Printz 899
Charles H., 899
Elizabeth (Summ...s), 899
Frances E., 899
J., 303
Laird V., 899
Lewis, 899

PETRE continued
Lewis D., 899
Ludwick, 899
Mollie E., 899
PETTIBONE
John, 313
PETTICREW, PETTIGREW
A., 617
Andrew, 310
David, 611-12, 950
Elizabeth, 1037
J. L., 300, 582
John D., 299
PETTIT
Chas. D., 769
PETTS
Charles L., 357, 788
Fannie (Grant), 899
Phoebe H., 598
Phoebe (Howe), 899
Quincy A., 267, 303, 348, 397, 566, 787, 832, 899, 1082
Sarah B., 787
PETTY
John, 321
Solomon, 290
PEYTON
George, 312
PFISTER
Arnold, 307
PHARES
James, 319
Robert, 748, 755
PHELEGER
John D., 593
PHELPS
C. A., 360, 594
C. L., 594
Ester (Holman), 988
Samuel W., 167
PHIFER
Margaret, 826
PHILLIPS
Dr., 914
Edwin R., 304
H., 142
H. G., 323
H. Z., 320
Hannah L., 838
Jacklin H., 304
Jason P., 493, 937
Jason W., 320, 324, 937
Martha A. M., 937
PHILLIPSON
Joseph, 492
PIERCE, PEIRCE, PEARCE
(mfg.), 473, 745
C. H., 1082
Chandler, 311
Charles H., 323, 472, 900
Darlington, 327
Darwin, 322, 769
Edwin, 1067
Eliza, 755
Emaline (Benedict), 900
Frances, 1067
Frank, 168
Frank W., 770
Franklin M., 900
Gilbert, 748, 900
PIERCE continued
Hannah D., 851
Hannah E., 757
Jacob, 348, 403-4, 407-8, 756, 759
Jacob W., 592
Jefferson, 900
Jesse, 659
John, 290
John L., 322
John W., 625
Jonathan, 403
Laura, 1067
Madison, 900
Margaret (Fletcher), 900
Maria T. (French), 900
Moses, 748, 771
Rufus, 515, 900
S. L., 900
Sallie C., 900
Thomas, 659
W. D., 749, 757
William, 312, 404, 408
William D., 400-1, 403
PILCHER
Jonathan, 313
Mary A., 907
PILES
James H., 280
PILKINGTON
Ellen, 851
PIMLOTT
Ada M. (Gardner), 901
Edmund, 515
Mary Ann (Taylor), 901
William, 546, 900-1, 1082
PINCKARD
Nathaniel, 449, 606
PINCKNEY
Helen A., 972
William, 972
PINGREW
Rev., 515
PINNEO
Andrew, 614
Esther (Waters), 614
George, 615
PINNEY
H. B., 1019
PIRTLE
Henry, 337-8
PITCHER
Frank, 586
PITTS
(machine shop), 892
John, 552
John A., 543
PITTY
John, 317
PLANTS
Jerry S., 333
Robert, 328
PLATT
(atty.), 274
Mr., 381
Charles, 649
Zepheniah, 268, 341, 634
PLATTENBURG
M. W., 570, 575
PLINER
Mary, 978
PLUMMER
Elizabeth, 1068
Fountain, 312
Fountain D., 328
Greenberry, 312
Joseph W., 308
William H., 312
POAGUE
Miss, 902
Andrew W., 743, 504
D. C., 348
POE
George, 153
POLAND
Absolom L., 311
Owen N., 311
Samuel, 311
POLHEMUS
Aaron, 321
POLING
Geo. W., 304, 308
POLLESTON
Richard, 634
POLLEY
Daniel D. J., 322
POLLOCK
Calvin, 351, 718
POLSTER
T. A., 514
PONTIAC
99, 100
POOL
Alice, 910
Forrest, 304
Horace, 596
Lois, 909
Lucy, 909-10
Nancy, 759
Oscar, 303
Rodd, 321
Roswell A., 318
William, 643-4, 909
POORMAN
Jacob, 1049
POPE
Capt., 183
Gen., 372
J. W., 757
R. R., 561
POPPERT
Frank, 323, 330, 332
Wendling, 516
PORTER
Benjamin, 978
Ebenezer, 347
Francis M., 327
Green, 745
J. N., 323
Jane, 1014
Levi M., 311
Robert, 327
Sarah E., 978
William, 502
William H., 310-11
POST
Frederick, 99, 157
POSTLE
Mary (Busbey), 957
Theodore, 957
POSTON
R. J., 510

POTHERIE
Bacqueville de la, 227
POTTER
B. Chas., 319
Daniel, 146
Elder, 710
W. E., 269
William M., 311
POTTLE
William, 328, 729
POTTS
Benjamin F., 193
POUGE
Andrew W., 504, 743
POWELL
Allen, 1008
Catharine (Wright), 1008
Elder, 511
Ellie, 1009
G. W., 748
Hattie, 1009
Jane, 1008
John, 1009
John Hare, 401
John T., 332
John P., 317
Lewis, 1008
Kelso, 320
Kittie, 1009
Madison W., 327
R. F., 618
S., 320
Samuel, 323, 1008-9
Susie, 1009
Thomas, 1008
W. H., 491
William, 149, 313, 322, 450, 748
William A., 330
William H., 193
POWERS
J. W., 320
Michael, 310
William, 516
PRATT
A. G., 769
Dr., 350, 1050
Elijah, 749
H. T. L., 327
Horace, 323
Martha, 761
Mary (Clark), 984
PRENTIS
Francis G., 926
PRESBURY
Willard, 511
PRESLEY
James, 354
PRETZMAN
Anna T. (Barcafer), 901
Fannie, 901
W. H., 901
William H., 1082
PRICE
A. H., 504
Albert H., 649
Corwin, 967
Elizabeth, 649
Evan Clelland, 995
Evan R., 995
Gen., 439
PRICE continued
Isaac D., 319
James, 399, 400, 633, 640, 649, 748, 840, 969
James B., 995
John, 399
Julia (Corwin), 840
Margaret E., 969
Mary, 633
Mary E., 840
Mary Jane (Kennedy), 995
Nancy (Black), 1014
T. J., 649, 715
Thomas, 647
Thomas J., 648, 840, 1051
PRICKETT
Henry, 330
John, 618
Margaret, 933-5
Mary, 615, 936
Nicholas, 556, 606-8, 615-16, 623
Rachel, 948
PRIEST
(family), 696
Barsheba, 1019-20
Catharine, 697
Elijah, 697, 1012
Hanna, 1012
John, 696-7
Margaret, 1012
PRILLEMAN
Anna, 1025
PRINCE
B. F., 513, 536, 539, 1082
Benjamin F., 901
Ella (Sanderson), 902
Harriet Elizabeth, 940
James K., 319
Peter, 624
Rev., 697
Sarah (Nauman), 902
William, 902
PRINGLE
D. V., 748, 750
Daniel V., 761
David, 750, 771
David V., 1073
J. C., 327
J. W., 327
James, 748, 750, 756, 761-2, 768, 771, 1070, 1073
Jennie, 762, 1070
Sarah, 761
Sarah Jane, 1073
Sarah (Vance), 1073
Susan A. (Bales), 1073
Susannah, 1073
T. J., 280, 902, 1082
Thomas, 750, 761, 1073
Thomas A., 312
Thomas J., 263, 268, 280
William, 750
William D., 756, 1073
PRINTZ
Angeline, 899
Athalinda (Kelley), 903
Catherine (Kelly), 614
PRINTZ continued
Chas. A., 333
Charlotte (Jenkins), 903
Daniel, 899
Daniel L., 903
Elizabeth, 899
Emma J., 903
Harriet (Courson), 903
Isaac C., 329
Isaiah C., 903
J. Eugene, 903
John, 903
Mary M., 903
Oliver K., 903
P. Franklin, 903
Peter, 614, 903
Ruth Ann, 903
Sarah O., 903
Silas W., 903
William, 625
William G., 903
PRIOTY
Elias, 329
PROCTOR
Elias G., 312
Gen., 70, 123, 125-6, 364, 390
William, 801
PROTHERO
John, 313, 576
PRY
Jacob B., 319
PUGH
Mr., 401-2
PUMPHREY
John S., 624
Joseph M., 308
Rev., 625
PURSELL, PURCELL
Benjamin, 707
Helen, 809
J. B., 520, 598, 760, 916
James, 593
John B., 516
John V., 318
L. H., 513, 543
PURCY
Madison, 593
PURDON
John, 304
PURDY
Mary, 1041
PURKISER
Rev., 697
PURVIANCE
David, 725
Rev., 710
PUTNAM
Capt., 460
D. C., 1082
Daniel C., 332, 903
Franklin, 504
Frederick A., 263
Helen Clifford, 90
Isaac, 665
Kate E. (Urner), 903
Mary D. (Heiskell), 1068
Rufus, 59, 102, 109-10, 119, 1068
William R., 327

QUAID
Martain, 519
QUIGLEY
James, 760
Wesley, 307
QUILLS
Simon, 516
QUINBY
Ephraim, 158
QUINN
Barney, 321
Frank, 332
Henry, 317, 327, 516
Isaac, 500
James, 516
John, 319
Josiah, 311
Lottie, 626
Maggie, 626
Patrick, 760
QUIRK
Jasper M., 303
William C., 303
William P., 304
RABBITTS
(mill), 471, 543
Charles, 594, 597, 903-4, 1082
George, 303, 597
J. H., 280
J. Harry, 280
James H., 904
Margaret (Robison), 904
Rhoda, 597
RACY
William, 321
RADEN, RADIN
Michael, 314
William, 573-4
RADER
Lucinda, 1013
RADDY
A. J. (Miss), 960
RAFFENSPERGER
A., 627
Daniel, 267, 598, 699
John, 303, 317
Peter, 321
RAGAN
Michael, 314
RAINES
Abihu, 769
RALEIGH
A. D., 697
RALEY
Elizabeth, 967-8
William, 967
RALL
Abraham Brooks, 706-7
Eliza, 1022
Elizabeth (Lambert), 706
Isaiah, 308
Jacob, 308
RAMSEY
Alexander, 269, 473
Chas. S., 310
John, 699
Rebecca A., 860
William, 313, 327, 762
William J., 770
RANDALL
D. H., 670
J. W., 894
Mary E., 1048
Milo, 320
Thomas H., 311
RANDOLF
(will), 733
RANDOLPH
Edward L., 313
John P., 309
Martin, 328
RANLER
Emanuel, 329
RANKIN
A. L., 744
Charles, 314
George, 618, 634
James, 408, 761, 840
John, 748, 756, 769
Joshua, 756
Margaret, 761
Mary P., 840
RANSOM
(bookstore), 912
Miss, 772
E. P., 314
RAPER
W. H., 501, 759
William, 713
William H., 500-1
RATHBUN, RATHBURN
Amos, 966
Anna M. (Reynard), 966-7
Azubah, 966
Clarence, 966
Beda, 966
Clark, 381, 966, 969
Col., 969
Cynthia, 966
David, 313
Elizabeth, 966
Elizabeth (Cochran), 966
Elizabeth J., 956
George W., 966
Jeffrey H., 966
Jeremiah, 966
John, 311, 381, 966
Lena, 966
Mary, 966
Mary (Curl), 966
Nancy, 969
Nancy J., 966
Netum, 966
Pern, 966
Rei, 966-7
Susan, 1045
Thomas, 313, 381, 638, 966
Thomas H., 645
W. P., 867
RATHFON
John, 311
RAWEN
Joseph, 687
RAWIN
William, 756
RAWLINS
Albert M., 904
George C., 268, 280, 327, 539, 904
I. B., 549, 597, 904, 1082
Isaac B., 597
Mary A. (Hotsenpiller), 904
Mattie, 904
RAY
Anthony, 519
Elizabeth, 697
Elizabeth (Zigler), 696, 1020
John Ray, 698, 1020-1
Lemuel, 327
Louis, 696, 1020
Margaret (Overpeck), 1020
Mary, 697
Susan, 1024
RAYMOND
Harvey, 312
Hattie E., 907
RAYNER
Richard, 327
Nancy, 881
REA
Andrew, 612
J. R., 394
James, 606-7, 612, 633-4
John, 317, 612, 618, 628, 634, 647
Samuel, 312
Sarah J., 524
William, 330
READY
John, 579
REAGAN
Joab W., 500
William, 516
REAGLE
Levi W., 313
REALF
Richard, 485
REAM
Adline, 922
Andrew, 1016
Anna (Horner), 1016
Benjamin, 686, 1009
Catharine (Frantz), 1009
Daniel, 704, 1009, 1021, 1085
Florence, 922
George M., 1009
Jacob, 689, 1009
Jeremiah, 704
Jesse, 922
John, 1009
Lydia, 1009
Rebecca, 1016
Samuel, 312
Thomas B., 1009
William, 328, 1009
William H., 312
REARDON
Timothy, 516
REASOR
Aaron, 630
REBERT
Andrew, 630
Harriet (Gram), 831
Samuel C., 831
RECK
Hermon, 333
RECTOR

RECTOR continued
A.W., 1021
Anna (Neff), 1021
Benjamin, 683
Charles, 259, 450, 683-5, 687-8, 1021
Conway, 291, 683, 687, 1021
Eliza J. (Martin), 1021
Fanny, 683
J.W., 1021
James W., 1021, 1085
Margaret, 683, 687
Mary J., 1018, 1021
R. (Dr.), 350, 886
Raper, 891, 1021
Rev., 697
Samuel, 683
Sarah, 683
Susan, 683
William, 683
Winneford, 683, 684
REDDISH
Elizabeth (Vicory), 904
Harriet, 644
Harriet (Oxtoby), 614, 905
James, 608
John, 351, 614, 904-5
Mary (McCleve), 905
Matilda (Miller), 614, 904
Nathan, 606, 614, 618, 644, 904
Peter, 311
REDMOND
Clara E., 905
Edgar I., 905
Francis, 905
Harriet (Hinman), 905
Harry G., 905
Inez I., 905
Judson, 395, 628, 635, 905, 1082
Maria (Meade), 905
Peter, 905
Sarah (Curtiss), 905
Sarah O., 905
REED
(see also REID)
Calvin, 308
Cyrus, 757
Ezra, 726
J.W.S., 328, 617-8
James, 450
James M., 572
John, 309, 319, 434, 450, 748
Lewis, 573
Margaret, 696
Nancy, 384
Rev., 766
Sarah, 743
William, 294
REEDER
Elder, 710
Elizabeth, 613, 872
George, 724
Henson, 724
Louis J., 322
Lydia, 1074
Jacob, 724, 743, 755, 877
Lay, 512
REEDER continued
Maria, 1074
Stephen, 724
Trusdil, 756
William, 1074
REESE
Frank, 586
Hiram C., 321
Isaiah C., 321
Jesse, 664, 666
REEVES
Mary A., 623
Nathaniel, 623
W.H., 268, 350-1, 515
REID
(see also REED)
(farm), 962
Betsey, 613
Eunice E. (Byrd), 906
George, 608, 613, 633-4
George H., 906
Harriet (Oxtoby), 906
James, 530, 612-13, 633-4, 906
James A., 906
Jane, 523
John, 606-8, 611, 613
Joseph, 606, 613, 634
Margaret, 613
Margaret (Kesler), 906
Nancy, 613
Nelson, 324
Robert, 613, 634, 639
S. Corinna, 862
Sarah J., 906
Thomas, 613
Whitelaw, 196, 775
William, 324, 329, 523-4, 613
William J., 906
REIFSNYDER
(mfg.), 891
Charles S., 906
Daniel, 512
Frank M., 906
H.D., 579-80
H.R., 906
Hesper, 906
Ida, 906
J.A., 575
John A., 573, 906, 1082
REIGLE
H.W., 331
Henry, 314
J.W., 331
Levi W., 331
REILLY
J.W., 193, 317
REINHARDT
Gideon, 311
REINMUND
J.F., 536
REMPIS
Henry, 333
REMSBURG
Maria, 952
Robert, 513
Samuel, 952
RENARD
William K., 317
RENCH
RENCH continued
John, 630
RENICK
Abel, 606
George, 403
Harness, 403
Isabel, 613-14
Mary, 613
Robert, 270, 341, 381-2, 435-6, 446, 450, 459, 542, 605, 607, 613, 916
Sarah, 613
REPLOGAL
Adam, 283
RESH
Lizzie, 890
RETTER
Edward, 311
Edwin E., 329
REYBURN
John, 718
John S., 718
Joseph, 707
Sallie (Black), 1014
William, 709, 1014
REYNARD
Anna M., 966-7
George W., 333
W.K., 303
REYNOLDS
Mr., 524
Edgar Lamar, 1010
Elizabeth, 907, 1009
Elizabeth (Tuggle), 907
Gov., 77
Henry, 907, 1009
J.H., 1085
James D., 313
John, 270, 450, 683
John H., 907, 1009-10
Joshua, 496
Julia Ann, 1010
Julia Ann (McKinney), 1009
Lemuel, 531
Mary L., 939
Nancy, 907, 1009
Olive, 907, 1009
Rachel J., 907, 1009
Sarah Jane (Ballentine), 1010
William, 907, 939, 1009
William W., 907, 1009
RHIEND
Henry, 304
RHODEN
John L., 307
RHODERICK
Henry F., 329
RHODES
Amanda, 907
Barbara, 907
Cyrus, 318
Cyrus C., 907
Hattie E., 907
Hiram, 311
Hiram H., 907
Jacob, 907
Jesse, 729
John, 313

RHODES continued
S., 618
Samuel, 269, 311, 907
Samuel S., 907
RHONEMUS
Ingebee Jane, 1007
Louisa M., 1007
Matilda (Clark), 1007
William, 653, 1007
RIBBLE
Catherine, 1017
RICE
(printer), 769
Miss, 772
Mr., 690
Abigail, 964
Adam L., 910
Addie M., 908
Alice (Pool), 910
Alonzo, 909-10
Althia M., 909
Angelina (Busbey), 957
Anson, 908
Asa, 639, 656, 909
C.H., 1084
Celoma, 909
Charles A., 908, 910
Charles S., 319
Claud F., 909
Edward, 328, 639, 643-4, 909-10, 967
Edward A., 910
Eliza, 909
Elizabeth, 909
Emily M., 908
Florance (Monahan), 910
Frank S., 331
Harrison, 467, 909
Harry A., 909
Henry C., 627, 909-10
Henry Clay, 910
Ida Belle, 910
James, 957
James S., 313
Jennie F., 570
John A., 571, 908
John S., 566
Laura, 812
Laura O., 909
Lillie M., 909
Lucy, 639
Lucy J., 910
M.L., 549
Malinda, 909
Martin L., 907-8, 1082
Maria E., 910
Mary Belle, 910
Matilda, 812
Myra, 909
Myron G., 908
Polly, 909
Sarah, 909, 967
Sarah S., 910
Solon W., 908
W.L., 561
W.W., 570
William, 812, 909
William E., 909
Zella B., 909
RICHARDS
Mr., 471, 552, 869
RICHARDS continued
Anna (Friend), 1021
Elijah, 290
Eliza J., 887
Eliza J. (Martin), 1021
Henry A., 312
Isaiah, 307, 319, 1021
Jacob, 676
James, 976
Jesse, 689, 697
John, 259, 674, 1021
Joseph L., 897, 1021, 1085
Lavina, 1021
Maggie E., 976
Sarah, 1021
William T., 490
RICHARDSON
Alonzo, 327
Elisha, 327
Elizabeth, 697
George C., 634
Isaac, 611, 748
James, 304
John, 697
Leander Boyd, 1010
Mary A. (Fry), 1010
Newton, 329
W.P., 193
RICHCREEK
James H., 308
RICHISON
Eleanor, 706, 1036
RICHINSON
John, 707
RICHMOND
I.S., 303
Isaac J., 308
Robert, 311
RICKERT
Christian, 324
RICKETTS
Charles, 581
Henry, 309
Robert, 318
William, 309
RICKINSON
Joseph, 330
RICKOFF
A.J., 1066
RIDDLE
Alonzo S., 304
RIDENOUR
Mr., 453
E.T., 585
Edward T., 313
Eva, 576
John R., 333
Linas J., 313
Susanna, 995
William, 576
RIDGE
Hannah H., 1051
Jemima, 1051
Simpson, 1051
RIDGELY
Chas. T., 332
Hi'm G., 333
RIESAU
Anna Mary (Kobelanz), 865
Herman L., 865
RIFE
John, 1051
M. J. (Kitchen), 1051
RIGDON
Lewis, 290
Sidney, 623
RIGGS
Edward, 707
RIGHTMYER
C.F., 333
Frank, 513
RIGHTSON
Mr., 513
RILEY
James W., 159
John, 119
Owen, 760
RINE
Fletcher, 903
Mary (Printz), 903
RINERT
Thadeus S., 304
RINEHART, RHINEHART
(printer), 565
Agnes (Drum), 820
Effie R., 820
Emeline, 911
Florence, 911
James W., 543
James Workman, 910
Jesse, 910
Jessie Earle, 911
Levi, 502, 530-1, 593, 623, 918
Levi M., 304, 313
Levi Monroe, 820
Margaret J., 918
Maria E., 820
William, 617
Zedakiah, 304
RINGWALT
David L., 310
Jacob, 329
Levi, 317
RINKER
Benjamin, 1021
George, 1021-2
Sarah (Branner), 1022
Susan, 1021
William, 1022
RIPLEY
David, 645
RIPPER
John, 311
RITCHIE, RICHEY
Calvin T., 309
John S., 318
RITTER
Ed E., 324
Daniel, 311
Joseph, 314
Samuel, 576
RITZ
Solomon, 534
ROADAMER
Eva, 767
ROBBE
P., 489
ROBBINS
Chandler, 267, 272, 317, 319, 354, 480, 511-12,

ROBBINS continued
Chandler, 525-26, 531-33, 550, 574, 596-7, 718, 926, 941
M. J., 323
ROBERTS
(painter), 493
(place), 727
Mr., 237, 730, 1030
Alice (Teagarden), 911
B. F., 549, 911, 1082
Daniel M., 319
Eliza (South), 911
G. S., 544
Isaac M., 318
John, 327
Mary, 963
Mary (Coffey), 973
Rev., 759
Thomas, 304, 311, 546, 911, 973, 1082
William A., 318
ROBERTSON
P., 536, 539
W., 573
William A., 321
ROBINSON, ROBISON
Mr., 729
Abner, 755
Charles C., 310
D. (Mrs.), 1045
G. W., 586
Hunt, 314
Jacob, 730
James, 563-4, 629
James S., 193
Jesse M., 650
John A., 327
John C., 310
Joseph, 645, 710
Margaret, 904
Rev., 697
Richard, 675
Samuel, 322
Samuel P., 30
Sarah, 675
Sarah J., 790
W. A., 502
William, 574, 710
William A., 958
ROCH
Franklin, 729
ROCHEBLAVE
Mr., 51
ROCK
Leah, 811
Nancy C., 811
Thomas, 811
ROCKAFIELD
Aaron, 312, 985
Anthony C., 311
D. E., 313
Daniel, 314
Mary, 1042
Sarah, 985
ROCKETT
Patrick, 516
ROCKHILL
C. B., 280
ROCKLE
Adam, 686
ROCKLE continued
Harriet, 686
Henry, 686
Mary, 686
Peter, 686
Polly (Baker), 686
W. M., 280
William, 686
RODDY
Michael, 313
RODEFER
Maria (Mitchell), 847
RODERICK
C., 321
RODGERS
(see also ROGERS)
(mfg.), 440, 549
Alexander, 307
Alice (Kilgore), 912
Dr., 350, 990
Effie (Harrison), 912
George G., 333
Hamilton A., 319
Henry G., 536
I. W., 545, 551
Isaac W., 912
J. H., 351
James, 575
James G., 912
James L., 570
John, 269
John H., 310, 330, 911-12, 1082
Lon, 327
Lou, 330
R., 530, 596
R. C., 280
R. H., 551, 1082
Rebbie, 534
Richard, 270, 542-3
Richard Henry, 912
Robert, 328, 348-9, 444, 505, 533, 597, 612, 628, 798, 911, 942
S. (Miss), 570
William, 911, 1082
William A., 941
ROE
Charles T., 327
Ed. D., 349
Rev., 623
Samuel, 312
ROGERS
(see also RODGERS)
(attorney), 278
A. Denny, 263
Benjamin H., 473, 559
Elizabeth (Smith), 913
Fannie, 301
Hamilton, 314
Henry, 261, 559, 634
J. L., 526
James L., 533-4
John, 269
John H. (Mrs.), 301
Leonard, 304
R., 354
Richard, 268
Robert, 40-1, 43, 596, 647, 912
Simeon, 559
ROGERS continued
Thomas B., 312
W. A., 561
W. K., 379
William, 594, 654
William A., 267, 271-2, 274, 530-1, 560, 592
William Allen, 912
William P., 327
ROGDON
John, 290
ROGERSON
Joseph, 312
ROHAN
Thomas D., 576
ROHRER
C. F., 410-11, 684
C. R., 348
E., 318
John, 317
ROLAND
Absalom, 327
ROLFE
Mercy, 889
ROLLER
Jacob, 534
Judge J., 534
William, 319
ROLLINS
Princess A., 976
ROMICK
Nancy, 993
ROMINE
Cynthia, 973
ROMY
Greene P., 321
ROOHER
Patrick, 760
ROONEY
Michael, 654
ROOSEVELT
Mr., 72
ROOT
E. W. (Rev.), 597
Edward W., 512
ROPP
Eli, 318
Henry, 304
John R., 311
John W., 311, 318
Maria, 974
Simon, 660, 663
ROSE
John T., 512
Reuben, 299, 503, 650
Rev., 744
S. H., 760
ROSECRANS
Sylvester H., 522
William Starke, 183, 195, 191-2
ROSEGRANT
Eliza C., 1071
Ellen (Ludlow), 1071
Mary A., 1077
William, 1071
ROSEMILLER
David Porter, 534
ROSS
(farm), 688
Mr., 251

ROSS continued
A.H., 570
A. Hastins, 262
Alexander, 748
Charles, 684
David, 322
E.C., 612
Elijah, 684
Elizabeth, 684, 695, 1013
Emery C., 511
James, 147, 767
James, 147, 767
John, 221, 268, 290-1, 308, 330, 684, 686, 688-9
Marion A., 301, 303
Mary, 684, 687
Nancy, 684
Oliver, 146
Prestly, 291, 684
Rachel (Wallace), 684
Susannah, 694, 1013
William, 270, 331, 453, 634, 683-5, 687, 689
ROTH
Peter, 580
ROTT
Edward, 769
ROUSE
E.S.S., 913, 1082
Melissa J. (Oglevee), 914
Olin O., 580, 914
Rebecca, 1014
W.J., 333
Wylie J., 914
ROUSER
Daniel, 950
Samuel, 948, 950
ROUSH
George, 314
Mary D., 899
ROUTZAN
Caroline, 915
ROUTZALEN
H.A., 581
ROWAN
Mr., 745
ROWAND
Alex, 769-70
ROWE
Harmon A., 329
William H., 329
ROWEKAMP
J.H., 761
ROWELLE
James, 310
ROWLEY
Cynthia, 1065
J.W., 573, 575
ROWLING
Mr., 317
ROWN
Nancy, 759
ROYCE
C.C., 223, 387-8
RUBSAM
(farm, 719
John W., 629
RUCKER
Geo. T., 593
RUDD
Robert R., 333
RUDY
James, 634
RUE
John, 724, 1045
Lois (Forsythe), 1045
Sarah, 724, 1045
W.R., 1045-6
Walter, 319
RUFFIN
Billy, 586
Charles, 321
Samuel, 321
RUHL
Albertus M., 327
John A., 536
John L., 330
Melancthon, 312
RULE
Michael, 516
RUMLER
David H., 308
RUNKLE
Benjamin P., 193
Col., 190
D., 715
William, 291
RUNYAN, RUNYON
Mr., 291
A.B., 359, 670
A.L., 300, 321, 574
A.R., 979
Abraham, 660, 663, 665-6, 979
Amanda, 979
Amos, 979
Andrew, 646
Benjamin F., 312
Capt., 369
Charles, 314
Charles E., 980
Charles H., 979
Charles L., 980
Clarence L., 980
Cora B., 979
D.S., 280
David, 663
Eddie G., 980
Elizabeth, 978
Elizabeth (Wright), 979
Etta, 979
F.C., 1082
Francis M., 311
Frank Carey, 914
Fred, 979
G.H., 349
G.W., 348
George, 304, 311, 660, 663, 666, 670, 978-9
H.L., 979
Hattie, 980
Henry, 666, 670, 979-80
Isaac, 920
J., 1084
J. Arthur, 980
J.M., 664
J. Milton, 980, 1084
James M., 308, 327
John, 270, 450, 665, 675
Joseph, 660, 663, 666, 979
L., 323
Lemuel, 330
RUNYAN, RUNYON continued
Lucretia M., 979
Mary E. (Melvin), 979
Mary J. (McClennen), 980
Matilda (Neer), 979
Maudie R., 980
Melissa, 979
Monroe, 979
Moses, 748
Nelson L., 979
Newton, 311
Percy E., 980
Peter L., 979
Phebe A. (Demory), 979
Rachel (Jones), 979
Rebecca, 920
Sampson, 293
Samuel, 311
Susannah, 666, 920
Thomas W., 979
William, 291, 303, 354, 624
William D., 562
RUPE
C.W., 510
RUSE
Richard W., 646
RUSH
Dr., 981
N.S., 698
Richard, 148
RUSHFORT
Michael, 313
RUSSELL
Miss, 1066
John, 397
L.E., 575, 914, 1082
Michael C., 332
Moses, 743
Rose E., 809
RUSSWUNN
Virginia, 1039
RUST
Mr., 699
Daniel, 312
Eva, 1006
J.L., 704
Jacob, 697
John, 432
Matthias, 686
Nathaniel, 312, 317
RUTH
T.J. (Rev.), 534
RUTLEDGE
G., 1042
RYAN
Andrew, 646
George W., 643
Harvey, 647
J.H., 648
James H., 757
William, 317
RYMON
William, 330
RYNEARSON
Barnett, 1046
Jane, 1046
Martha (Winget), 1046
SABIN
G.W., 757
SACKETT

SACKETT continued
Triphemia, 892
SAFFORD
Chas. M., 838
SAGER
Miranda (Hunter), 975
John, 975
William, 312
SAILE
Rev., 449
SAINT CLAIR
117
Arthur, 64, 103-4, 110-11, 144, 270, 450
Gov., 60, 62-3, 118-20, 137, 139, 143-4, 146, 159
SAINT JOHN
Mary, 755, 1074
Seth, 748, 759, 768
SALE
John, 500
SALSBERRY
Jas., 304
SAMPSON
Jane, 949, 951
Margaret, 846
William S., 495
SANDERS
Col., 399, 401
David A., 143
George, 290
Michael, 327
SANDERSON
Mrs. Col., 301
Ella, 902
George K., 331
John P., 331
T. P., 902
Thomas, 573, 575
SANFORD
Hector, 500, 665, 677
SANG
Capt., 917
SARGENT
Anna, 625
James, 119
Randal, 290
William, 290
Winthrop, 102-3
SASSAMAN
Samuel B., 328
SATIS
M. V., 525
SAUERWINE
Mr., 535
SAUNDERS
David, 328
SAVAGE
Roxia, 878
SAVINI
A., 491
SAWYER
E. M. (Miss), 534
James F., 353, 506
SAYLER
John W., 324
SAYLOR
W. B., 413
William, 267, 669
SAYRE
SAYRE continued
Catharine, 1044
Elizabeth, 1044
Joseph, 1044
Loyd, 1044
Nancy A. (Albin), 1044
Rachael, 1044
Statia, 1044
Theodore, 327
SCAMMON
Eliakim P., 193
SCAMON
William, 579
SCANLAND
John, 765, 767
SCANTLIN
Diana, 949
Honora, 949
Jeremiah, 949
SCARFF
Bernard, 1033
Diana, 1033
Elizabeth, 1033
Emanuel, 1033
Flora, 1034
Grace T., 1034
J. J., 348, 412-13, 1084
James M., 1033
James T., 1034
John, 264
John J., 1033-4
Joshua, 1033
Lydia, 1033
Mark T., 1034
Mary (Neff), 1033-4
May, 1033
William H. H., 1033
William N., 1034
SCARLET
Newman, 606
SCIFERS
Alice Ada, 994
Catharine, 994
Eliza, 994
Elizabeth, 994, 1016
Hannah Ellen, 994
Isabel, 994
Jacob, 993
James H., 994
Margaret, 994
Martha Jane, 994
Matilda, 994
Mary, 994
Mary F. (Hullinger), 994
Nancy (Romick), 993
Rachel, 994
Reuben, 993-4
Samuel, 994
Sarah Ann, 994
Ulysses Grant, 994
William H. H., 994
SCHACKLEFORD
R. J., 348, 349-50, 718
SCHAEFFER
(see SHAFFER)
SCHAUSS
F., 489
SCHEIBLE
Frank, 394
SCHENCK
A., 491
SCHENCK continued
Robert C., 192
William C., 149
SCHERTZER
Fred (Mrs.), 829
SCHICKEDANTZ
Mr., 769
Anna, 1069
Christopher, 756, 1069
George, 756
Joseph, 322, 397
Judith Ann (Clemens), 1069
SCHINDLER
Caroline (Routzan), 915
Charles, 855, 915
Charles J., 332
Father, 361
Maria Annetta (Bowlus), 983
P. A., 360, 513, 1082
Peter (Mrs.), 301
Peter A., 626, 915
SCHLEGELMILCH
J. F., 574
SCHLEGELMELLIG
Carl, 311
SCHLESSINGER
(artist), 489
SCHLESINGER
Felix, 490
SCHMIDT
John, 313, 323
SCHOBEY
Nancy D., 1069
SCHOENBERGER
B., 647
Baltzer, 647
Charlotte, 647
F., 647
SCHOETAGER
Jonathan, 330
SCHOFIELD
S. M., 762
SCHOLL
Emma B., 788
SCHOOLCRAFT
227
SCHRADER
Jacob N., 313
William, 318
SCHRAM
John, 311
SCHROCK
Benjamin, 1041
Francis, 1041
Harrison, 1041
Lydia J., 1041
Mary Ann (Miller), 1041
Mary E., 1041
Winfield S., 1041
SCHRODES
Winfield S., 312
SCHUCHARDT
Father, 599
J. M., 1082
John M., 522, 916
SCHULTE
Arnold, 311, 580
Fred, 580
SCHULTZ

SCHULTZ continued
A. H. (Dr.), 536
Frank, 676
Rev., 697
William H., 307
SCHULZE
J. C., 354, 513-14, 524
SCHUSTER
C. A., 545, 860
Christian A., 332
Mary (Kershner), 860
SCHUYER
Henry, 308
SCORSE
Alcetus J., 322
Mary, 1018
William, 328
SCOTT
(farm), 962
Mr., 1030
Gen., 76-7, 112, 183
Henry, 309
John, 319, 563-4
Leonard, 322
Luella E., 969
S. (Rev.), 357
Sarah, 660
Solomon, 611-12, 634-5, 660, 669
Thomas, 119
W. A., 280, 570
William, 323, 634, 748
Winfield, 191
SCOVIL
S. F., 480
Sylvester F., 505
SCRANTON
James H., 319
SCUDDER
Louis, 311
SCURRY
J. R., 581
SEAGROVE
David W., 327
Harry, 332
SEAMAN
Rev., 624
SECKMAN
Benjamin F., 309
SEELY
John M., 921
SEEVERS
Newton, 580
SEIBERT
George, 583
Margaret, 989
SEIFERS
Ada, 881
SEIGEL
Charles F., 904
Ferdinand, 904
SEIGLER
Moses, 321
SEITZ
(mill), 688
Andrew, 689, 917
Catharine, 917, 989
Elizabeth, 917
Henry, 299, 314, 916-17
Isaac, 917
J., 618
SEITZ continued
Jacob, 264, 593, 916-17, 1082
Laura B., 917
Mary, 917
Mary (Stineberger), 917
Olive E., 917
Theodore H., 917
SELLERS
A., 500-1
Albert, 1056
Gustavus W., 327
Harriet, 1056
James N., 329
Lizzie T., 1056
P., 748
Polser, 755
SELMAN
Rev., 624
SELSOR
D., 410
SELZER
John, 314
SENEX
John, 230
SENISS
Wm. G., 718
SENSABAUGH
John, 321
SENSEMAN
Andrew, 1010
Daniel, 1010
H. (Dr.), 351, 813, 1085
Hiram, 1010
Jacob, 1010
Mary (Fry), 1010
Reuben, 1010
Sallie Ann, 1010
SERFACE
James A., 328
SERFF
Abraham, 917
Elizabeth (Hoke), 917
J. H., 917, 1082
J. J., 823
Louia (Worthington), 917
Philip, 917
SERKLEBACH
Valentine, 312
SERVISS, SERVICE
David, 349
Elizabeth (Garst), 856
George, 856
Judge, 444
W. G., 344, 348
William G., 271
SEWARD
Peter, 516
William H., 171, 480
SEWIN
Amos, 322
SEXTON
Zephania, 655
SEYMOUR, SEYMORE
Mr., 400
John Cleves, 109
Manly T., 312
SEYS
Clement T., 312, 327
H. H., 268-9, 349, 351, 475, 580, 583
SEYS continued
Henry H., 330, 1082
John (Rev.), 598
SHACKEY
Matthew P., 329
SHAFFER, SCHAEFFER, SHAVER
Abe, 323
C. H., 1082
Charles H., 915
D., 596
David, 348, 597
Frances A. (Knepfly), 915
George H., 573
J. D., 323
Jacob, 608, 1015-16
James B., 312
John, 329
Joseph W., 318
Lucretia C., 1024
M., 594
Matilda, 1016
Michael H., 327
Philip, 304
Reuben, 1025
S. A., 1024
S. N., 302, 321
Sarah, 1015-16
Sarah A., 1025
Samuel, 304, 312
Susanna (Winters), 915
W. N., 502, 575
William N., 915
SHANE
James W., 195
SHANHOLTZ
Susan (Way), 1076
F., 1076
SHANK
Daniel B., 312
Elizabeth, 894
Joseph W., 304
Sarah, 972
William B., 308, 319
SHANNON
George, 313
John A., 895
Viola L., 895
W. Q., 766
Wilson, 165-6
SHARON
James, 786
SHARP
Chas. T., 327
J. P., 580
James, 327
Joseph P., 332
Nancy, 945
Thomas, 244
William, 327
SHARPLESS
Jonathan, 64
SHARTLE
Chas. H., 1034
Edward C., 1034
Elizabeth, 1034
Elsie, 1034
Elsie (Burns), 1034
Findley, 299, 397
Isaac, 1034
Jacob, 1034

SHARTLE continued
James B., 1034
James Findley, 1034
John, 718, 1034
John D., 1034
Lena J., 1034
Susan E., 1034
William, 1034
William H., 1034
SHAUL
Amos, 322
Mathew, 663
Rev., 697
SHAW
Hezekiah, 500
Rachel, 907
Rev., 697
Robert E., 308
Thomas, 519, 635
W., 321
SHEA, SHAY
Dennis, 516
John, 516
Timothy, 318
SHEEDER
J. M., 303, 359
John, 321, 575
SHEEHAN
Daniel, 760
Thomas, 576
SHEETS
David, 308
Francis, 322
Henry, 324
J. O., 314
James H., 322
John P., 308
Joseph, 314
Samuel, 324
Sarah A., 801
William, 322
William A., 801
SHELBY
Gov., 291
SHELL
Eliza, 1022
Elizabeth, 1022
Francis M., 1022
Henry, 1022
Louisa, 1022
Mary (Peilliman), 1022
SHELLABARGER
Mr., 367
Agnus, 1046
Ann, 1046
David, 1046
David E., 734
Derastus, 1046
Elizabeth, 1046, 1050
Elizabeth (Baker), 1046
Ephraim, 1046
Irena, 1045
Jacob, 1046
Jane (Rynearson), 1046
John, 308, 328, 928, 1046
Jonas N., 321
Julia A. (Neimand), 928
Margaret, 1046
Maria E., 1046
Martin, 1046
Mary Ann, 1046
SHELLABARGER continued
Melyn, 1046
Minerva, 1046
Penie B., 1046
Rebecca, 1041, 1046
Rebecca (Winget), 1046
Reuben, 701, 724, 1041, 1046
S., 475, 480, 597, 1082
S. J., 1046
Salome, 928
Samuel, 263, 277-8, 294, 317-18, 479, 531, 597, 654, 733, 791, 882, 1046
Sarah Jane, 1046
Susan E., 1046
SHELLHAMER
C. F., 520
SHELTON
Rev., 511
SHEPARDSON
D., 649
SHEPHERD
George, 762
H. M., 594, 597, 1082
Henry M., 918
Jacob, 328
John W., 329
Margaret J. (Rinehart), 918
Mary, 821
SHEPPARD
T. J., 649
SHERAR, SHIRAR
John T., 322
Lewis, 312
William H., 311
SHERGER
George, 586
SHERIDAN
Philip H., 192, 279, 309
SHERMAN
Augusta, 511, 1044
Eliza, 511
John, 196
John W., 323
William Tecumseh, 192, 323
SHERTZER
Catharine, 1041
SHERWOOD
Mr., 403
Isaac, 193
SHEWALTER
Ann W. (Chenowaith), 918
Arabella (Aby), 918
J. S., 574
Jacob, 918
John, 314
John S., 918, 1082
John S. (Mrs.), 576
Margaret (Garey), 918
SHEWCRAFT, SHOECRAFT
Hannah, 581
James, 581
Rev., 744
SHICKLE
Sarah, 971
SHIELDS
William, 333
SHILLING
(foundry), 549
SHINGLEDERKER
SHINGLEDERKER continued
John, 309
SHINN
John, 328
SHINNERS
Patrick, 516
SHIPMAN
Anna, 919
C., 573
Capt., 460
Clark, 918
Earl, 919
Fanny (Grant), 919
Hampton, 319
James, 271, 383, 440, 453, 634
John, 440
John A., 575, 918, 1082
Ruth, 440, 919
Ruth (Ambler), 918
Warren, 919
SHIPPS
Robert, 323
SHIPTON
James P., 327
SHIREY
George, 329
SHOBE
Martin, 311
SHOCKEY
Isaac, 319
Joseph, 319
Mahala, 1003
Valentine, 319
SHOCKLEY
Clement, 748
SHOCKNESSY
Michael, 309
SHOEMAKER
Edward, 311
SHOENBERG
M. E., 579
Moses, 579
SHOENTHAL
E. M. (Mrs.), 581
J., 579
SHOPP
Montgomery O., 312
SHOREY
Ella, 907
SHORKEY
Barry H., 311
Jacob M., 319
SHORTNESSY
Thomas, 311
SHORTZ
Mr., 1036
Patten, 257
SHOTTLER
Fredrick, 319
SHOUPE
William A., 319
SHOURA
Frederick, 312
SHOW
Cyrus, 311
SHOWARD
J., 412
SHOWERS
Abraham, 994
Abraham H., 994

SHOWERS continued
Andrew, 994
Charles H., 994
Elizabeth (Miller), 994
Emanuel, 994
Frank, 280
H.S., 267, 575-6, 601
Hezekiah, 994
Jacob, 994
John, 994
Mary, 994
Mary (Grove), 994
Peter G., 994
Susan E., 994
SHRADER, SHROEDER
F.W., 333
Isaac, 321
SHRIGLEY
Thomas J., 313
SHRIMP
Francis, 516
SHROFE
Mr., 723
Agnes, 743
Christian, 723
Sebastian, 743
SHROPSHIRE
Mr., 403
SHROYER
Batie M., 1022
Daisy B., 1022
Eliza (Rall), 1022
Emory B., 1022
George, 308
Harriet A. (Dille), 1022
Harrison, 1022
John, 1022
John W., 1037
Margaret A. (Williams), 1037
SHRYACK
Dora V., 969
Eldred, 328
I. Eldreth, 317
John, 969
Matilda, 969
SHUCK
Miss, 167
SHUETTE
John A., 516, 522
SHUEY
Adam, 263, 617-18
Conrad, 309
W.J., 617
William J., 617
SHUGH
Henry, 628, 759
SHUMAN, SCHUMAN
Jacob, 512
Joseph C., 318
William, 314
SHUNK
C.K., 924
Mary (Sprecher), 924
SHUTZ
J. Mak. (Rev.), 713
SIDENSTICK
Daniel, 318
J.H., 318
Newton, 311
SIDES
SIDES continued
Elizabeth, 1000
Ellen, 1000
Eva (Maggart), 1000
John, 1000
John Henry, 1000
Mary Ann, 1000
SIDLEY
W.H., 521, 576, 579, 1082
SIEFRET
Adam, 317
Jacob, 311
SIESS
Samuel, 308
SILK
Michael, 312
SILL
George, 534
Joshua W., 193
SILLIMAN
Willis, 120
SILVERS
Sarah J., 976
T.M., 670
SILZEL
Wash, 394
SIMCOE
Gov., 113
SIMMONS
Jones, 313
William, 353, 501-2, 713, 766
SIMMS
Jeremiah, 352, 460, 686-7, 916
Samuel K., 704
William, 695
SIMON
A.R., 320
Dan, 580
SIMONTON
Elder, 710
Samuel, 260, 383, 440, 446, 572, 606
SIMPKINS
Rowena, 644
SIMPSON
Mr., 381
Alexander, 271
E.W., 585
Edward, 314, 321, 330
George, 318
George W., 317
Joseph, 317, 330
Oliver, 634
Thomas H., 333
William, 299, 653
SINGLETON
Thomas, 760
SINGLEY
W.H., 848
SINTZ
(family), 259
(mill), 686
(property), 219
Elizabeth, 612
Elizabeth (Critz), 612, 916
Eve, 1031
George, 259, 318, 612
Margaret, 612, 916
Margaret (Metzger), 612
SINTZ continued
Mary, 612
Nicholas, 283, 612
Peter, 283, 293, 348, 398, 451, 479, 606-8, 611-12, 627, 630, 687, 916
Susan, 413, 612, 916
SIPES
Joseph, 729
SIRCLE
William, 311
SKELLEY
Chas E., 576
SKIDMORE
Ella, 808
SKILLINGS
Anna, 644
Anna (Craig), 614, 919-20
Autice, 1054
Carrie, 1054
Charles, 919
Eben, 919-20
Frank, 920
Fremont, 1054
Hannah, 919
John, 919, 1054
Laura, 1054
Laura A., 920
Lewis, 507, 614, 644, 649-50, 737, 919-20, 1053-4
Martha A. (Hammond), 1054
Mary, 919
Mary (Blagam), 919, 1054
Otis G., 920
Phoebe (Paullin), 920
Rolley, 1054
Sarah, 919
Sarah E., 920
Susan L., 920
Susan (Runyan), 920
Wesley, 919-20
SKILLMAN
John Q., 670
Sarah, 975
Philander, 321
SKINNER
Abraham, 150
Dr., 349, 666
John A., 349, 769
SLACK
A.J., 1082
Alfred J., 920
Bertha M., 920
Charles M., 920
Eliza, 931
Laura A., 920
Leona M., 920
Lucy M., 856, 920
Lydia (Sparks), 920
Maria, 856
Maria (Manton), 920
P., 1082
Peter, 856, 920
SLATERY
James C., 313
SLAUGHTER
Maj., 398
Martin, 304

SLAYBAUGH
Wm. H., 309
SLEE
Ann, 960
SLEEPER
Patience, 765
Samuel, 765
SLENTZ
Henry, 321
SLEVICK
Elizabeth, 907
SLOAN
Mary, 270
Nathan T., 327
William, 270
SLOGAN
John, 331
SLOUGH
Abraham, 317, 635
John P., 193
SLOWER
Samuel, 290
SLUSSER
George, 319
SMALL
Mrs., 931
A.D., 348
SMALLWOOD
Mrs., 436, 449, 502
Louis, 436
Walter, 261, 383, 436, 439-40, 452, 606, 634
William, 319
SMANTZ
Gus, 311
SMILEY
J.E., 689
SMITH
(mill), 543
Miss, 1071
A.H., 1046, 1084
A.J., 319, 1083
Abraham, 291, 343, 709, 718
Abraham C., 1027
Alice B., 921
Anna, 828
Ann E., 788
Amelia, 1046
Andrew, 921-2
Arelia, 1046
Azel B., 304
B.G., 574
Benjamin, 322
C. (Dr.), 718, 1085
C.S., 349
Carrie, 525
Carrie Lytle, 921
Carrie M., 1017
Catharine, 1013
Charles, 580, 893, 922, 1024
Charles L., 333
Charles W.J., 320
Christian, 1023
Christian M., 1023
Christianna, 1023
Cornelius, 348
D.M., 574
Daniel, 756, 769
Dearwood, 922
SMITH continued
E., 534
E.H., 643, 653, 1085
E.M., 767
Ed, 321
Edgar, 333
Edward D., 329
Edward H., 967
Elias, 534
Elias C., 573
Elizabeth, 913
Elizabeth (Dill), 1027
Elizabeth (Vinal), 938
Elnathan C., 307
Elsina, 1023, 1026
Emma S., 921
Enoch, 755
Enoch B., 263
Fletcher, 756
Florence (Ream), 922
Frederick, 1021
G.W. (Lt.), 191
George, 331, 559, 597, 913
Gertrude, 922
Henry E., 512
Henry W., 263
Hezekiah, 703, 715
Ira B., 304, 313
Isaac M., 327
J.D., 546, 580, 950, 1082
J.E., 800
J.J., 574, 634-5, 1082
J.W., 580
J.Z., 574
Jacob, 644, 646
Jacob C., 756
Jacob M., 922
James, 314, 835
James K., 312
James M., 332
James W., 323
Jane, 922, 1026
Jane (Mixon), 1023
Jeremiah, 644, 807
Jesse M., 1023
John, 119, 223, 311, 330, 576, 606, 608, 634, 963, 1034
John A., 533, 922
John A.A., 308
John C., 327
John D., 921
John J., 920
Joseph, 623, 699, 868
Joseph L. Kirby, 195
Josie M., 828
Justin, 1046
Kirby, 186, 318, 320, 965
Lavina (Richards), 1021
Lewis C., 828
Lida, 767
Lydia, 953, 1023
M. Daniel, 317
Margaret, 706, 1036
Maria, 1001, 1046
Maria (Vaughn), 921
Mark, 549, 1024
Mark A., 332
Martha, 807
Martha H., 788
SMITH continued
Mary, 857, 921, 1046
Mary A. (Barclay), 1017
Mary E. (Hax), 921
Mary Ellen (Nicholson), 893
Mary J., 922
Mary Stubbe, 921
Mary (Woodrow), 921
Mathias, 643
Morgan, 1017
N.C. (Rev.), 359
N.S., 503, 762
Nancy Ann, 646
Nathan S., 322
Nelson, 321
Oliver, 767
Perlena, 1023-4
Peter, 922, 1023-4, 1026
Peter M., 1024
Philip, 760
R.M., 576
Rachael (Baker), 922
Rebecca, 802, 953
Rebecca (Chrest), 921
Rev., 624, 669
Riley, 314
Robert, 655
Robert M., 333
Roxy J. (Nichelson), 963
Rufus H., 304
Ruth, 1023-4
S.B., 503, 759
S.E. (Mrs.), 1046
S.S., 581
Sallie, 1046
Samuel, 454, 601, 634, 748
Samuel B., 319
Sarah, 705, 1023, 1070
Sarah (Cory), 706
Sarah Watkins, 835
Seth, 736, 739, 743, 765
Sidney, 314
Sidney A., 314
Sina, 964
Sophia Kindsmore, 1027
Susan, 920
T.K., 193
T. Kilby, 871
Thomas, 277, 322
V., 348, 718
W., 412
W.B., 49
W.C., 323
W.D., 561
W.G., 323
William, 319, 748, 964
William A., 332
William C., 329
William E., 922
William G., 328
William H., 921
William LeRoy, 193
SMITHSON
Mr., 485
William, 324
SMOKER
Catharine, 923
J. George, 923
S.S., 923

SMUCKER
Isaac, 373, 377, 387
SNAVELY
Elizabeth, 1029
George W., 333
SNEDIKER
John A., 307
Thomas, 304
SNEE
William, 576
SNELL
Barbara, 1001
Daniel, 1001
Susanna, 1001
SNIDEGER
Christian, 634
SNODGRASS
Mr., 381
Andrew, 308
Dr., 703
George, 645
Jane, 613, 633, 800
John, 606, 608, 613, 630, 633-5, 800
Joseph, 611, 618, 647
Owen, 327
SNOW
W. T., 759
SNOWDEN
Frederick, 308
J. E., 503
SNYDER
Abraham, 866
Anna Belle, 1074
Annie M., 866
Charlotte A., 1074
Curtiss, 313
D. L., 263-4, 629
Edwin, 319
Eva, 1003
Felty, 686
Francis M., 308
Frederick, 728
George, 312
H. G., 583
Harriet (Truesdale), 1074
Henry, 244, 299, 598, 629, 723, 870
J., 323, 629
J. J., 294, 480, 539, 564, 601
Jacob, 304, 709
John, 300, 348
John L., 598
Joseph, 1074
Martin, 718, 1027
Martin (Mrs.), 916
Mary, 848
Mary E., 1074
Mary (Kunkle), 866
Peter, 321
Sarah A., 1074
SOAPER
Stephen, 304
SOEHNER
Harman, 394
SOLLER
George, 574
William, 575
SOUDERS
James, 311
SOUTH
Eli, 329
Eliza, 911
SOUTHART
S. L., 168
SOUTHWICK
David, 1024
Mary E. (Taylor), 1024
SOWARD
William T., 321
SOWER
John M., 330
SOWERS
Washington, 309
SPAFFORD
Amos, 137
Maj., 122
SPAHR
A. N., 624
Joshua L., 321
Rev., 624, 669
S. K., 653
SPANGENBERGER
Nicholas, 516, 522
SPANGLEBERGER
John, 320
SPANGLER
Emma, 1042
Michael, 312
SPAR
Andrew J., 318
M. Wm., 317
SPARK, SPARKS
Capt., 871
David, 583
Ephraim, 920
George, 320
Lydia, 920
Mary, 920
Rev., 744
W. Edward, 332
SPARROW
Absolom, 321
Alice, 515
Ann (Johnson), 1054
Elisha, 319
Emory, 308
John B., 625, 1054
Richard, 317, 321
Samuel C., 311
SPAULDING
Archbishop, 916
E., 303
Saul, 330
SPEARS
Catherine, 831
Sally, 581
William, 581
SPENCE
Anna (Friermood), 1023
Arminta, 1023
Arwilda, 1023
Carrie M., 1023
E. Jane (Edmonson), 923
Elizabeth, 697, 1023
Elizabeth (Wones), 922
George, 278, 280, 285, 594, 922, 1082
George E., 923
Henrietta (Crawfis), 1023
James, 704
SPENCE continued
John, 299, 612, 1023
Louisa (Bailey), 1023
Marcellus, 1023
Mark, 264, 1023
Mary, 1023
Mary Ann, 1023
Simon, 704
Warren, 1023
William, 696, 699, 922, 1023
SPENCER
(mill), 546
Mr., 723
Mrs., 354
A. H., 653
Abigail, 644
Abigail (Rice), 964
Angeline, 639, 964-5
Bushrod, 327
Harmon, 300
Harry C., 320
Jonah F., 354
Mary, 493
Matthew, 640
Matthew J., 644
Mayor, 591
Myron, 317
Nathan, 964
R. K., 321
R. S., 597
Richard, 611
Robert O., 501
W. M., 351, 353, 460, 505, 512
W. W., 344, 348
Will, 344, 347, 357
SPERRY
Martha B., 788
SPICER
Mr., 321
Amos, 157
Minor, 157
SPICHTY
Chris., 574
SPICKLER
Catharine, 999
SPIDEL
Anna, 1034
Carrie, 1034
Ella, 1034
Harry E., 1034
Iantha, 1034
Ida May, 1034
John, 328, 1034, 1084
Lydia (Forrer), 1034
Mary, 1034
Rosanna, 1034
Uriah, 1034
SPINNING
Dr., 703
Pierson, 260, 263, 352, 440-1, 443, 446, 455, 459-60, 597, 606-8, 612, 618, 628, 633-4, 1068
Squire, 361
William V., 332
SPITUAL
Jacob, 323
SPONSLER

SPONSLER continued
George, 308
SPOTSWOOD
Gov., 35
SPRAGUE
B., 639
Betsey, 511
Charles, 324
Darius, 639, 644, 909, 967, 1059
Darius A., 967
Dr., 350
Eliza J., 906
J.H., 368
James, 348, 639, 643-4, 653, 939, 967
James E., 967
John W., 193
Joseph, 511
L.B., 264, 348, 404, 407-10, 639, 909, 963
Leonard B., 574
Lucina E., 967, 1059
Lucy, 963
Mabel C., 967
Malinda, 909
Mary, 644
Mary (Bailey), 939
N.B., 409, 411
N.T., 900
Percy H., 939
Sarah, 909, 967
Sarah (Rice), 967
Sophia, 970
William S., 967
SPRECHER
C.S., 924
Catharine (Smoker), 923
Elenora, 924
Dr., 513, 539, 536
Edward, 924
G.A., 924
George, 924
George S., 536, 539
Gus A., 319
Isaac, 536
Isabella, 924
Laura C., 924
Luther M., 924
Mary, 923
Mary O., 924
Philip, 923
S. (Rev.), 597
Samuel, 535-6, 539, 923, 1082
Samuel P., 924
SPRIGG
William, 120, 270, 450
SPRIGMAN
Peter A., 511, 531, 612
SPRING
J.W., 503, 650
Mary L., 515
SPRINGER
Benjamin, 150
Cornelius, 563
Gustave, 313
SPRINKEL
Anna (Stafford), 1022
Catharine, 1022
Catherine J., 1022
SPRINKEL continued
George, 1022
George W., 1022
Leoniza E. (Thomas), 1023
Samuel, 703, 1020, 1022
Susan C., 1022
SPROUT
Ebenezer, 109
SPROWL
Elias, 321
SQUIRER
E.G., 303
STACEY
(printer), 560
STACKHOUSE
Rev., 710
STAFFORD
(bakery), 545
Anna, 1022
Antony, 1020
Catharaine, 695, 1024
Catharine F., 1020
Catharine (Fair), 695, 1020
Catharine (Williams), 695, 1022, 1024
Clara, 1024
Edith F., 1024
Elizabeth, 695, 1024
George, 695, 1020
George W., 695
Henry, 695
Irvin, 698
J.T.M., 314
James, 695
John, 695, 1024
John J., 1024
Joseph, 695, 713
Lucinda, 695
Margaret (Pence), 1020
Melinda, 695
Nancy, 695
Peggie, 695
Ralph, 695
Susan, 695
Theodore E., 1024
Thomas, 695, 1022, 1024
William, 307, 695, 704
William F., 1024
STAGE
J.C., 576
STAGLE
James F., 311
STALEY
David, 1011
Elias, 1011
Hugh, 1011
Lewis, 576
Mathias, 686, 1011
Samuel, 1011
Sarah (Gentis), 1011
STANDIFORD
Elijah, 1014
Provy Baker, 1014-15
Rebecca (Rouse), 1014
STANFORD
George W., 320
Samuel W., 313
STANLEY
David S., 193
STANSBURY
David, 647
STANTON
Edwin M., 196
STARRING
Caroline, 798
STARTZMAN
John, 308
STASY
Jarusha, 644
Warham, 640, 644
STAUFFER
C.P. (Mrs.), 861
STAYMAN
George F., 562
STECHER
Catherine, 935
STEEDMAN
Col., 183-4
James B., 193
STEEL, STEELE
(oil mill), 472, 543, 550
A. (Rev.), 713
A. Tieford, 317
Ada, 1073
Alden P., 211, 332, 368, 397
Archibald, 351-2, 459-60, 504, 696, 708, 710, 717
Capt., 374, 377, 397
E.W., 349, 769-70
Ebenezer Wiley, 1073
Eliza (Hodges), 1073
Florence, 1073
James, 606-7, 634
Jane, 800
John, 506, 713
Joseph H., 320
Marsh, 300
Marshfield, 546, 594, 861
Matilda, 861
Thomas, 1073
William, 503
STEELMAN
Elizabeth, 623
Henry, 304
John, 314
John W., 321
W., 321
STEERS
Simon, 645, 648
Simon B., 654
STEINAETY
S. Wilson, 317
STEINBACH
Mary, 509
STEINMETZ
Wilson, 323
STEM
A.M., 597
Leander, 195
STEMBEL
Ann Catharine, 983
STEMBLE
Dr., 703
STEPHENS, STEVEN
Dora (Brooks), 95t
Dr., 718
Frederick A., 310
George B., 586
George C., 311
Henry, 304

STEPHENS, STEVENS continued
Henry H., 321-2
James, 331
John, 956
John H., 328
O. P., 503
Sarah, 714, 1036
William, 283, 290
STEPHENSON, STEVENSON
Alexander, 318
David, 867
E. P., 582
Easton M., 328
Edwin, 314
Edwin P., 561
Francis, 290
Henry, 328
James, 511
Joel, 318
Robert, 745
Samuel, 303
Thomas, 330
STERLING
H. E., 333
Letitia, 851
STERN
Abraham, 579
L., 515
Lewis, 579
STERRETT, STARRETT
(hall), 575
Charles, 157
Cynthia E. (Winters), 1025
Jacob R., 330
Nelson J., 304
S. W., 300
Samuel F., 297
Samuel W., 263-4, 704
W. H., 1025
William H., 308
STERZENBACK
George, 317
STEUART, STEWART,
STUART, STEWARD
A. T., 889
Adam, 344, 347-8, 612
Alice (Baker), 924
Amanda, 907
Anna (Beaty), 736
Ann (Elder), 736, 924, 1054-6
Anna M., 1050
Annette, 924
Capt., 384
Catharine, 924
Charles, 260, 611, 643, 739, 924-5, 963, 967, 1054
Claudius J., 924, 1082
Col., 143
David, 313, 327, 737, 1055
David W., 327
E. D., 484
E. J., 323
E. R., 739, 1056, 1085
Elder R., 851, 1054
Elijah, 737
Elizabeth, 743, 832, 909
Elizabeth (Elder), 736
Emily, 625
STEUART, STEWART,
STUART, STEWARD continued
Frank C., 1056
George W., 311
H., 570
Harriet, 1054
Herbert P., 1056
Inez A., 924
Isabel J. (Nichelson), 924, 963, 967
J. D., 269, 482, 597
J. E., 576
James, 318, 606, 737, 739, 745
James A., 308
James B., 736, 925
James D., 453, 924
James E., 573
James F., 737
James M., 1054
Jane E., 965
Jane (Elder), 737, 1055
Jessie Belle, 925
Jessie (Mathewson), 924
John, 321, 739
John A., 347, 924, 967
John B., 736
John E., 327
John L., 151
John M., 311, 845
John T., 271, 736-8, 743, 745-6, 768, 924-5, 1050, 1054-6
Jennie, 980
Joseph, 317
Joseph C., 924
Juliana, 1054
Laura (McKehan), 1055
Lizzie T. (Sellers), 1056
Mabel, 925
Mary, 492
Mary F., 581, 1056
Mary Jane (McClung), 1055
Mathew, 909
Matthew S., 327, 1056
Nancy T., 924
Oscar, 304, 963
Oscar N., 1054, 1056
Perry, 263-4, 300, 318, 397-8, 746, 965, 1054-5
Rachael E., 851
Rachel (Nichelson), 963, 1056
Ralph N., 1056
Rebecca, 845
Rhoda, 965
Rhoda (Wheeler), 1055
Robert E., 1055-6
Samuel, 763-8, 743, 745, 925, 1054-5
Samuel F., 980
Samuel T., 1054
Thomas E., 324, 1054
Una, 851
William, 322
William C., 1054, 1056
William M., 924
STIBBS
Joseph, 160
STICKLEY
Clement, 768
STICKLEY continued
Timothy, 634
STICKNEY
George, 402, 925
Harriet, 925
Henry, 402, 404, 408, 615, 649-50, 925-6, 955
Isabel (Baird), 925, 955
James, 925
John, 401-2, 615, 644, 649, 925-6, 944
Maj., 147
Mary Ann, 944
Sarah, 644, 944
Sarah (Cook), 615, 925-6
Sarah Jane, 925
W., 411
William, 411, 925
STIENER
Benjamin, 304
STILES
James A., 304
Job, 117
Job V., 141
John H., 329
STILLMAN
W. D., 303
STILLWELL
(place), 727
John, 329
Nancy (Whiteley), 943
Thomas, 329
W. T., 943
STILTES
Mr., 61-2
STIMOGEON
David, 697
STIMSON
523
STINE
C., 1084
Charles, 1046-7
Charles S., 333
Christopher C., 330
Frank, 1047
Hannah (Palmer), 1047
John, 1046-7
Sarah, 1046
STINEBERGER
Daniel, 917
Mary A., 917
STINER
Jesse, 697
L. Martin, 317
STIPES
Thomas, 308
STIPP
Joseph A., 312
Samuel F., 312
STIRES
Cornelius, 665
STIRKLE
Benjamin, 321
Henry, 321
STITES
Corwin, 309
Thomas, 309, 640, 644
STITZ
August, 311
STITZEL

STITZEL continued
George, 329
John H., 304
Lewis, 328
STROBBER
George, 304
STOCK
Newton A., 333
STOCKMYER
George, 1017
Mary, 1017
Sarah J., 1017
STOCKSTILL
Dr., 349-50, 718
J.N., 348
STODDARD
J.C., 349
John, 795
Lucy, 795
STOESSEL
Henry, 574
STOKES
H., 766
Rev., 759
STOLER
Jacob, 319
STONE
Barton W., 725
E.A., 678
F.P., 1082
Francis (Prentis), 926
STONE
Frank P., 267, 926
M.J., 570
N.F., 594
Nathaniel, 781
Nathaniel F., 926
STONEBARGER
Dr., 718
W.L., 351
William L., 328
STONER
Mr., 688
D.G., 331
H.B., 581
Susan, 987
STORE
Edwin R., 324
STORER
David, 314
STORK
John, 312
STORKDAL
John A., 304
STORMS
(squatter), 259
Mr., 381
Henry, 683
Nicholas, 640
STORY, STOREY
Mr., 158
Jonathan D., 330
Robert, 775
William, 744
STOTT
Joseph, 697
STOUDER
Nicholas, 320
STOUGH
Israel, 311, 324, 328
STOUT
STOUT continued
Charles, 941
Eliza S., 858
Hezekiah, 283, 634
James, 531, 612
Joseph, 531
Margaret, 941
Rachel, 941
William A., 333
STOVER
Martin L., 319
STOWE
Charles, 434
STRAGER
Jacob, 512
STRAIN
Isaac C., 331
Rodney, 327
STRANGE
John, 500, 665
STRATTON
(lot), 744
Isaac H., 845
Leslie, 845
Mary F. (Stewart), 1056
Mary Jane, 845
S., 329
Sarah (Leffel), 845
Solon, 327, 1056
Solomon, 314
Timothy, 736
STRAUSBURG, STRAWSBURG
Benjamin, 697
Catherine, 1028
Dr., 703
William, 320
STRAUSS
H., 729
STRAYER
Edward L., 324
John F., 324
Solomon R., 319
STREET
C. Wm., 317
STRETCH
Jemima, 1004
STRICKLAND
Wn. P., 354
STRONG
Benjamin, 1016
C.R., 575
Deborah, 947
Israel, 300
STROUD
Chas., 358, 513-14
STROUP
John E., 328
STROUSE
Rabbi, 515
STUBBE
Mary, 921
William, 307, 921
STUCKENBURG
H.H.W., 536
STUDEBAKER
A., 513
STUMP
Daniel, 1061
Henrietta, 1061
Mary, 1061
STURDEVANT
STURDEVANT continued
Chas., 533
STURDYVEN
Patience, 1067
STURGEON
Dorothy, 896
Jeremiah, 896
Matilda, 1025
Phoebe, 896
STURM
Matthias, 291
STUTSMAN
G.W., 576
SUDDOTH
Henry, 308
SULL
Elias, 317
SULLIVAN
John, 307, 516
Lucas, 142
SULTON
Euphemia J., 1047
SULTZBACH
Mr., 674
Henry, 319
SULTZBAUGH
John, 319
SUMAN
Eli J., 322
SUMMERBELL
Euphemia J. (Sulton), 1047
J.J., 1047
N., 743, 1047, 1084
SUMMERS
Augustus N., 539
Elizabeth, 899
SUMNER
Miss, 164
SUTHERLAND
W.H., 502
SUTTON
Sarah, 696
William, 714
SWABB
Solomon, 318
SWADNER
George, 311
SWAIN
C.W., 653
Emma, 991
Judge, 991
Lydia, 991
Rowland, 991
SWAN
(nursery), 868
G., 271
J.R., 348
Joseph, 271
Joseph R., 932
Judge, 442, 462
SWANDER
Rev., 697
SWANEY
Annie, 851
SWANGER
Caroline (Pence), 1020
Thomas, 307, 704, 1020
SWARNGEN
John A., 745
SWARTZ

SWARTZ continued
Isabella, 895
Joel, 536
SWARTZBAUGH
Henry W., 1004
Lydia (Klinfelter), 1004
Rebecca, 1004
SWAYNE
Charles, 624, 649
Rev., 625, 759
Wager, 533
SWEARINGER
John, 359
SWEENEY
Hugh, 516
Martin, 760
SWEET
(artist), 493
Bynner B., 322
Alice (Brooks), 956
G., 771
Griffith, 759
Griffith F., 748, 756
William, 956
SWINHART
Mary Ann, 868
SWITZER
Jacob, 317
SWOPE
Chas. C., 329
Ed, 630
W., 323
William J., 313
SWYPE
James, 304
SYKES
Alex. V., 310, 323
Edward T., 333
James, 511
William, 303, 312
SYMAN
D.K., 579
F.K., 575
SYMINGTON
Benjamin, 724
Samual, 726
SYMS, SYMMES
Daniel, 270, 450
Jeremiah, 283
John C., 198
John Cleves, 59, 61, 110, 120, 129, 234-5, 343, 878
Judge, 117, 145, 198, 254
Rev., 509
William, 353, 715
SYMONDS
John, 318
SYMPSON
Alexander, 271
TABAR
Bennet, 290
TABB
George S., 327
TAFT
Alonzo F., 770
Calista, 893
William, 893
TALBOTT
Sampson, 450
TALLMAN
TALLMAN continued
Stanley W., 313
William, 307
TALON
M., 20-1
TANNER
James, 780
M.J., 780
Matilda, 780
TAPPEN
Benjamin, 155
TARBUTTON
John E., 304
TARKE
160
TASSINGER
Joseph, 329
Noah, 329
TATE
John, 612
TATHAM
George (Mrs.), 847
Harriet, 847
TATMAN
Cyrus, 1035
Emma C. (Newcomer), 1035
Fletcher P., 1035
Hubble, 309
James G., 1035
John, 1035
John M., 1035
Joseph, 239, 270, 500, 706, 718, 1034-5
Joshua, 955
Mandana, 1035
Mary, 1034
Merritt H., 1034-5
Milton, 1035
Morgan B., 1035
Nancy, 1035
Rebecca, 706, 1034-5
Sarah, 1035
Susannah (Baird), 955
William M.K., 1035
TAVENDER
Flavius, 319
TAVENER
Armsted, 646, 663
George F., 958
Mary E. (Hartman), 958
N., 323
TAYLOR
Mr., 646, 729
A.E., 926, 1082
A.M., 573
Ada (Gibbs), 926
Alex E., 574
Algernon, 328
Allan L., 1024
Bayard, 923
Benton C., 927
C.C., 359, 926-7, 1082
Caleb, 546
Casper, 1056
Catharine (Kirkpatrick), 1057
Charles, 288
Dr., 759
D.R., 697, 1085
Daniel, 1024
TAYLOR continued
Daniel R., 310, 1024
David, 1063
Edward, 767
Ed F., 719
Elijah, 318
Elizabeth, 1057
Elizabeth (Jones), 817
Ella V. (Clark), 927
Ellie, 1024
H.N., 323
Harriet A. (Mercer), 1024
Harry N., 1024
Henry, 159-60
Horace, 397
J.P., 500
James, 444, 575, 611, 618, 629
John, 290, 330, 1056-7
John P., 500
John T., 500
Lena L., 1024
Martha, 1063
Martin B., 1057
Mary, 984
Mary A., 817
Mary Ann, 901
Mary E., 1024
Morrison, 322
N.K., 327
N.R., 329, 323
Nancy, 926
Nathan, 317
Nathan K., 1057
Olly, 543
Pearce, 291
Phoebe, 515
Rachel, 1063
Rachel C., 1057
Royal, 185
Samuel, 629, 905, 926
Samuel S., 328
Sarah Orella (Redmond), 905
Stephen D., 319
Susan, 975
Watson, 329
Watson I., 308
William, 817
Zach, 586, 625
TEACH
Catharine, 994
Daniel, 994
David, 994, 329
David M., 995
Franklin, 994
Isariah, 319
Jennie May, 995
Josiah, 994
Martin, 319, 994
Peter, 994
Peter L., 995
Sarah (Angle), 994
Sarah C., 995
Susanna (Leatherman), 995
William, 994-5
TEAN
John, 314
TECUMSEH
258, 67-71, 284, 364,

TECUMSEH continued
373-4, 377, 387-91, 393-4, 382-3, 451-3, 455
TEDFORD
Frank J., 303
TEEGARDEN
(residence), 455
Aaron, 927
Alice, 911
Sallie, 927
Thurza, 927
Thurza (Watson), 927
Watson, 927
William, 927
TEHAN
Daniel, 519
Patrick, 519
TELLER
Isaac T., 351-2, 523
TEMPLE
C., 323
TEMPLETON
James, 724
James T., 328
TENNANT
Ann E., 989
David, 849, 928, 989
Elizabeth, 849
Ed Irvin, 928
Elizabeth (Barr), 928, 989
Irvin, 1082
Isaac N., 928
Rebecca C., 928
Sarah, 849
Susan A., 928
William B., 928
TENNEY
John, 724
TERRODE
Jane, 881
THACKER
James, 756
THACKREY
Duncan, 1024
Edward, 1025
Emmet, 1025
Lucretia C. (Shaffer), 1024
Maria, 892
Mary Ann, 892
Robert, 892
Susan (Ray), 1024
William, 1024-5
THALLS
M.K., 307
THATCHER
David, 348, 482
Dr., 1021
J.S., 303
James, 157
John L., 319
THEAR
E. Augustus, 308
THEYER
M. Oscar, 318
William O., 309
THIEBAUD
B.P. (Mrs.), 838
THISSE
J.N. (Rev.), 520-1, 598
THODERICK
Henry F., 304
THOM
J.C., 491
THOMAS
(mfg.), 440, 549
A. Simeon, 318
Abraham, 219, 373
Agnes (Black), 1014
Alexander, 308
Anna, 1074
Anna D., (Pence), 1025
Barbara, 1023
C.E., 912
Charles E., 889, 929
Charlotte (Patton), 930
E.T., 580, 921
Elizabeth, 817
Emma D., 1074
Emma (Smith), 921
Findley B., 929
Isaac, 1074
Isaiah, 563
Giles, 713
Giles W., 1014
Geo., 593
H.C., 303
H.W.C., 333
Harriet (Truesdale), 1074
Jacob, 598, 928
James, 1074
Jesse O., 564
John, 347, 644, 700, 755, 771, 1023
John H., 264, 315, 379, 499, 550-1, 593-4, 597, 880, 889
John Henry, 928-9
John W., 1073-4
Joseph, 1074
Joseph W., 580, 889, 929
Leoniza E., 1023
Lord, 290
M. (Rev.), 359
Mary, 676, 1062
Mary (Bouser), 929
Mary (St. John), 755, 1074
Nancy, 1074
Noah, 322
P.W., 313
Peter, 592
Phoebe (Kizer), 1025
Pressly, 768
Prudence, 1074
R.P., 358, 929
Rev., 713, 762
Samuel, 755, 768, 1073-4
Sarah M., 1074
Susan (Hanway), 1025
T.H., 1082
T.W., 303, 313
Thomas P., 704, 1025
W.R., 715
W.S., 889
William, 303, 307, 1025
William B., 307
William F., 332
William R., 322
William S., 929
THOMPSON
(boiler mkr.), 546
Mr., 775
Alfred, 618
THOMPSON continued
Allen T., 502
C., 355, 594
Christopher, 502, 930
Fanny (Rector), 683
Geo. W., 327
Henry, 319
James B., 328
Joel E., 303
John, 268, 449, 500, 710
L.G. (Mrs.), 595
Maggie (Weed), 930
Margaret, 1025
R.S., 566, 1082
Ralph S., 930
Robert, 545
Rosanna, 1041
Thomas, 618
W.S., 411, 1082
William, 594
William H., 324
William Scott, 929-30
THOMSON
Annie E., 931
Elizabeth E. (Faber), 931
James B., 931
Robert, 930, 1082
S.H., 574
THORNBAUGH
Wm., 555
THORN, THORNE
Alford, 767
Dr., 350
E., 349
Hannah, 1076
Thomas, 767
William, 768
THORNTON
Edward, 328
John, 623
William, 634
THORP, THORPE
(farm), 961
Andrew, 290
Ann, 1074
Eleanor, 1074
Elizabeth, 511, 621, 644, 967, 1074
Elizabeth (Raley), 967-8
Hannah, 1074
Harriet, 967
J.S., 563
Jabez, 1074
James, 1074
Jane, 967
Jesse, 1074
John, 967-8, 620
Joseph T., 511
Margaret, 967-8
Maria (Reeder), 1074
Mary, 1074
Mary Ann, 967
Mary (Foulk), 1074
Raley, 967
Robert, 640, 644, 967-8
Samuel, 1074
Sarah Ann, 1074
Thomas, 967-8, 1074
W.G., 765
Wilber B., 322

THORP, THORPE continued
William R., 1074
THRESHER, THRASHER
Frederick, 317
Isaac, 328
John, 570
N., 617
THURBER
Rev., 624
W. J., 653
THURMAN
A. G., 379
TIBBALS
Sarah, 1061
TIBBETS
Allen W., 766
TIDBALL
Florence, 842
John C., 193
TIERNAN
Francis, 311
TIFFIN
Edward, 118-19, 160-1
Gov., 121, 382-3
Mary (Worthington), 160-1
TILDEN
Samuel J., 943
TINDALL
Carrie A., 1057
Charles, 1057
Ellen, 1057
George, 738, 1057
Herbert D., 1057
John, 1057
Lucy, 1057
Margaret, 1057
Mary, 1057
Mary Abia (Hartwell), 1057
Nancy, 1057
Olive, 1057
Robert, 783, 1057
Robert A., 1057
Sarah (Waller), 1057
Susan, 1057
Thomas, 737, 1057
William, 1057
TINKER
Chas. A., 586
TIRKLE
Emanuel, 862
John, 862
TISDALE
Dr., 703
TITUS
Benjamin, 649
Cloud, 312, 649
Harlan, 312, 649
John, 649
M. (Rev.), 513
T. T., 358
TOBAN
Michael, 576
Timothy, 576
TODD
Betsey (Garlough), 737
Capt., 310, 470
Catharine, 933
Catherine A., 934
Charles E., 1058
D. W., 303, 317
David, 171-2, 196, 297-8
TODD continued
David A., 184-5
Elizabeth (Garlough), 934, 1058
Gov., 190, 317, 324, 330
J. A., 592, 1082
J. H., 575, 744
J. M., 575, 580
James, 314, 575, 737, 739, 934, 1057-8
James A., 931
James S., 327
James T., 327
John, 49-51
John H., 737, 745
Laura (Brake), 931
Mary (Brand), 1058
Nancy L., 934
Neely (Mrs.), 1058
Rebecca (Wilkinson), 1058
Samuel, 630
Samuel A., 737
Samuel F., 311
Thomas C., 314
W. B., 398
W. Brand, 737, 741, 1057-8
TOLAND
C. Jerry, 318
Charles M., 910
David, 304
John T., 194
M. Owen, 318
Maria (Rice), 910
Moses, 303, 314, 321, 324
Nancy, 977
TOMLIN
Joseph C., 312
TOMLINSON
John, 327
Rev., 515
TOMPKINS
Thomas, 504
TONGE
J. R., 612
John R., 511
TONKINSON
David, 635
John, 611
TOPPING
Mary, 782
Mary L., 782
William, 782
TORBERT
Edward P., 268, 690, 932, 1082
Eliza (Slack), 931
Emma, 300
Hannah C. (Winans), 932
J. L., 245, 611-12
James, 300
James L., 268, 271, 274, 361, 462, 505, 523, 931-2, 946, 1067
Lamb, 931
Mary (Barr), 946
Mary D., 946
TORRENCE
Findley, 308
Samuel W., 312
TOTTEN, TOTAN
Col., 191
TOTTEN, TOTAN continued
Mary A., 647
E., 580
William E., 580
TOULMOUCHE
A., 491
TOWN
Wilber, 333
TOWNSHILL
T. W., 313
TOWNSLEY
Innis, 757
Sarah, 743
Thomas, 743
William, 756
TRADER
Moses, 759
Wells S., 565
TRIMBLE
Allen, 163, 347
Margaret (McDowell), 163
Rachel (Woodrow), 163
TROUNSDLE
C. John, 318
TROUPE
David, 932
Harry W., 933
Julia Ann (Kemp), 932
Mary C. (Winger), 932-3
Olive, 933
Theodore, 332, 932, 1082
Winfield S., 333
TROUSDALE, TRUESDALE
Harriet, 1074
James, 327
John C., 330
John E., 312
Joseph A., 328
Richard G., 644
TROUT
Catherine, 946
Henry S., 321
Philip, 283
Samuel W., 332
TROUTMAN
Jacob, 312
John, 314
TROWBRIDGE
J. W., 328
Samuel, 330
TROXELL
Andrew, 968
Daniel, 968
Dora V. (Shryack), 969
Eli, 968
Elizabeth, 968
Elizabeth (Miller), 968
Father, 758
George, 968
George W., 321, 969
Hettie, 968
Jessie M., 969
John, 968
Margaret (Hammond), 968
Pearl C., 969
Peter, 968
Rachel (Chambers), 968
Robert, 319
William, 609, 968
William H., 320

TRUITT
Benjamin, 756
George P., 322
J. D., 759
Joshua D., 748, 756
K. P., 750
Kendall, 757, 771
Mary, 759
TRUMAN, TRUEMAN
111
Martin, 653
TRUMBO
A. H., 650
Huldah (Downs), 1035
Joseph B., 1035
Levi, 1035
Levi M., 322
Mary (Henkle), 1035
Silas, 1035
William, 328
TRUMP
Fuller, 566
TRUSTRUM
William, 381
TUCKER
Albert J., 319
Charles, 314
J., 581
TUCKOW
Kenawa, 450
TUGGLE
Elizabeth, 907
TUITTE
Christopher, 760
Frank, 760
TULLES, TULLIS, TULLEYS
David, 288, 534
Evaline, 1003
J. W., 703
John, 149
Judge D., 534
L. W., 303
TUME
Michael, 314
TUNKS
Philip, 660, 663
Thomas, 660, 663
TUPPER
Benj., 102, 109
Gen., 123
TURBUTTON
Jesse, 318
TURKINGTON
J. W., 333
TURMAN
Benjamin, 689
Isaac, 683, 687
Margaret, 1007
Margaret (Rector), 683, 687
TURNBULL
Alonzo E., 327
TURNER
(settlement), 654
Mrs., 699
Aaron S., 318
David, 637
Franklin B., 318
G. W., 321, 475
George W., 574
James, 381, 576, 637, 944
John, 379
TURNER continued
Rebecca L., 870
Rev., 515, 562
Robert, 263, 381, 637
S. J. (Miss), 534
Samuel, 637
Temperance, 644
Temperance (Wilson), 944
Thomas, 271, 637
William, 637
TURPIN
Ephraim, 309
TUTTLE
(band), 475
Ab., 302
Abner, 319
Ada V., 934
Adoniram Judson, 935
Albert, 328, 933
Caleb, 340, 615, 618, 623, 675-6, 933-4, 936-7
Carrie D., 935
Catherine, 615, 934
Catharine (Johnson), 933
Catharine (Todd), 933
Chandler, 714-15
Charles F., 935
Clara I., 936
Clarence J., 935
Clifford, 934
Cora M., 936
Daniel, 308
David, 327, 615, 675, 934, 936
Dorcas, 675
Eliza, 615
Elizabeth E. E., 934
Elizabeth (Wolfe), 933
Elma K., 934
Ernest A., 936
Etta L., 934
Eunice, 675
Everett D., 936
Fannie A., 935
Fred, 934
George, 635
George H., 933
George N., 935
George W., 933-4, 936
H. H., 623, 1083
Harvey, 612
Harvey H., 324, 934
Harvey Wallace, 935
Henry H., 311
Henry S., 933
Hetty, 675
Isaac, 327, 934
Isaiah, 615
J. B., 509, 715
J. H., 299
J. J., 510
Jacob, 933-4, 936
James H., 934
James O., 933
James T., 625, 934, 1083
Jane D. (Garlough), 933
John, 611, 675, 933-5
John E., 319
John G., 933
John J., 934
John Luse, 935
TUTTLE continued
John P., 934
Julia A., 933
L. R., 310, 471-2
Laura, 615
Laura J. (Luse), 935
Laura May, 935
Lelia, 934
Louis D., 934
Margaret, 615, 623, 937
Margaret A., 934
Margaret Ann, 933, 935
Margaret (Prickett), 933
Marian, 933
Martha Bird, 935
Mary, 623, 633, 934, 937
Mary (Brown), 615, 675, 933
Mary C. (Luse), 935
Mary E., 615
Mary (Nave), 935
Mary (Prickett), 615, 936
Melissa (Fatzinger), 935
Miner O., 328
Myra I., 936
N. P., 649
Nicholas P., 934-5
Nina E., 934
Rachel, 615
Samuel, 308
Sarah M., 936
Silvanus, 615, 618, 623, 633, 675, 933-4
Tabitha J., 933-4
Thaddeus, 675
Thomas, 615, 675
W. H., 635
William, 715, 934
William B., 936
William E., 934
William H., 328, 615, 936
Z., 656-7
Zebedee, 675, 933, 936
TWIST
George W., 318
Russell P., 304, 308
TYLER
Erastus B., 193
William, 327
UHL
(artist), 493
Martha (Philips), 937
S. Jerome, 375, 394, 496, 1082
Silas Jerome, 936-7
ULLERY
Abraham, 319
David, 699
Elizabeth, 698
George, 698-9
John, 698
ULRICK
John W., 328
UMMELMAN
Henry, 311
UNDERHILL
George C., 821
UNDERWOOD
A. H., 324
Daniel, 308

UNDERWOOD continued
J., 767
J.B., 274
Joseph, 690
Thaddeus P., 308
William, 304, 308
UNGLAUB
C., 549
TPDEGRAFF
Nathan, 119
UPTON
Edwin, 903
URNER
Kate E., 903
VALE
John, 575
VALEQUETTE
Louis, 314
VALLANDIGHAM
Clement L., 656
VALLENTINE
Walter, 318
VAN
Matty, 470
VANANDA
J.C., 476
James C., 303
William H., 304
VAN BIRD
Margaret (Tuttle), 937
Silas, 937
VAN BUREN
Martin, 656
VANCE
Allen H., 890
Capt., 384
Clara (Moore), 890
Daniel, 750
David, 64, 750, 756, 768
Elijah, 750
Elisha, 750, 761
Elizabeth, 761
Ephraim, 750
Gen., 149, 591
James, 304
Jane, 761
John, 650, 653, 750
John Edgar, 761
John W., 290
Joseph, 139, 145, 165, 239, 270, 290, 471, 666, 750, 755, 761
Joseph C., 143, 450
Joseph Colvin, 761
Lydia, 511
Mary Jane, 761
Mary (Lemen), 165
Rev., 759
Sarah, 1073
Sarah Ann, 761
Susanna, 761
Thomas, 322
Thomas W., 330
Thurea, 761
William, 145, 290
VAN CHENDEL
P., 489
VANDENBURG
Henry, 64
VAN DERVEER
Ferdinand, 193
VANDEVENTER
Isaac, 748, 755
VANDOOSEN
Belden, 327
VANDUZEN
Isaac, 606
VAN HORNE
374
VAN KIRK
Nancy, 827
Theodore D., 308
VAN METER
836
Alvin C., 308
Henry, 165
Joel, 347, 352, 460, 1075
Mr., 769
Rebecca, 801
R.E., 1074-5, 1084
VANNES
Albert, 329
VAN NORMAN
D.V., 427
Edgar V., 937-8
E.V., 1082
H.B., 937
Martha (Hazlitt), 938
VANOSTRAN
James, 729
VAN PELT
Derick, 634
J.C., 484
VAN RENNSELAER
S., 470
VAN SICKLE
F.E., 580
VAN ZANDT
171
VARBEL
Richard D., 327
VARIAN
A.E. (Mrs.), 511
Alexander, 511
Laura, 511
VARNUM
James M., 60, 109
VARVEL
John P., 318
Sarah, 865
VAUGHN
Maria A., 921
VAUTIER
(artist), 489
VENIS
Henry, 1011
Mary, 1011
Susan, 1011
VENRICK
Adam, 319
Henry J., 319
Levi, 319
VERDIER
Adam, 694, 696
Elizabeth (Mercer), 694
Susanna, 1014
VERITY
J., 766
Jonathan, 653
Rev., 697
VICKERS
Elias, 724
VICKERS continued
William, 755, 765
VICORY
Anson, 634
Elizabeth, 904
Freeman, 443, 453
John, 608
Merrifield, 311, 442-3, 606-7, 634
VINAL
Elizabeth, 511, 938
George H., 317, 323
Harvey, 263, 268, 274, 293, 398, 511, 526, 601, 938, 1082
Martha, 511
William H., 319, 331
VINCENT
John, 748
Mr., 771
Mrs. Dr., 496
Thomas M., 193
VINKER
Thomas, 119
VINTON
Samuel, 148
VOLL
Henry, 333
Joseph, 290
Louis, 852
Margaret (Alexander), 852
Mary L., 852
VOLMER
Father, 522
Jacob, 318
VOLTZ
F., 489
VON BREMEN
Meyer, 489, 491
VONGILDER
James, 324
VORCE
546
VORHEES, VORHIS
546, 781,
John H., 545-6, 569
Sarah, 511
VOSS
985
Thomas, 675
VOWLS
Dolly Ann, 995
WADDLE
A., 348, 749, 757
A.J., 513
Alexander, 263, 297, 347, 400, 403-4, 410, 756, 1075
Angus L., 1075
Daniel, 656
Edward, 1075
Ellen, 1075
Elizabeth, 806, 1075
Howell, 1075
James, 1075
John, 311, 410, 1075
Lucy, 1075
Nancy, 761, 1075
Nancy (Mann), 1075
Rebecca J. (Howell), 1075

WADDLE continued
Samuel W., 1075
Sarah (Woodson), 1075
William, 1075
WADE
Alice, 511
B. F., 196
Cyrus T., 511
John, 308, 737
John B., 756
M. S., 193
William H., 304, 308
WAGGLE
B. F., 323
WAGGY
George, 309
WAGNER
Clara E., 1035
Edward H., 1035
Elizabeth, 1004
Elmer C., 1035
Frank P., 332
Harvey J., 1035
John, 1004
Joseph, 1035
Josiah A., 1035
Julia Ann (Bowers), 1035
Lewis J., 1035
Mary A., 1035
Nancy, 1004
Sarah (Hartle), 1035
William, 333
WAIGHT
Austin L., 320
John F., 311
WAIT
Oscar, 321
WAITE
Rev., 515
WALCUTT
Charles C., 193
WALDASON
E., 307
WALDEN, WALDON
D. D., 649
Robert, 331
WALDMAN
Samuel, 515, 579
WALDRON
Abraham, 330
John, 311, 324
Thomas, 321
WALKER
Mr., 381, 728
Abel, 766
Edward C., 312
J. B., 503
James, 308
James C., 309
Jessie S., 321
Joel, 442, 634
John, 313, 647
Joseph S., 318
Margaret, 825
Moses E., 193
Oliver, 707
Robert J., 318
William H. H., 304, 312
WALL
Martha, 1066
WALLACE
WALLACE continued
Mr., 474
Charles, 308
Charles D., 331, 939
E. S., 280, 369, 601, 1082
Edwin S., 938-39
Elder, 329
Eleanor (Richison), 706, 1036
Gen., 310
Gracie E., 1036
Hugh, 706
Hugh W., 291, 321, 1035-6
Isabella, 800
J. W., 323
James, 443, 511, 608, 634, 707
James H., 328
John, 707, 713, 729
Jonathan, 800
Jonathan H., 633
Joseph, 707
Joseph S., 309, 598, 938-9
Julia A. (Copp), 1036
Lew., 189, 320
Margaret (Smith), 706, 1036
Maria, 800, 1050
Rachel, 684
Reuben, 263, 707, 718
Reuben A., 308
Sarah (Stevens), 1036
Smith, 348, 1035-6
Thomas, 939
William, 319
William H., 324
William T., 939
WALLER
J. B., 503
Sarah, 1057
WALLING
222
WALLINGSFORD
Mr., 381
Benjamin, 649
Elder, 648
Fanny (White), 939
Gilkey J., 939
James, 606, 653, 939, 1083
Joseph, 653, 655
Nannie J., 939
Percy (Sprague), 939
Richard, 655, 939
WALSH
Anthony, 576
Richard, 519
WALTERS
Ben F., 329
I. N., 302
Isaac N., 313, 331, 561, 743, 1047
Jennie, 845
William L., 321
WALTMAN
David, 660, 663
John W., 311
Joseph, 319
William, 663
William E., 311
WALTON
Hannah, 779
WALTZ
WALTZ continued
Adam, 311
WAMBAUGH
A. B., 502
WANGART
Elizabeth, 1000
John, 1000
Peggy, 1000
WARD
(farm), 244
Artemus, 337
C. T., 511
C. W., 574
Catherine, 826, 939
Catharine (Foley), 987
Charles, 344, 939, 987
Cyrus, 267
Cyrus T., 877
Col., 190, 221, 451, 686
Curtis, 307
Daniel, 320
George, 320, 330
Isaac, 311, 533, 612
James, 290
Jane, 342, 989
Jane Q., 829
John, 321, 675-6
Margaret, 743
Nellie, 644
Rebecca, 1017
Scott, 504
Timothy, 313, 318
Washington, 300, 321
William, 139, 259, 290-1, 304, 382, 556, 616, 674, 743, 939
William J., 313
WARDEN
R. B., 479
T. J., 348
WARDER
Mrs., 474
(shop), 470, 543, 556, 891
Mr., 470
Ann A., 598, 617
B. H., 489, 493, 594
Benjamin H., 324, 328
George, 344, 616
J. T., 299, 348, 553, 616
Jeremiah, 348, 530, 542, 556, 560, 612, 616, 765, 795
John A., 466
J. Thompson, 593
William, 300, 481, 492, 596-7, 617, 786-7
WARE
James, 328
Joel, 320
WARFIELD
Dr., 404
Jos., 321
WARNER
E. A., 323
Isaac, 755-6, 766
John, 330
John G., 327
Joseph, 330
Lewis, 304
Philip, 324

WARNER continued
S.C., 486, 544
Samuel J., 756
Simeon, 327, 756, 769
W.L., 757
William, 319
William L., 748, 769
WARRELL
William, 313
WARREN
Charles, 647
George M., 969
John, 907
John F., 329
Nancy (Rathbun), 969
Thomas, 313
William H., 512
WARRINGTON
Charles, 1077
Charles B., 759
John W., 322
Oswald, 772
WARVEL
Geo. H., 328
WARWICK
Mr., 719
William M., 308
WASHBURN
Gen., 319
WASONG
James, 304
WATERS
Elizabeth (Banes), 982
Esther, 614
W.G., 982
W.H., 585
WATKINS
Father, 361
J., 1011
Mary J., 927
Richard, 653, 646
Robert, 745
WATSON
Charles, 322
D., 408
George, 401, 403-4, 409-10, 574, 648-9, 969
H.A., 648
Jennie (Steward), 980
John, 644, 757, 969
John P., 969
Laura A., 969
Luella E. (Scott), 969
M.E., 648-9
Margaret E. (Price), 969
Mary (Kiser), 980
Samuel, 980
Sarah, 969
Thurza, 927
William, 404, 574, 749, 769, 969, 980
WATT
Andrew, 310, 368, 397, 569
WATTS
Dr., 404
Edward, 664
WAY
Aaron, 328
Arthur O., 1076
David B., 312
Elizabeth, 1076
WAY continued
Elizabeth O., 1076
Ellen, 1076
Henry W., 311
John B., 312
John D., 312
John H., 769, 1076
Margaret, 1076
Mary, 781, 1076
Mary A., 845, 1076
Michael, 328, 756, 769, 845, 1075-6, 1084
Michael L., 1076
Sarah (Hingle), 1076
Susan, 845, 1076
Susan (May), 1076
T.R., 545
WAYNE
Anthony, 62-3, 105, 111-14, 232, 234, 257, 363
Emanuel, 643
WEABER
Philip, 655
WEAKLEY
E.S., 300
E.T., 594
J.W., 624
John W., 353, 501-02, 532, 826
Rev., 354
Thomas I., 321
William S., 311
WEATHERBY
J.W., 649
WEATHERLY
J.N., 510
WEATHERSHINE
S., 329
WEAVER
(mill), 688
Mr., 729
Mrs., 829
Abraham, 970, 1085
Amanda, 970
Charles F., 970
Christopher, 685
E.S., 743
Elijah, 685
Eliza, 970
Frank, 970
George, 637, 737, 970
George A., 889
Harriet, 970
James E., 970
John, 312
John P., 312
Joseph, 970
Kate, 970
Laura, 970
Lemuel, 889
Mary Ann (Jones), 970
Mary (McKinley), 685
Nancy, 970, 1072-3
Newton, 685
Orlando, 970
Rev., 515
Sarah, 970
Sophia (Sprague), 970
Theressa, 970
W.L., 539
Walter L., 268, 280
WEAVER continued
William, 685
WEBB
Ellis, 314
Findley, 311, 320
Frank J., 332
Harriet E. (Prince), 940
James D., 759
John, 319
Joseph, 327
Lucy, 173
W.H., 358-9, 506
William, 654
William H., 940, 1082
WEBBER
C.T., 493
WEBSTER
Mr., 197
George P., 195
Hannah E., 959
Hugh J., 327
John, 959
Wesley, 354
WEED
Maggie, 930
WEEKS
Chas. E., 319
WEER
Joseph, 309
WEHRLE
J.C., 368
WEIGLAND
Chas. A., 304
WEIGLE
Benj. F., 311
Benjamin T., 327
Henry, 314
John S., 312
Washington, 329
WEIMER
Fred, 312
Jacob, 312
Mary J. (Creamer), 940
Philip, 940, 1082
Sarah J. (Honey), 941
WEINGARTNER
Mr., 516
WEIR
Harriet B. (Grant), 832
W.H., 360
W.M., 505
William H., 832
WEISER
Conrad, 35
WEISHAEL
Washington, 323
WEISMANN
Louisa, 846
WEISSENBERGER
J., 522
WEIXELBAUM
L., 579, 581
M.W. (Mrs.), 581
WELCH
Alvin, 576
James, 743
Patrick, 322
WELDER
Charles R., 304
WELLER
Elizabeth (Wyant), 1058

WELLER continued
John, 1058
John A., 1058
Joseph, 1058
Sarah Jane, 1058
WELLS
Miss, 166
Mr., 147
Bezaleel, 119, 147, 157
E.T., 359, 502
James T., 500
John, 618
Robert, 327
T.S., 698
WELSH
Col., 479
Chas. A., 324, 328
James, 710
John B., 319
Michael, 313
Patrick, 312, 579
William, 312, 318, 328
WELSHAUS, WELCHAUS
Mr., 699
David, 312
George, 686
James, 318
Jesse H., 329
Peter, 312
WELTY
George, 534
Joseph, 535
WENTZ
Chas H., 327
Chas. R., 319
Elden, 321
Rebecca, 598
Samuel P., 321
WERDEN
Col., 340, 361, 591
Mary Jane, 511
Rachel, 598
Reed, 331
William, 263, 331, 456, 459, 511, 530-1, 598, 607-8
WERTZ
Chas. H., 313
William L., 329
WEST
(brothers), 1082
Abner, 607, 634
David, 543, 948
D. Thornton, 565
Edmond, 660, 663, 971
Enoch, 354
John, 312
John M., 561
Lavina (Wilson), 971
Samuel, 330, 663
Stacy, 324
Thomas, 606, 634-5
WESTERMAN
Francis, 644
WESTLAKE
Burroughs, 500
WESTLICK
B., 649
WESTON
Nelson, 511
WETMORE
WETMORE continued
J.C., 185
WETZEL, WHETZEL
J.J., 573
Lewis, 139
WEYER
Bernard, 146
WEYMOUTH
William, 756
WHALEN
John, 707
Martin, 310
WHEAT
Benjamin P., 617
WHEATLEY
Chas., 322
F.H., 319
Joseph H., 322
WHEBRING
Chas. A., 332
WHEELER
195
Ebenezer, 735-6, 739, 1055
Elliott, 327
J., 323, 581
J.M., 317
Joanna (Miller), 735
John, 740
L.D., 323
Oscar N., 309
Oscar W., 329
Rhoda, 1055
S.M., 525
Samuel, 524-5, 932
Stephen M., 263-4, 746
WHELDON
Joseph, 877
WHETSTONE
Elder, 698
John L., 495
WHIPPLE
Dr., 570
WHITCOMB
Althia, 909
G.W., 323
George M., 909
WHITE
(lawyer), 278
(merchant), 765
A.B., 510
A.S., 580
Ad, 287-90
Benjamin, 649
Bertha (Butterfield), 942
C.R., 539
Candace L., 839
Chas. R., 280, 942
Fanny, 939
Fletcher, 280, 308
Harriet, 868
J., 323
J.C., 354, 512
Jacob, 120
James, 1069
James H., 868
Jane L., 1018
John, 311
John F., 576
John M., 744, 766
John T., 575
WHITE continued
Judge, 583, 913
Lanson, 748
Levi, 500, 766
Nicander, 311
Nora R., 942
Rachel (Stout), 941
Rev., 624
Robert L., 317
Sarah L., 868
Thomas, 653
W.J., 368, 372, 394, 397, 580, 942, 1083
William, 255, 268, 271-2, 369, 476, 480, 531, 533, 574, 928, 941, 1083
William H., 333
WHITELEY
(shop), 486, 554, 556, 872, 891
Mr., 380
Mrs., 496, 553
Abner, 623, 640, 943
Amos, 348, 496, 554-5, 570, 895, 1083
Amos N., 943-4
Andrew, 552, 640, 942-4, 946
Caroline, 943
Christiana, 644
Christina (Hall), 942-3
Clark, 312
Clay, 328
Eliza J., 943
Freelove, 943
James B., 943
John, 263, 312, 530, 633, 640, 649, 942-3
Joseph, 640, 943
Josephine (Ferrell), 943-4
M.A. (Mrs.), 926
Maggie (Johnson), 943
Mary Ann (Stickney), 944
Mary E., 944
Mary (McDermett), 943
Nancy, 943
Nancy C., 943
Nancy (Nelson), 943-4
Sarah, 943
W.W., 594
William, 219, 244, 263, 397, 552, 592, 633, 640, 650, 943-4, 946, 1083
William N., 413, 472, 482, 496, 555, 806, 943-4, 1083
WHITEHEAD
A.M., 575
Asa, 544, 808
Dr., 269
Mary, 795
Matilda, 890
WHITEMAN
Gen., 294, 451
Benjamin, 735, 738, 740, 745, 926
J.F., 294
James F., 263

WHITEMAN continued
John, 322
Maria, 926
WHITESIDE
John A., 317
WHISTLER
John, 153
WHITELESEY
180
WHITMER
David, 766
Rev., 697
WHITMYER
Adam R., 318
Israel, 319
WHITNEY
Adeline, 946
WHITON
Ellen A., 525
WHITTREDGE
Elizabeth (Chenoweth), 951
John, 645
Joseph, 644
Olive, 644
Olive C., 951
Oliver B., 328
Peleg, 645, 771
Thomas, 640, 951
WHITTY
William, 312
WIAT
Ira, 311
WICK
T.A., 357
Theadore A., 267, 562
WICKLIFF
Col., 676
WIDDICOMB
J.A., 330, 643
John, 304
WIDSEY
John, 328
WIGGINS
Harrison, 327
WIKE
Albert, 309, 324, 515
Nathan, 317
WIKOFF
John, 575
WILBUR
Pearl A.B., 807
WILCHER
Anderson, 515
WILCOX
Joseph, 299, 310
WILDASON
Dr., 1009
Ezra, 307
H.F., 972
Jas. K.P., 324
John, 328-9
WILDER
Thomas F., 193
WILDMAN
(merchant), 1084
Alvin E., 1076
Bertha E., 1076
Edward, 756, 1076
Eliza, 767
Eliza (Harrison), 1076
Elizabeth, 1076
WILDMAN continued
Ernest, 1076
Hannah, 1076
Hannah (Thorn), 1076
John, 765, 1076
Lewis H., 1076
Marion, 1076
Rachel E., 1076
Rachel T., 1076
Walter J., 1076
William, 410, 767, 1076
WILDS
Mr., 596
WILES
G.F., 193
WILEY
A. Isaac, 318
John, 290
Robert W., 322
WILHELM
D., 575
WILKER
William D., 319
WILKINS
Enoch, 748
WILKINSON
Mr., 117
A.L., 509
Henry, 768
Joseph, 320, 670, 1058
Rebecca, 1058
WILLARD
Levi, 796
Mary, 795
Sarah, 796
Sarah M., 796
WILLBANK
John, 261
WILLHIDE
Thomas C., 322
WILLIAMS
(mill), 118
Alfred, 301
Alice (Gordon), 1039
Annie M. (Kissinger), 1037
Balvin, 311
C.H., 354, 503, 525-6
Catharine, 695, 1022, 1024
Catherine (Schaeffer), 915
Charles E., 1037
Clarence S., 332
E.A., 321, 348
Ed, 759
Eli, 281
Elihu, 719
Elihu Stephen, 1037-9
Eliza A., 1049
Elizabeth, 511, 707, 1037
Elizabeth (Albert), 1036-7
Elizabeth B., 1037
Elizabeth (Pettigrew), 1037
Ella, 1037
Ethan A., 481
G.T., 586
H.H., 719
H.K., 324
Hamilton, 304
Harrison, 308
Henry, 187, 707, 1036-7, 1084
Henry C., 1037
WILLIAMS continued
Ida M., 1037
Isaac, 321, 1037
Isaac W., 1037
J., 581
Jacob, 304, 307, 647
Jane, 1037
John F., 1037
John J.A., 1037
Julius C., 1037
Lt., 575
M.E., 581
Margaret, 1037
Margaret A., 1037
Mary, 1037
Mary E., 1037
Milo G., 531
Nancy, 1037
Nathaniel, 283
O.B., 573
Paul, 157
Rev., 511, 646, 697
Samuel, 509-10
Samuel B., 263-4, 718
Selah, 1037
Seth, 765
T., 649
Thomas, 283
W.N., 650, 653
William, 283, 500
WILLIAMSON
Andrew J., 331
Col., 100, 146
H.O., 594
Henry D., 511
Jacob R., 304
James, 561
James P., 560
John, 611-2, 871
Mary, 1018
Miller, 665
William, 560, 564, 594, 871
WILLICH
August, 193
WILLIS
C.R., 586
Elizabeth (Shanks), 894
F.W., 280
H.F., 921
James, 279
Mary A., 894
Thomas, 894
W.H., 280
William, 271, 749-50
William H., 328
WILLS
George, 304
WILSON
(mfg.), 543
A.T., 965
Adeline (Whitney), 946
Addison, 945
Amanda, 997
Amos, 867
Ann, 743, 945
Anna (Clelland), 995
Annie M., 829
Aurilla U., 946
Ben F., 327
Blair, 729

WILSON continued
Capt., 314
Charles, 946
Chas. M., 328
Daniel, 768
Daniel W., 583
David, 748, 761
David V., 995
Elizabeth, 971, 995
Elizabeth Ann, 995
Elsie, 1059
Emma D., 971
Flora, 945
Florence P., 1059
Francis S., 971
Frank, 759
Fred M., 1059
George S., 1058-9
George W., 318, 945
H.B., 480
H. Blair, 310
Hannah P., 766
Harriet, 945
Harrison, 318, 945
Henry, 318
Henry R., 533
Hugh, 628, 679
Isaac, 727, 756, 761
Isabella, 743
J.S., 1058
James, 748, 755, 995
James H., 329
James T., 971
Jasper N., 320, 971
Jefferson, 309, 971
Jesse, 762, 765
John, 119, 318-9, 411, 997
John C.F., 971
John J., 945
Johnson M., 971
Josiah, 643, 970, 944
Justus, 982
Lavina, 971
Lew, 307
Louisa (Banes), 982
Malissa E., 997
Martha Ann, 971
Mary A. (Rosegrant), 1077
Mary Ann, 945
Mary Ann (Foreman), 945
Mary E., 761
Mary (Parish), 945
Mary Susanna, 997
Maud, 1059
Michael, 599, 643, 944-5, 970-1
Michael B., 971
Moses, 303
Moses S., 323, 328
Nancy (Sharpe), 945
Nancy T., 945
Philip S., 995
Polly, 761
Rebecca, 995
Robert, 945
Samuel R., 308
Samuel W., 310, 327
Sarah Ann, 997
Sarah Caroline, 997
Sarah P., 761
Stella, 1059

WILSON continued
Stephen, 729
T.H., 650
T.P., 937
Temperance, 971
Temperance (Judy), 643, 944, 970-1
Thomas, 331
Thomas C., 995
Timothy, 328
W. Harry, 1059
W.S., 1083
Washington, 643, 645, 944, 970-1
William, 261, 264, 267, 329, 583, 608, 611, 634, 703, 942
William J., 945
William Kimble, 1076-7
William M., 997
William N., 511
William S., 314, 945
William W., 554, 945, 1083
WILTISON
Edmund B., 318
WINANS
Dr., 718
Hannah C., 932
John C., 932
WINCHESTER
Diana, 644
Gen., 124
Spalden, 644, 649, 949
WINDOWMAKER
Jenkins, 933
Julia (Tuttle), 933
WINGARD
William, 328
WINGATE, WINGET
Archibald, 307
Burton, 980
Elizabeth, 1046
Ella, 980
George, 980
Laura, 980
Martha, 1046
Mary (Lafferty), 980
Maude, 980
Peter, 980
Rebecca, 1046
Reuben, 724, 1046
Samuel S., 317
Thomas, 669, 670, 980, 1084
William H., 329
WINGER
A., 1083
Amaziah, 318, 946
Benjamin D., 318
Capt., 318
Catharine, 933
Catherine (Trout), 946
G.W., 360, 570
George W., 328
Granville, 318, 809
Hezekiah, 302, 312, 946
Jacob, 552, 933, 946
John M., 332
Mary, 788
Mary (Barr), 946
Mary C., 932

WINGERT
Levi, 699
WINGFIELD
Felix, 319
Martin L., 308
Samuel, 304
William, 304
WINKLY
Joel, 328
WINSLOW
Alfred, 330
WINTERS
(printer), 562
Aaron, 327
Anna (Prilleman), 1025
Benniah H., 332-3
C.E., 348, 550
Cynthia Ellen, 1025
Daniel, 1025
Elizabeth, 1019, 1025
J.P., 550
Jacob, 1025
James, 1025
John, 1025
Lewis, 1025
Margaret, 1025
Mary, 1025
Nancy A. (Fuller), 1025
Obediah, 1025
Rev., 697
Sarah, 1025
Susanna, 915, 1025
T.H., 697
Thomas, 915, 1008, 1025
William, 1025
WINWOOD
B., 349
WIRKS
Daniel, 312
WIRES
Ida (Kitchen), 1051
T.J., 1051
WIRICK
M.V., 575
Martin V., 304
Wilson S., 312
WIRT
Susan, 884
William, 168
WISE
Alice, 947
Charles C., 947
Deborah (Strong), 947
D. Flora (Ford), 947
Frances (Burnam), 946
Gen., 184
George, 328
H.A., 946, 1083
H. Edna, 947
Jacob, 304
James H., 947
Jesse, 812, 947
Jessie, 756
John, 327, 330
John S., 947
Joseph, 947
Lewis, 947
Mallie, 947
Mariel, 812
Mary A., 1014
Melinda (Hatfield), 947

WISE continued
Minnie E., 947
Polly, 947
Sarah E., 812
Saul, 330
Solomon, 331
William, 321
WISELEY
Patrick, 598
WISEMAN
Jennie, 800
John, 800
WISSINGER
C. E., 947
Catherine (Kelly), 947
Charles, 333
Cynthia (Conkline), 947
D., 1083
Daniel, 304, 314, 947
F. K., 947
George W., 947
James, 472
John, 321, 947
Luther, 947
Oscar W., 947
WOLF, WOLFE
(lawyer), 1074
Mr., 729
Amos, 280, 327, 539
Angeline, 1003
B., 579
D. R., 323
Edward, 332
Elizabeth, 881, 933
Elizabeth C., 948
Elizabeth (Haller), 615, 947-8
Frank, 948
George, 618
George H., 948
Harriet, 881
Henry, 615, 618, 881, 947-8
Howard, 948
Jacob, 344, 579
James Milton, 948
John K., 948
John W., 319
Louisa, 948
Margaret J. (Kitt), 948
Michael, 1003
Michael D., 327
Rachel Ann, 948
Richard, 312
Samuel, 447, 615, 881, 933, 947-8
Sarah, 1003
William, 948
WOLFSON
Israel, 579
M., 579
WOLISTON
Mr., 544
Eliza (Anderson), 948
John G., 948
Philip N., 948-50, 1083
WOMBAUGH
Rev., 358
WONES
A. Edward, 318
Cornelius, 329
WONES continued
Edward, 312
Elizabeth, 922
G. J., 580
Rev., 624
Timothy, 624, 744
William, 312
WOOD, WOODS
Abigail, 962
Alvina H., 524
Charles, 319
Chas. A., 328
Charles R., 193
Christopher, 450
Dr., 718
Elijah, 119
Elnathus, 311
H. W., 512
Henry, 327
Ira, 703
Isaac, 611, 614, 634, 644, 949
Isaac C., 497
Isaac Corey, 949
Isaiah, 318
J. D., 634
James, 723
Jane, 614, 644, 780
Jane (Corey), 614, 949
Jane G., 780
Jeremiah, 949
John, 381
Joseph D., 324, 634
Ly. H., 312
Matthew, 606, 611, 614, 634, 780
Reuben, 167-8
Rhoda Ann (Morton), 949
Samuel, 321
T. M., 743
Thomas S., 614, 949
William B., 193
William J., 319
WOODALL
John, 319
WOODROW
David, 314, 318
David N., 950
John, 950, 1083
Mary (Berry), 950
Mary E., 921
Rachel, 163
WOODSOM
Sarah, 1075
WOODWARD
Mr., 499, 542
Clara B., 816
Col., 1038
H. A. D., 570
Harriette (DeWitt), 951
Jacob, 542, 950
Jacob S., 611
John, 312, 314
Lizzie A. (Crooks), 951
R. C., 257, 340, 570
Robert C., 470, 499, 950, 1083
Sarah (Christie), 950
WOOLEY
George, 309
Samuel, 318
WOOSLEY
Mrs. 759
Benjamin, 756
Elijah, 756
James, 748, 756-8
Thomas, 771
WORBLE
Sarah, 860
WORKMAN
Joe, 910
Lucy, 910
WORLEY
Rev., 710
WORMS
(artist), 491
WORTHINGTON
118
Col., 161
F., 119
Gov., 156
James, 317
John, 321
John N., 307, 322, 330
Louia M., 917
Mary, 160
Ruth A., 532
Thomas, 161, 119, 221, 239
William, 323
William C., 329
WRAGG
Joshua, 649
William H., 328
WREN
Daniel, 648, 660
Edward, 889
Elizabeth, 648
James, 333
John, 333
WRIGET
Jasper, 329
WRIGHT
(shop), 546
Mr., 1016
A. R., 574
B. F., 1083
Benjamin F., 951
Catharine, 1008
Charles, 307
David, 317
Elizabeth, 979
Estie, 1048
George S., 1047-8, 1084
J. Clayton, 319
James, 1031
Jane, 705, 1031
Jane (Sampson), 951
Jasper, 329
John, 951, 979
Levi, 1047
Martha, 1031
Martin, 581
Mary E. (Randall), 1048
Mary J., 1047
Moses, 576
Olive (Whittredge), 951
R. J., 302
Reed, 628
Richard, 768, 1047
Samuel, 309
Silas, 308

WRIGHT continued
Sophia, 161
T., 408
Thomas, 344, 401-2
W., 321
William, 299, 300-1, 576
William D., 1002
William N., 328
WYANT
A.H., 491
Catharaine, 995
Charles Edward, 995
Clive Parker, 996
Elizabeth, 1058
Emily, 995
Emma V., 995
Hannah, 995
Hannah Maria, 1026
Jacob, 995
James V., 995
John, 995, 1058
John F., 995
Jonas, 995-6
Joseph, 995
Mary, 995
Mary Ann, 995
Susanna, 995
Susanna (Ridenour), 995
Walter J., 995
William J., 995
WYATT
R.C., 744
WYLAND
Mrs., 1027
WYNN
John, 514-5
WYSONG
James, 308
XANDER
Leah, 1006
John, 1006
Margaret (Hartman), 1006
YAKEY
(shop), 545
C.F., 280
YARNELL
David, 330
Thomas H., 304
YEAGER
George W., 320
YEAZEL
(place), 675
Abraham, 676, 811, 980, 996
Alice, 996
Andrew H., 997
Angeline (Spencer), 639, 964-5
Ann (Clark), 952, 984
Catherine, 992, 996
David, 676, 996
Edward W., 997
Eleanor, 992, 996
Eleanor (Foley), 996
Eliza (Foley), 952
Eliza Jane, 996
Elizabeth, 676, 981, 996
Ellen, 981, 996
Eunice, 623
George, 670
George H., 996
YEAZEL continued
George W., 996
Glenna A., 996
Harriet Ann, 996
Harriet (Jones), 996
Henry, 311, 997
Isaac, 964
Isabella, 996-7
Jacob, 411, 676, 992, 996-7
James, 676, 981, 996
James E., 996
James H., 976, 997
Jane, 981
Jane M., 996
Jane M. (Hodge), 997
Jeremiah, 319, 647, 843, 963, 980-1, 996-7
Jerry, 398
John, 997
John A., 996
John W., 670
Laura Bell, 996
Lousa, 997
Lydia A. (Bennett), 981
Mabel, 996
Margaret (Nichelson), 963
Maria (Crabill), 985
Mary, 676, 811, 981
Mary Ann (Baird), 955
Mary (Curl), 996-7
Mary J., 997
Miranda E. (Hunter), 976
Sally, 676, 996
Sarah A., 997
Sarah J. (Hunter), 976
Scott, 997
Sidney, 676, 811, 996
Virginia, 996
W.M., 984, 1083
William, 952, 980-1
William A., 319
William E., 997
William H., 996
William M., 952
William W., 996
YEL
Mr., 337
YEOMAN
Stephen B., 193
YETTER
Amos, 321
YODER
Magdaline, 1030
YONCE
W.B., 536
YONKER
Charles, 321
Henry, 321
YOST
(farm), 966
YOULER
Philip, 328
YOUNG
Mr., 509
Annie M., 952
Clarence M., 952
Daniel, 318, 952
Dominick, 516
G.H., 539
George H., 536
YOUNG continued
George W., 309
H.H., 349, 397, 649, 704, 718
Harry H., 643
Henry, 952
Jennie V., 952
John, 509
John M., 502
M.H., 330
Mary S. (Remsburg), 952
Malcolm, 318
N.B., 520
N.M., 147
Nancy, 988
Rachel, 509
Rev., 625
Samuel, 312
W.H., 1065
William, 314, 500-1, 531
William R., 318
William T., 509
YOURTREE
S.L., 501
ZANE
Ebenezer, 117, 129, 131, 143, 154
Elizabeth, 139
ZELL
B.F., 744
ZELLER
Henry S., 1032
Isaac T., 459, 460
Susan, 1032
ZIEGLER, ZIGLER
David, 729
Elizabeth, 696, 1020
Moses, 318
Susan, 1016
ZIMMERMAN
Anna, 812
Barbara E., 812
G., 617
George, 614, 635
H., 323
Henry, 311
Isaac, 617, 812
J.L., 539
Mary, 983
ZINK
M.P., 766
Rev., 697
ZINN
A.S., 1025
D.R., 697, 1025
Daniel, 699
Daniel F., 1025
Daniel R., 697
Ettie C., 1026
Everett E., 1026
Goldwaithe, 1026
Ida V., 1025
Jesse G., 1025
Joseph W., 1025
Lillie M., 1025
Lydia F., 1026
Mary M., 1025
Matilda J., 1026
Matilda (Sturgeon), 1025
P.S., 704
Peter S., 693, 1025-6

ZINN continued
Rosella, 1025
Sarah E., 1026
Theodore D., 1025
ZINN continued
Warren, 1026
Willard A., 1026
ZIRKLE
ZIRKLE continued
Abraham, 291, 685
Cornelius, 312
Emanuel, 291